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Connolly Gets 3-to-4 Years in Bribery Case; High Court Backs NLRB

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 8, 1940

Conway Sentenced to Two Years in Prison

John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, was sentenced to serve 3 to 4 years in State Prison by Judge George F. Leary in Suffolk Superior Court today. Mr. Connolly was found guilty by a jury March 19 on 12 counts of requesting and receiving bribes from employees in his office.

Mr. Connolly's aide, William T. Conway, found guilty on 10 counts of soliciting, was sentenced to serve 2 years in the House of Correction.

Connolly in court for sentencing: Page 13.

In Washington: Bridges Granted Review

The Supreme Court refused to review a National Labor Board order directing the Republic Steel Corporation to reinstate 5,000 more Ohio employees, participants in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike. This left the lower court decision sustaining the reinstatement order except for 40 employees in effect. The Court, among other actions, granted a petition to Harry Bridges for a review of his contempt of court conviction for criticizing in a telegram a decision of the Los Angeles Superior Court. The Court adjourned for two weeks. [Details: Page 6.]

The Senate called on the Budget Bureau to say just how the Bureau proposes to make a $700,000,000 reduction in the capital of Government lending agencies. The cut was suggested in President Roosevelt's annual budget but Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia said the Chief Executive had failed to name the agencies involved.

Senator Alva Adams of Colorado proposed in the Senate that any Congressional appropriations that would carry the Federal debt above its $45,000,000,000 limit should include an equivalent tax levy or specific permit to borrow such sums.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, told the Senate Military Committee that the Army's efficiency was being affected seriously by "the stagnation in the promotion of officers." He urged the Committee to approve a bill to authorize promotion of officers after specified years of service.

The House received a resolution from Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, proposing a 15-member committee to study the Nation's trade and tariff program.

The Department of Commerce revealed that American exports jumped 33 per cent in value and imports rose 27 per cent during the first six months of the war.

The Temporary National Economics Committee began a two-weeks study of technological unemployment that will include as witnesses William Green, Edsel Ford, J. J. Pelley, C. F. Kettering, and Thomas J. Watson.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it had accepted proposals from 34 firms to exchange 37,210 bales of low grade, short-staple Government-owned cotton for high-grade, long-staple privately owned cotton under the Cotton Exchange Program announced in January.

1,300 Miners Out in 'Dirty Coal' Strike

HARLAN, Ky. (AP)—Thirteen hundred miners refused to report for work today at three mines of the Harlan-Wallins Coal Corporation and at two affiliated workings, a company officer reported, because of a dispute over the loading of "dirty coal."

U. S. Denied Writ in Red Cap Pay Case

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The Government failed today in an effort to enjoin the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, which it accused of paying Red Caps less than minimum wages prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Federal Judge John H. Druffel held the question had been rendered moot by filing of a company answer setting forth its compliance and agreement by the Government that requirements were being met.

Lehman Lunches With President at Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman dropped in today for lunch with President Roosevelt. White House officials said the luncheon was wholly a social affair. Arrangement had been made tentatively for the Chief Executive to see John E. Mack, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., attorney who nominated Mr. Roosevelt twice for President, but Mr. Mack had to be in New York.

Wang Due to Repudiate All Chinese Treaties

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese advices from Nanking said Wang Ching-wei's "Reorganized National Government of China" would notify foreign powers shortly of its repudiation of all laws, decrees, treaties, agreements, and contracts made by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government at Chungking after March 30. Mr. Wang's Japanese-sponsored regime was inaugurated on that day in opposition to the Chungking Government. Only Japan has recognized it.

Britain Lifts Ration Limitations on Pork

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today that beginning April 9 pork would be removed temporarily from the list of rationed meats.

France Curbs Hot Water and Central Heating

PARIS (AP)—The French today went under orders forbidding centrally generated hot water four days a week and turning off central heating plants until next Oct. 15—a fuel conservation measure. Exceptions were made for hospitals, hotel and restaurant kitchens, and laundries.

War Summary: German Ship Reported Sunk

Torpedoing and sinking of the 5,261-ton German freighter Rio de Janeiro, four miles off Norway, by a British submarine was reported to have resulted in 150 fatalities. Conflicting reports of other engagements between British and German craft in the North Sea were brought in by Norwegian fishing craft which witnessed the battles and picked up large numbers of survivors. The 5,800-ton German tanker Poseidon was also sunk in the North Sea.

Adriatic blockade by Allied warships failed to materialize when the German freighter Ankara, loaded with bauxite, succeeded in reaching the Italian port of Trieste after a 350-mile test trip from a Yugoslav port. Reports that British warships would move to prevent German vessels from using the Adriatic Sea route brought a Yugoslav declaration that Italy and Yugoslavia would act jointly in the event of extension of the British blockade to the Adriatic. [Details: Page 5.]

Norwegian waters were mined without warning by the Allies over the week end to stop shipments of ore to Germany, bringing sharp protests from Norway and signs of disapproval from other neutrals. The Allies are said to be prepared for any German retaliation. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Torpedoing and sinking of the Norwegian collier Navarra by a German U-boat in the North Sea off Scotland focused attention of neutral shipping losses, which total more than 150 ships and more than 1,000 fatalities.

In the air battles over the North Sea and over the Western Front brought reports of at least 13 warplanes shot down. [Details: Page 5.]

Heads of the 21 Friendly Nations of the Western World

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; Karger from Pix; Pacheco

Presidents of the Free and Sovereign Nations of the Americas Which Work Ever Toward Peace

(1) Dr. Federico Laredo Bru of Cuba; (2) Gen. Jose Felix Estigarribia, Paraguay; (3) Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Mexico; (4) Dr. Getulio Vargas, Brazil; (5) Manuel Prado, Peru; (6) Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Chile; (7) Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, President-elect, Ecuador; (8) Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, Honduras; (9) Stenio Vincent, Haiti; (10) Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States; (11) Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, Salvador; (12) Dr. Rafael A. Calderon Guardia, Costa Rica, President-elect; (13) Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, Bolivia, President-elect; (14) Dr. Augusto S. Boyd, Panama, Provisional President; (15) Gen. Jorge Ubico, Guatemala; (16) Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, Argentina; (17) Gen. Alfredo Baldomir, Uruguay; (18) Gen. E. Lopez Contreras, Venezuela; (19) Dr. Manuel Troncoso de la Concha, Dominican Republic; (20) Eduardo Santos, Colombia; (21) Anastasio Somozo, Nicaragua.

Pan American Union Closing Fiftieth Year

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 21 American Nations, united in neutrality, today inaugurate a week's observance of the Pan American Union's first half century. On this anniversary world conditions render the Americas mindful of their blessings and responsibilities as the only continent where democracy is free to work out its destiny apart from war's direct pressures.

In this moment when the world poises before decisions of unexampled scope, members of the Pan American Union survey 50 years of steady upward growth, assess work in hand on several challenging economic problems, and prepare for whatever is to come.

From many points in Latin America, expressions of appreciation flow in for the juridical equality accorded to every nation, however small, within the Pan American Union. At its headquarters in

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Machine vs. Jobs Inquiry Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Vast technological changes in the immediate future will enhance rather than diminish a basic problem of modern industry, "The job versus the machine," initial witnesses told the Temporary National Economic Committee today at the start of its three weeks' study of technological change.

The progress of invention is cumulative, declared Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economic adviser for the Committee, and is linked with the basic problem of monopoly.

"The pace of research, invention and engineering development shows no signs of lagging," declared Watson Davis, Director of Science Service. "On the contrary, science and the organized knowledge of the world seems to be proceeding at an accelerating rate."

Witnesses subsequently linked this rapidly changing technological situation with major American economic problems, strikes, business cycles, prosperity and politics. Opening the hearings Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the TNEC, emphasized that no preconceived thesis would be presented by his group, and said that in the days to come "one of the greatest galaxies of scientific and industrial leaders ever assembled by a congressional or governmental committee" would offer testimony on the basic problem.

Dr. Kreps was the first witness. Speaking of the accelerating invention process he declared:

"This can only mean (barring catastrophies) that we are facing not the end of invention but, on the contrary, an acceleration of the rate of invention. It is entirely probable that we are today on the threshold of a greater period of technological advance than ever before in our history."

"By far the most significant invention made in the nineteenth century was the invention of the art of invention," he said, explaining that inventions are now "made to order."

An examination of typical inventions found only one-third to be labor-saving devices, 18 per cent land-saving, 14 per cent capital saving and 45 per cent creating new consumer goods," he said.

Dr. Kreps declared that the consumer and farmer had been major beneficiaries of the fruits of technology in the 20 years preceding the World War in lower prices. "As a result 112 men were hired for every 100 men displaced," he said, but after the World War a change took place.

"Even in the period from 1923-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Men Get Jobs as Waitresses' Hours Are Cut by New Law

A new Massachusetts law which works to prevent women waitresses from serving three meals a day is resulting in men and boys over 18 years replacing waitresses in occasional instances, it was reported today at the State Department of Labor and Industries.

On the other hand, in preventing women waitresses from putting in broken hours over a total stretch of as many as 14 or 15 hours a day, the law was noted as having benefits of advantage to them.

The act requires that the maximum of nine hours' work a day, which is permitted a woman or minor under 18 years, must be completed within 10 consecutive hours.

Consequently, if a waitress goes to work at 8 a. m. she must finish by 6 p. m. She must either choose to serve breakfast and lunch, or lunch and dinner. She cannot split her hours any longer so as to take in all three.

Complaints have been heard from a number of waitresses at loss of tips in the evening or night, when tipping is more liberal than in the morning. The waitress who starts with breakfast is deprived of tips in the most important part of her day.

Some hotels have also objected because of adjustments they had to make as to waitresses. The law does not seem to have affected occupations with regular hours. In the case of office workers, the Commissioner of Labor is authorized to permit more than nine hours a day, provided the total for the week does not exceed 48.

In offset to complaints, tipping causes no problem for many waitresses, it is observed. Also the minimum wage for waitresses which is to be fixed this year by the State Minimum Wage Commission will probably offset many of the drawbacks of the new law, which went into effect Nov. 1. In addition, where waitresses have had their day broken up by working split tricks over a period of 14 or 15 hours, the new law will give them more time to themselves and so be beneficial.

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Week of Celebrations
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Norway Protests Mines of Allies And Navy Patrol

Allied plot, Berlin says, was to sink barges in river and thus block all traffic.

Anglo-French note came as surprise, it being thought at Olso that plan was off list.

BERLIN, April 8 (AP)—Authorized German sources today disclosed to foreign correspondents details of what they described as a gigantic British plot to make the Danube impassable and to carry the war into the Danubian basin—that is, Southeastern Europe.

The plotters, these sources said, planned to send a half dozen barges loaded with dynamite up the river, blast the channel and blow up bridges.

[In Bucharest, Rumanian officials confirmed the seizure of dynamite-loaded barges. British circles there said the explosives were to blow up French and British barges, tankers, and tugs in case Germany invaded the Balkans.]

More than 100 British Army, Navy, and Air Force men who were to have participated in the coup were arrested by Rumanian police before they had time to carry out their design, the Germans said. The barge fleet was reported to have been seized at Giurgiu, directly south of Bucharest.

[British quarters in Bucharest and the Rumanian Foreign Office insisted that there was no foundation to German news agency allegations that "more than 100" British officers had been seized aboard the barges by the Rumanian police. The British Chargé d'Affaires conferred late today with Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu in a hastily-arranged meeting.]

The explosion, according to the German charges, was to have taken place in "The Iron Gate," 280 miles above Giurgiu, a section of the river characterized by swift rapids and high cliffs. Navigation is possible here only by a channel built through the rapids

A Rumanian sailor was said to have drawn the attention of police to the barges, after which the police on April 6 boarded them and made the arrests. The Germans said that the tugs, although loaded with explosives, had been declared to customs men as having carried "spare machine parts."

Britain issues 'conquest' map: Page 7.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, April 8—A joint meeting of the Norwegian Cabinet and Foreign Affairs Committee today sent a note of protest to the French and British Governments demanding withdrawal of the mines, which the Allied powers, without any warning, had laid at three points in Norway's territorial waters overnight

They also demanded withdrawal of the Allied warships, which, according to the joint Allied statement, were patrolling the newly mined areas presumably to warn shipping off the danger zone.

The Storting or Parliament, met today in open session to hear a report on the situation by Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht.

The news that Allied warships had entered Norwegian territorial waters and laid the mines burst on Oslo like a bombshell this morning. Scenes around news bulletin boards and newsstands were comparable to those in the European capitals on the first day of the declaration of war last September.

Action Causes Sensation

The action was all the more unexpected here since the prevailing tone of the past few days had been reassuring and it was generally believed that the danger of encroachment on Norwegian neutrality by the Western Powers had been avoided for the moment.

The contents of the Allied note presented April 5 had not been divulged. Then, without warning, the Allies struck. At 5 o'clock in the morning the Norwegian Foreign Minister was called out of bed by a phone call from the British Legation and informed that Sir Cecil Dormer, the British Minister, and Count Robert de Dampierre, the French Minister, would call at the Foreign Office in an hour's time at 6 o'clock, and deliver an important communication from their Governments.

At 6 o'clock in Dr. Koht's office a dramatic diplomatic encounter took place. The Allied Ministers, having first informed the Norwegian Government that the Allies had decided to stop the use of Norwegian territorial waters for the shipping of contraband, then informed the Norwegian of a fait accompli. During Saturday and Sunday nights mine fields had been laid along the Norwegian coast at three points—in the Vest Fjord outside Narvik, also off Kristiansund and at Statlandt, all of them points along the water lanes between Narvik and Bergen.

Warships Standing By

The Norwegians were further informed that Allied warships were standing by at the indicated points.

The immediate effect of this measure will be to block all German ships along Norway's northern coast, since German vessels now loading ore in Narvik cannot avoid the mine fields without leaving the territorial waters and falling into the clutches of the British warships standing by.

But in the current instance ore has become a side issue, apparently, for within a week's time Germans can receive iron ore from Lulea on the Baltic—that is, unless the present Allied move is only the prelude to something far more drastic such as the occupation of the Kiruna iron mines.

Stronger Moves Hinted

However, the same shipping lanes form also important links between Germany and the Russian port of Murmansk, from where valuable mineral materials, including coal and nickel, are shipped and with Archangel which during the summer months becomes Russia's main timber port.

But what surprised the Norwegians most today was that they believed they had convinced the Allies that any violation of their territorial waters would be to England's own detriment, since retaliatory German measures might block all Allied shipping along the Norwegian coast between the Skagerrak and Bergen.

Now the Norwegians are asking whether it is purely the question of German trade which prompted the Allied action or whether the Allies have some deeper plans that are unfolding.

Allied mines laid to Reich threats: Page 4.
Allies mine Norwegian waters: Page 4.

London Police Disperse Crowd at French Office

LONDON (AP)—A crowd of 1,500 demonstrators, said by police to be Communists protesting the imprisonment of Communist Deputies in France, were dispersed April 7 outside the French Embassy.

This Changing World

War of Words—No Major Offensive Seen This Year by Either the Allies or Germany—Military and Political Unreadiness

By H. B. Elliston

No matter how seriously the Allied War Council may talk about prosecuting the war more vigorously, no matter how threatening Germany may become, the impression I got in Europe still remains with me that this year there will be no all-in offensive either from the air or on the western front.

Tactically, the Nazis, as Premier Chamberlain said last week, may have missed the bus in not starting at the outbreak of war a Blitzkrieg, or lightning stroke, against Britain. Britain wasn't ready at all, apparently. Nazi Germany, on the contrary, was at the zenith of preparedness. But the Chamberlain remark is relevant only if Germany had declared war. This it didn't do, however. Indeed, the Nazis haven't yet recovered from their astonishment when the British declared war on Germany over Poland.

Still the war has been joined and the fact remains that if Germany ever wanted to beat Britain it had its opportunity when Britain declared war on Germany. General Ironside "trembles" to think what might have happened to Britain if Germany had immediately fallen on Britain. The relation between the two military machines is now somewhat different. It follows from the facts of Germany's preparedness last September and Britain's lack of preparedness that with one qualification time is on the side of the Allies. The qualification is the possibility that the Soviet Union might be organized as an economic satellite of Nazi Germany. But that isn't possible this year or next, and may be deferred till the Greek Kalends.

This, of course, is a powerful argument for Germany to strike now. But there are even more powerful arguments against immediate action. I will enumerate them:

1. Germany's war still remains a peace offensive destined to leave the British out on a limb as the only belligerent-minded nation.
2. An offensive by Germany would mean the eating up of domestic supplies which would reinforce the blockade in bringing Germany to its knees.
3. The offensive in modern wars requires in itself such a margin of superiority for success as to be suicidal for the country that doesn't possess that margin.
4. Germany would invite reprisals which would be even more shattering than the offensive.

Later I shall elaborate on all four points. Suffice it to say today that the British are hoping against hope that the Germans will be so persuaded that time is against Germany that they will risk an offensive.

Indeed, I think of the Chamberlain and the Ironside speeches as destined to smoke out Germany. For the British are no more prepared for a major offensive than the Germans are. Any inference that the reader may draw from the two speeches that the British are now ready for attack would be wide of the mark. Sir Kingsley Wood was removed from the Air Ministry because airplane production is behind schedule. Supplies in other departments are equally backward, and the Minister of Supply, Leslie Burgin, is a constant target of criticism for the deficiencies of his department.

To be technically ready nowadays for a major offensive is to have an equipment altogether different from the equipment in the World War. A division must have new complements of antitank guns and antiaircraft guns and field pieces. I don't know about production of the two former weapons, but in the new field pieces the British are certainly behind schedule. The main reliance of the artillery is upon a new 25-pounder. This is to take the place of the old 18-pounder and the 4.5 field howitzer. Recommended by the French in 1916, it was accepted by the British as late as 1936, and the munitions factories are only just making any dent at all in the demand. One higher-up told me he doubted whether even one division could be described as completely outfitted. Making allowance for the lugubrious British habit of crying "stinking fish!" one may say that the British are no more technically prepared for an attack than they were last September.

Nor, even if they were technically prepared, would they dream of staging a major offensive on the western front. The stalemate on the western front is complete. A story I heard in Europe will give a notion of the extent of the stalemate. At a press conference in France, one of the British air chiefs was asked about the German extension of the Siegfried line. It was known that the Germans were extending the line in the vicinity of Strasburg. The British air force must have seen the Germans at work, said the reporter. "Yes," was the response, "at night they work under searchlights." "Then why don't you bomb them?" the air chief was asked. "What's the use?" replied the officer, "if we destroyed the work, the Germans would build it up again!" The obvious riposte was why have a war at all, but the wondering correspondent didn't make it.

Accordingly this observer looks mainly for a war of words till 1941. At any rate, this was how the pundits were talking when I was in Europe. There was just one qualification: Finland. It was hoped that Finnish resistance could be maintained till the Allies could push Norway and Sweden somehow into the Finnish war and so provide for themselves a corridor to Finland. In that way they might have smoked out the Germans. But such an opportunity has been lost, and the Allies seem to have decided to intensify the blockade as the only practicable means at present available for maintaining the war on Nazi Germany.

Spenders Mass Forces To Kill Economy Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8 — An election-conscious Congress today began a week which is expected to yield little excitement on the floor but vital decisions behind the scenes on this session's all-important issue of spending versus saving and taxing verus borrowing.

Affecting the whole Congressional picture, these developments stand out:

1. Having found Congress reluctant to step up relief appropriations on the basis of data submitted last week by Col. F C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, President Roosevelt is preparing to take the initiative to obtain relief funds from $25,000,000 to $500,000,000 beyond his January budget.

2. Spending advocates are quietly but effectively putting together a log-rolling machine which, it is now apparent, will make it exceedingly difficult for the economy forces in Congress to offer any decisive resistance to additional appropriations not only for relief and farm benefits but for the various agencies administering funds for youth, rivers and harbors and flood control projects—the latter two items almost invariably providing a pork-barrel holiday.

Proposes a Tax Brake

3. In a last-ditch but not very hopeful effort to curb the spending urge, Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado proposed to the Senate today a self-restraining clause which would require that every appropriation which would carry expenditures above the $45,000,000,000 debt limit—and anything much above a postage stamp would do exactly that—be accompanied by an equivalent tax levy or specific authorization for borrowing the money.

It was Senator Adams' contention that such a plan would do something to turn a red light on spending urges by discouraging members who feel the political allure of voting funds beneficial to particular groups among their constituents by forcing them frankly to face the responsibility of voting the taxes or borrowing the money. Also, such a plan, he said, would avoid the necessity of providing a blanket increase in the debt limit by increasing it specifically to meet only the above-the-debt-limit appropriations.

4. The House began its week by receiving from Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, a joint resolution proposing a 15-member committee to study and formulate a new tariff and foreign trade program.

Would Offset Hull Plan

"It is our thought," Mr. Treadway said in explaining his plan, "that such an agency should take over the tariff and foreign trade functions now exercised by the Tariff Commission and the State Department, and become the administrative agent of the Congress in carrying out the joint resolution's declared purpose of 'promoting the greatest possible trade with foreign nations' while at the same time protecting domestic producers 'from unfair foreign competition in the home market.'"

Mr. Treadway's proposal is generally interpreted as a continuation of the Republican opposition to the reciprocal trade agreements and is offered as a substitute to the Hull program. As such, it was warmly indorsed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who declared that one of the "pathetic things about the Hull program's victory last week was that the extension of the trade agreements policy might lull into the belief that problems of current and impending international trade struggles had been solved."

Of related interest to the trade discussion was the report of the Department of Commerce revealing that American exports jumped 33 per cent in value and imports increased 27 per cent during the first six months of the war. This was a notable improvement not only over a year ago but also as compared with the same period in 1937-38.

How Increases Show

This survey of foreign trade from September, 1939, to February, 1940, shows that shipments of products to Canada and Latin America increased approximately 47 per cent; to Europe 27 per cent and to Asia 33 per cent over the corresponding months of 1938-39.

War emergencies brought gains in exports of cotton, metals, chemicals, aircraft and other manufactured products but caused declines in sales of grains, fruits, tobacco and automobiles.

An indication of the effectiveness of the Allied blockade of the Reich was the fact that American trade to Germany and German-occupied territories dropped from $72,000,000 to $700,000.

Total exports were $1,949,000,000 as compared with $1,480,000,000 in 1938-39 and $1,798,000,000 in 1937-38. The United Kingdom took $316,000,000 worth, 14 per cent more than a year ago and 13 per cent less than two years ago. France took $149,000,000, twice as much as in the 1938-39 period.

Aircraft sales totaled $91,000,000 during the period, compared with $31,000,000 in the 1938-39 period and $4,000,000 two years ago. France and England bought heaviest, boosting aircraft sales to 5 per cent of total exports.

Japanese trade declined 46 per cent between January and the end of February after abrogation of the United States-Japanese trade agreement Jan. 26, but Japan's total purchases for the six-month period were 14 per cent above the 1938-39 total.

British Workers Deny Lack of Men

LONDON, April 8 (AP) — Police were called to control a demonstration before the Ministry of Supply today. Officials expressed belief that the demonstration was caused by anger at Minister Leslie Burgins' statement Saturday that England's demand exceeded the supply of skilled building tradesmen.

The participants for the most part were unemployed bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters and plumbers, who claimed 20,000 skilled men were unemployed.

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Success Marks 'Blind' Flight

Army officers at Langley Field, Va., greet members of the crew of the giant four-motored Army "flying fortress" after they completed the first totally "blind" flight in Army aviation. The instrument landings were reported almost as smooth as normal landings. Left to right: Col. Jacob Wuest, Commander of Langley Field; Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons; Major. Harold A. Goerge, Commanding Officer of the Second Bombardment Group; Avigator Lieut. W. P. Ragsdale; Co-pilot Capt. W. A. Methany; and Maj. Carl B. McDaniel, pilot, who was in command of the flight.

Army Day: 'Preparedness Protects Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Theodore Roosevelt's philosophy that the thing that made for peace was gentleness of speech and conduct backed by a "big stick" was seen here today as having had new emphasis when the mobile forces of the United States, represented by 25,000 men, took over the upper reaches of Fifth Avenue and staged an Army Day demonstration on Saturday.

It was the largest and most spectacular military parade New York has seen since the veterans of the American Expeditionary Forces returned home from the World War, and was viewed by about 200,000, according to police estimates. The day also marked the twenty-third anniversary of the United States into the World War, but this was a minor note in the demonstration.

Preparedness and Peace

The New York demonstration, participated in by regular Army units, sailors and marines, National Guardsmen, reserve officers and military and patriotic organizations, lasted more than four hours. The keynote was "preparedness protects peace."

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Lieut. Gen. Hugh H. Drum, Commander of the Second Corps Area; Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A., retired; Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, and other military and naval leaders officially reviewed the parade.

A military ball and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which Mr. Johnson spoke, was given by the Military Order of the World War.

Big Task Ahead

"I regret to report that in spite of all measures now available, some 15 months would elapse before ever a 1,000,000-man Army could be adequately supplied with the more critical items of ordnance equipment," he said.

"As a first step we should nave an adequate war reserve stock of munitions. With the striking exception of aviation, there is no munitions industry in this country."

'Blind' Flying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., April 8—Mitchel Field, Army Airport here, settled back to its normal routine today following Army Day observances on Saturday which brought a major portion of the airport's big bombers and smaller military flying craft out of their hangars, making the field buzz with activity.

Maj. Carl B. McDaniel took off in a Boeing B-17, 4-engined, flying fortress from the Field Saturday morning and flew "blind" to Langley Field, Va., his home station. During the flight he was completely enclosed by a canvas hood in the pilot's cockpit and guided the airplane under conditions exactly simulating zero weather. The flight marked the first time in aviation history an airplane was flown from one point to another under completely "blind" conditions.

Eyes glued on four instruments—the air speed and rate of climb indicators, the "artificial horizon" which shows the position of the plane in relation to the ground, and the directional gyro, Major McDaniel opened the throttles. He held the ship on the ground until the air speed needle pointed to 110 miles an hour. Then he eased back on the control column. The plane climbed rapidly, banking to line up on a course given the Major by another officer on the intercommunicating telephone.

Levelling off at 4,500 feet, the plane droned at an indicated air speed of 185 miles an hour over Ambrose Lightship outside of New York Harbor, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, Delaware Bay, and Chesapeake Bay.

Lining up on the Langley Field radio beam, the plane cruised about for 30 minutes before attempting the landing.

He did a conventional orientation problem on the radio range signal, determining what "leg" of the beam he was following.

Again the air speed and rate of climb indicators and the artificial horizon became all important. So did the reading on a sensitive altimeter. But now the pilot had something additional to watch—a bulb on the instrument panel which would glow red when he was 800 feet from the airport. He tuned a receiver to its frequency. The bulb lighted up.

The pilot retarded his throttles, keeping his glide and air speed constant and levelling the wings of the miniature plane in the face of the artificial horizon.

A long five seconds passed. Then the wheels whammed onto the turf of the airport.

Two hours after Major McDaniels took off, newspapermen who were at the field to report the event were assigned by Army officials to several of the 18 B-18-A bombers which took off from the field and flew by way of New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., to Chicopee, Mass. There the bombers circled in formation for half an hour over an airport being dedicated by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps.

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Socialists Reject Soviets; Stand With Thomas for No War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Norman Thomas, nominated for the Presidency for the fourth time this week end by the Socialist Party, will seek votes on a "Keep America Out of War" platform. At the first national political convention ever held in the Nation's capital, the Socialists turned a cold shoulder on both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Russia) and the National Socialists (German Nazis), condemning America's "economic participation in the war through aid to the Allies" and "Russia's economic participation through aid to Germany."

An attempt by Alfred Baker Lewis, wealthy Massachusetts Secretary of the Socialist Party, to have the Convention modify its "hands off" Europe policy to the extent of approving non-military aid to the Allies as the best way of striking at Naziism received the support of only a score of delegates.

Socialists supposedly "in the know" refused to make any political prognostications as to how many votes Mr. Thomas may poll this year. That all depends, they say, on tinge of the candidates chosen by the major Parties. Competition offered by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President and possible third candidate, they predict, will be small, because of technical impossibilities of getting his name on the ballot in many States.

Socialist Party candidates for President and Vice-President will appear on the ballot in about 30 States this year, Travers Clement of Los Gatos, Calif., National Secretary, reported to the Convention.

Krueger Running Mate

Norman Thomas, former Presbyterian minister, was "drafted" again this year, because of his political "availability." Mr. Thomas polled 267,420 votes in 1928; 884,781 in 1932, and only 187,720 in 1936, the year of the Roosevelt "landslide." Largest vote ever credited to the Socialists was in 1920, when Eugene V. Debs, in the penitentiary for opposition to the draft, polled 960,000 votes.

Running mate of Mr. Thomas this year will be a University of Chicago professor, Maynard Kreuger, keynote speaker at the Convention.

When the question was raised whether Mr. Krueger's age might not disqualify him, party sides consulted with him and announced that he would be 35 on Jan. 16, 1941, four days before Inauguration Day.

Nominations were by unanimous vote, and were followed by a tumultuous demonstration in the National Press Club Auditorium, scene of the Convention Delegates waved red Party flags and sang "The Internationale" (a revolutionary hymn they claim the Communists copied from them) with upraised fists.

Joe Caldwell of Providence, R. I., acclaimed by the Convention because he had been a cell-mate of Debs, urged the Convention to exchange their clenched fist gesture for the "outstretched hand of comradeship," but habit outweighed his pleas. Also harking back to the yearly tie-up between American Socialists and the Russian Revolution was the Convention custom of addressing the chair and delegates as "comrade."

Delegates to the Convention ranged from union organizers and farmhands to Boston blue-bloods and college professors. It was estimated that two thirds of the 250 delegates were union members. Twenty-eight States were represented, with the largest delegations from New York and Wisconsin.

Financing by Stamps

To belong to the Socialist Party, members must buy Party stamps at a minimum of 15 cents a month. Though this method of financing is often recommended for the major parties, instead of the present abuse-fraught system of campaign contributions, Socialist leaders said there was one drawback—most of their friends didn't have the money to spare, but they still agree that the stamp plan of Party financing is a progressive system.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Thomas told the Convention that he had first resolved not to run for President of the United States this year. But he changed his mind; and by way of explanation, he said:

"In this year of crisis and confusion, of continuing unemployment and war, for the Socialist Party of America to run no ticket would be abdication in the face of the enemy. It is already clear that no matter what the old Party Conventions may do, there can be no effective independent Farmer-Labor Party ticket in the field in 1940. It is already too late for such a Party to appear on a national scale, except perhaps as a temporary expression of personal interest or desire for vengence, or a Communist front.

"I make no prophecy of the size of our vote, but this I affirm—if we can make our fellow citizens stop and listen to our program for keeping America out of war, and abolishing poverty, if we can make our words, like a burr, stick on their minds and consciences in this hour of darkness, doubt, and confusion, we shall not have failed."

Legal Betting Is Opposed By Methodists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—The State Legislature's action in passing the Dunnigan-Penny Pari-Mutuel Law legalizing betting at race tracks in the State was "morally reprehensible," in the opinion of the New York Conference of the Methodist Church.

Gambling in all its forms, including gambling in stocks, wheat shorts, lotteries or raffles and the resort to bingo games by religious organizations to raise money, were condemned in a resolution by the conference in session in the Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew here Saturday.

"We deplore the widespread and increasing mania for gambling," the resolution said. "Especially do we oppose it as a device for securing funds for religious and benevolent purposes. We oppose it because it tends to destroy business integrity, to undermine social security, to poison the minds of youth by stimulating the desire to get something for nothing and to bring misery upon thousands of homes.

"We, therefore, deplore the enactment of the Dunnigan-Perry Pari-Mutuel Law, which has legalized betting at race tracks. As a means of promoting the well-being of a people, statistics prove it to be economically unsound, and as a method of increasing the revenue of a Christian State, we believe it to be morally reprehensible."

In another resolution, the Conference declared its support for the principle of collective bargaining and at the same time voiced the hope that the National Labor Relations Act would not be so amended as to curtail or destroy labor's right to collective bargaining.

The conference praised congressional committees engaged in the task of bringing to light "organizations engaged in un-American activities," but suggested that such committees carry on their inquiries according to the "accepted rules of judicial procedure."

Missouri Prosecutor Added for Ouster

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 8 (AP)—Special Supreme Court Commissioner Leon P. Embry April 6 recommended the immediate ouster of W. W. Graves as Jackson County's Prosecuting Attorney.

The report came just a week after another commissioner had recommended the ouster of the County Sheriff, James L. Williams. Both reports resulted from suits by the Attorney General to remove the officers for neglect of duty.

Lawyers for Mr. Graves and the State will have an opportunity to file exceptions to the report and the case probably will be set for argument late in May.

University of Richmond To Expand Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Five visiting professors, including three teachers from other institutions of higher learning, will join the summer session faculty of the University of Richmond in June, Director William L. Prince announced.

The faculty has been increased to 26 professors—a new high—in anticipation of an enrollment in excess of last session's peak of 329 students. Action of the Board of Trustees in offering degrees for summer school work already has stimulated inquiries from prospective students, Mr. Prince said, and is expected to boost the matriculation to 400 or more.

Dr. Cyrus Adler

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 (AP)—Dr. Cyrus Adler, who passed on here yesterday, was a prominent Jewish leader, educator, writer, and philosopher. Last December as spokesman for the Jewish people he conferred with President Roosevelt along with representatives of other faiths concerning ways and means to bring peace to Europe. He was head of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York and of Dropsie College in Philadelphia.

In 1933, as Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. Adler studied and reported on Jewish persecutions in Germany. It was such a well-documented treatise that it became known as the "White Book" on the subject.

Dr. Adler received his early education at the Hebrew Educational Society here, later attended the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins. For a time he was librarian at the Smithsonian Institution. In 1917, he prepared a new translation of the Hebrew Bible in English.

William Faversham

NEW YORK, April 8—William Faversham, who passed on here Sunday, was one of the greatest of the old-school matinee idols. He was leading man to Maude Adams and Mrs. Fiske, to Maxine Elliott and Emily Stevens, and to many other feminine stars. His roles ranged from that of Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet" to "Jeeter Lester" of Tobacco Road. He also appeared in a few Hollywood films, including "Becky Sharp" and "Lady by Choice."

During his more than 50 years of acting Mr. Faversham toured the United States several times, first in "The Squaw Man" and later in Shakespearean roles.

Mr. Faversham, who did not take out his American citizenship papers until 1926, was educated at Chigwel Grammar School in Essex and at Hill-Martin College, serving for a time before his stage debut in London in the Yeomanry Cavalry Regiment of Warwickshire.

Canada Must Increase U. S. Trade to Pay Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 8—Having assumed virtual control over Canada's economic system, the Federal Government finds one of its most difficult problems in the most unlikely place—trade with the United States.

A study of Canada's whole economic relationship with its neighbor—and this relationship represents the largest single movement of trade in the world—reveals new wartime difficulties which few Canadian or American businessmen fully realize yet.

Briefly, the Canadian Government finds itself in this position: It must maintain a large favorable balance of trade elsewhere to cover an unfavorable balance in the United States, or, alternatively, it must reduce this unfavorable balance by increased exports, reduced imports, or both.

This problem was solved in peacetime largely by Canada's huge exports to Britain. With free British funds, Canada could pay its unfavorable balances to the United States. During wartime, Canada cannot hope to get these free funds from Britain. How to get them, how to service the American debts, is Canada's chief trade problem today, and, since Canada is the United States' second best customer, it is a problem of some concern to Americans.

What Figures Show

Breaking down the figures, this is what experts of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics here discover:

Canada's total exports last year were $969,770,151. A third of them went to the United States—$339,000,000, not including wheat in transit overseas. But from the United States Canada imported $497,000,000. That meant that Canada had to build a favorable balance of trade in other markets of $158,000,000.

But in addition, Canada had to pay American holders of Canadian securities interest and dividends of over $200,000,000. Against that, however, was a net profit from American tourists' expenditures here of $165,000,000. While no exact figure is available, the Bank of Nova Scotia, one of Canada's oldest financial institutions, estimates that Canada goes behind about $185,000,000 in its total business with its great neighbor in a good year like 1937.

This is the deficit which Canada must make up somehow by sales in other markets or, alternatively by borrowing still more from the United States. In the past Canada has borrowed largely in the United States—a total American investment here of about four billions. But the war has ended these borrowings. A belligerent country, Canada, though a good risk and a good neighbor, cannot raise more loans in the United States.

Must Sell More to U. S.

Thus, as it shapes its new budget, the Canadian Government faces an acute difficulty—a huge deficit to make good in the United States and no chance to cover it by cash sales to Britain, as in the past, since Britain is buying here largely on credit. The Government's obvious course is to cut down the American deficit by selling more goods to its neighbor.

The first step in this direction is the Government's campaign to increase the American tourist business. Here it hopes to benefit by the depreciation of Canadian currency, which gives the American visitor $1.10 for every $1 of American money but which, at the same time, increases by 10 per cent the cost of servicing the Canadian debt held by Americans. In the tourist industry Canada is simply trying to bring north in American travelers' pockets the dollars which it will ship back to American bondholders and American exporters.

Any possible increase in the tourist trade will not be enough. There will have to be an increase in Canadian exports to the United States if a still more difficult situation is to be avoided, for the reason that, in wartime, Canada will need to increase its imports of American goods used for war purposes.

What Bank Study Shows

In its exhaustive study of this business, the Bank of Nova Scotia says:

"Canada's ability to increase her imports from the United States in wartime will depend in substantial degree upon the development of her exports in that direction."

This is the friendly warning that Canada gives to the exporters of the United States who have found in Canada their second largest market and a net favorable balance over all of nearly $200,000,000 a year.

The trade treaty between the two countries, which became effective at the beginning of 1939, indicated their desire to increase the flow of goods both ways and it has had this effect. Canadian exports to its neighbor have been rising sharply since early last year and by the end of 1939 were running at the rate of about $400,000,000 a year. Imports followed almost exactly the same curve, at the rate of $500,000,000 a year. This compares with exports of only $162,000,000 and imports of $252,000,000 in the depression year of 1932, but it is far below the pre-depression level. In 1929 Canada sold $510,000,000 worth of goods to its neighbor and imported $875,000,000. This shows the possibilities of the movement of goods across the border.

In Line With Hull Policy

Canada and the United States do more business with each other than any other two countries on earth, but they will do more still if the Canadian Government can arrange it. More exports to the United States—that is Canada's paramount economic need at the moment. The alternative of less exports is directly opposed to the whole policy and history of the present Canadian Government, which, in agreement with the Hull policy in the United States, believes that international trade is the basic solution of the world's ills.

Yet up to now the war has aggravated the Canadian deficit in trade with its neighbor. Since last August the growth of imports from the United States has been more rapid than the rise in exports. The rise in imports is due to increased industrial activity in Canada, the construction and reconditioning of war industries which use American machinery and other American products. In addition, the wartime difficulty of securing normal imports from countries overseas has turned the Canadian purchaser to convenient American sources.

The net result is that Canada's normal deficit in the American transactions has been increasing since the war started. The importation of some American goods, needed in Canada's war effort, will have to continue at a high level. Possibly the importation of some non-essential American goods could be curtailed by luxury taxes, but this is a step that Canada does not want to take.

Use of Parking Meter Urged To Cut Chicago Traffic Knot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To meter or not to meter automobile parking is the question Chicago is considering. It is looking over the experience of its sister cities during the five years since the first nickel was dropped into a curb-side parking meter, and is being advised by the City Club to join the ranks of the meterers.

A thorough study of the numerous surveys of the parking time-clocks in different cities has been made by the Public Works Committee of this civic group. Result: the Committee concludes that advantages far outweigh disadvantages. In short, they say, Chicago ought to have them.

Advantages Cited

Some of the arguments in favor of parking meters as given by the City Club Committee are these:

1. They offer a practical means of enforcing parking ordinances. A flag signals when parking time is used up, and policemen can impose fines with the assurance of being fair. Fewer enforcement officials are needed.

2. Parking space is made available to more motorists. Because enforcement of time limits is more effective, long-time parking is reduced and turnover is greater. Space is no longer monopolized by a few lucky early birds who come to spend the day; those who have errands to do get a chance at the curbs. Cities of all sizes have reported that from three to five times as many cars are being parked since meters were installed, according to a compilation made by the American Municipal Association, and reported in the study.

3. With more chances to find parking space, motorists are saved from cruising in search of a "harbor" and congestion of streets is reduced. Moreover, the temptation to block traffic by double parking is lessened.

4. Parking meters bring in enough revenue to make enforcement self-supporting.

The legality of meters is being assured by court decisions, declares the City Club report.

"Actual decisions in metering cases are overwhelmingly in favor of legality," it states. The most recent case is Hendricks vs. Minneapolis, decided Feb. 9, 1940, by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it notes. From this and other decisions, the City Club Committee holds, "there should be no serious difficulty in defending a properly drawn ordinance against attack in the Illinois courts."

That there will be opposition is recognized. Motor clubs generally have opposed meters before installation as imposing one more tax on the motorist, the makers of this survey found. Another objection raised is that once meters are installed there would be no limit to further installations.

The Committee found no instance of the latter abuse, and it learned that many automobile clubs have favored the parking timers after installation.

Judicious Use Urged

"There can be no question but that Chicago can profit greatly by the judicious use of meters," conclude the City Club investigators. In fact, they hold that meters should be more valuable to Chicago than to most cities because, they say, "there is practically no enforcement of parking regulations here." Police claim they lack the manpower to make necessary checks, but meters, say the City Club people, would ease the policeman's job and also provide funds for increasing the police staff. The average yearly revenue in cities over 100,000 population was estimated at $82.50.

"With adequate planning and regulation, Chicago could realize from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year from the use of meters," the Committee holds.

Soapmaking Found to Stand On Pioneer Lye and Fat Recipe

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles.
Seventh of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Beside many a log cabin nestled in a hollow of the Southern Appalachians there still stands the weather-beaten, V-shaped wooden structure known as an "ash hopper," once an indispensible piece of equipment in every pioneer home.

Into it in the early Spring were dumped bucket-loads of wood ashes accumulated from the Winter's fires, while these in turn were soaked with water until, from a small opening at the bottom, there emerged a thin stream of coarse, whitist lye. Mixed with the animal fats saved from the winter's food, and boiled in huge black kettles, the lye became a prime ingredient in the pioneer's manufacture of a harsh, serviceable soap.

And while the number of persons who make their own soap in the United States is said to be dropping yearly, the practice now being confined to a few of the poorer and more remote rural areas, the methods and ingredients of soap manufacture have changed surprisingly little with the transition from cabin backyard to factories with a capacity of over 1,000,000 pounds a week.

Fats and alkalies are still the base of soap, although a greater variety of both are now available; nor has a substitute for boiling yet been found. As one leading manufacturer put it, the change in soapmaking has been almost entirely in the direction of mechanization of the old processes and in a refinement of the product through a more careful selection of its ingredients and an increase in scents.

Materials from Afar

One of the best places to see what the chemist and the engineer have done to adapt soapmaking to the increasing demand for better products and to the exigencies of mass production, is in the Jersey City plant of the Colgate-Palmolive Peet Company. There the manufacture has been put on an almost assembly line basis from the melting of the fat to the wrapping of the product.

Although the plant is engaged mainly in the manufacture of but two general classes of soap, those using vegetable oils and those using animal fats, it must call upon the resources of far-off lands. At its Hudson River docks lie steamers laden with palm oil from Sumatra and coconut oil from the Philippines, while great tank car loads of solidified beef fat are rolled into the yard to be melted by steam and piped into storage tanks holding 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds.

From the storage tanks the beef fat or the vegetable oil, depending upon the type of soap desired, is piped into boiling vats about 30 feet in diameter and four stories in height.

From overhead pipes an alkali solution, now generally caustic soda lye, instead of the potash formerly used, is poured into the vat. In a short while, the pipes have heated the lye, which is sent boiling through the mass until it seethes and steams like the crater of a volcano.

Although the alkali by itself is harsh and the fat by itself insoluble, the two boiled together lose their identity and two new products appear—soap and glycerine, the latter being drawn off and sold as a valuable by-product.

Heat and Chill

In order to separate the glycerine from the molten soap, the mass is "washed" with boiling brine, which attracts not only the glycerine but also the excess lye and all impurities. This is done several times, the soap mass rising to the top of the vat, while the other mass sinks and is extracted.

The top layer, which is known at this stage as "settled" soap and which is in a curdled condition, is again boiled up—this time with fresh water, causing the curds to float together. Still kept at a temperature slightly above 140 degrees Fahrenheit, the soap is stored in other tanks, where steam pipes keep it molten.

When it is ready for conversion into the finished product, liquid soap is run between a series of nearly chilled rollers containing a refrigerant.. Each succeeding roller moves a bit faster than its neighbor, and since the soap is found to adhere to the faster roller, it moves from one to the other until scraped off the last one by a knife edge.

The resulting soap chips are then caried on a conveyor belt to a drying room. Here they are passed over more rollers, and most of the remaining 30 per cent of water is removed.

From the drying room, the dried chips are automatically weighed and dropped into an amalgamating machine, where the desired perfume is added in carefully measured lots. The amalgamating machine mixes the perfume through the chips by means of paddles and then drops the mass into another amalgamizer, which, equipped with large granite rollers capable of exerting great pressure, works the soap over and over until it is homogeneous.

Ready for Wrapper

Nearing the end of its run, this mass is now dropped into a compressing machine which contracts the soap into the density in which the housewife sees it, expelling it through a square opening in one long, continuous, hard bar, which is cut every two feet or so by automatic shears. It is then cut into cake size and is sent on its way to the wrapping machine.

The process for manufacture is the same, whether the prime ingredients used are animal fats, preferably beef, or vegetable oils. The only exception comes in the case of floating soap, whose buoyancy is dependent upon tiny air bubbles whipped through the "settled" soap in a special process. In order not to eliminate these bubbles, floating soap is spared a portion of the drying process.

Although many colored soaps receive their tints from the products used in their manufacture, others are colored artificially, the hues being added at the same time the perfume is put in. Yellow laundry soaps, for example, receive their color from a small proportion of rosin soap, which greatly increases their washing power.

Certain parts of the modern soap factory are of recent development; and here the traditional soapmaker gives ground to the chemist. One of these spots is the perfume laboratory.

Spurred by the continual demand for new and better varieties of soap, factory chemists spend their full eight hours a day bending over shelves of mysteriously labeled bottles. Beside them are tables spread with experimental bars of soap, impregnated with every possible odor, all being tested for charm and lasting qualities.

Even soaps commonly known as "pure" have their small proportion of perfume, since this adds not only to its attractivenese but also helps preserve it in a wholesome condition. The perfume used, however, is not in the same state as that bought at the perfume counter in the ordinary store, since for soap making it must be used in a concentrated form—a little going a long way.

Huge Historic Map Of Virginia Soon Ready for Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va—A giant, historic map of Virginia, that has been eight years in preparation, and which is considered the finest from the point of view of accuracy and comprehensive coverage ever made on the State, shortly will be on display in the offices of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

The map was drawn and the extensive research necessary to its preparation done by Leonard J. Leland, of Baltimore. Mr. Leland spent much time in the Library of Congress in Washington the Virginia State Library in Richmond, the Virginia Historial Society and other sources of information. The State Chamber hopes that the map, in smaller size, may be reproduced for distribution at some future date.

Mr. Leland made use of an 1827 map, known as the "nine sheet map," the first to show Virginia correctly, with mountains, streams, towns and roads as they were. He also studied many others, among them maps made by the engineering corps of the Confederate Army. In addition to his map, Mr. Leland has decorated the work with pen and ink portraits of the leading characters in the settlement and development of Virginia, beginning with Queen Elizabeth and ending with Thomas Jefferson.

Australian Envoy To Study U. S. From Air

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard Gardiner Casey, first Australian Minister to the United States, intends to make a series of "friendly air raids" on various parts of this country in a plane he has just purchased.

"This country is so diverse in its products, types of people and ways of life that one has simply got to move about to build up a composite picture of this great country of yours," he told reporters April 5.

Already an experienced flier, Mr. Casey expects to obtain an American pilot license soon.

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Alabama 'Welcome' View of Progress

Agriculture, industry, and tourist trade all aid in development of a new era in South.

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the twenty-second and last of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—On entering the capital of Alabama, one is greeted by a large road-side sign which proclaims, "Welcome to Alabama, the Cradle of the Confederacy."

The traveler writing these lines is always glad to be welcomed. I think if he visited 1,000 American cities he would still be delighted on coming to the thousandth and one, to read a welcome sign. I always feel very grateful to the society, association or individual that goes to the trouble of saying "welcome."

Yet Alabamans might first greet us visitors with their flowers or strawberries, their huge steel mills or mines, their power plants or splendid dams, their imposing churches or fine new schools. And then, after we had felt the warmth of our devotion to one another, we might talk over the tragic events of 80 years ago and look at relics of events that have made us all wiser.

Welcome Looks Ahead

That method of greeting is coming, indeed, to be Alabama's way of welcoming its guests. It is taking its eyes from the past and directing them to the future. Its Governor, Frank M. Dixon, only a few weeks ago, in a coast-to-coast radiocast to the whole American nation, declared, "Alabama marches into the dawn . . . There has come a new hope, a new vision . . . We are building a heritage for our children . . . A new, vital determined Alabama has raised her head and faces the rising sun." That is splendidly said. I hope every state of our Union is "marching into the dawn" with Alabama. And they would all get much inspiration by making a visit here. The Governor said, "to know our State is to love it." At least a fourth more tourists are now visiting Alabama than ever before in its history. I am sure most of them do love it.

If tourists continue to stream in during this coming spring, following trails that lead to gorgeous flower gardens, that pass among green meadows, through vast woods, beside growing fields and prosperous dairy farms, with large barns and well made silos, they will love it more than ever.

"Remember our wonderful resources," the Governor admonishes his fellow countrymen, "Be full of pardonable pride; few states in the Nation and none in the South can match them!"

What is it that the people of Alabama may feel pardonable pride in? One item, which they don't mention, is their striking place-names. Imagine living in the midst of Tuscaloosa, Tallapoosa, Talladega, Chattahoochee, Chactawhachee, Tuscumbia, Escambia, Coosa, Enitachopka, and Pintlalla. Suppose you were a young man and your lady friend lived in Oneonta. Maybe her name would be Anna Appalachia. You'd surely write to her every day, just to see those four words on an envelope: Anna Appalachia, Oneonta, Alabama. I didn't visit Oneonta, but because of its name I hope it has only white houses with high white pillars, shaded with great oak trees, which when the moon shines and the breezes blow, talk to other trees in Chepultepec, Altoona, and Attala, all there near Lookout Mountain.

Resources Plus Resourcefulness

But, of course, Alabama is rich in other things besides names. It has great material resources and spiritual resourcefulness. A symbol of the latter is a monument to the boll weevil in the fertile wiregrass country. You may wonder why a people would build a monument to such a devastating pest as the boll weevil, that brought destitution to thousands of southern homes. It was because the boll weevil turned Alabama partially away from cotton.

Of course not entirely. Alabama's chief crop is still cotton. Its nickname is the "Cotton State." Nevertheless, to use the Governor's words, "the farmers here are lifting themselves out of cotton slavery." They are transforming their way of life. Alabama no longer places all its eggs in a cotton bag. In a single year tourists have brought in $37,000,000, industry $400,000,000, and agriculture $229,384,000. This agricultural income is derived from many things, along with cotton. The Chamber of Commerce points out that Alabama is making greater progress in livestock production than any other southern state and has the largest stock market south of Louisville, Ky. Other states might challenge that, but in a journey through central Alabama one is constantly reminded of Wisconsin and Minnesota. This district gives promise of becoming one of America's best grazing areas.

Last year nearly 7,000 farmers seeded and fertilized grazing grounds so that more progress was made in pasture improvement than in any former year; the production of honey is steadily mounting, bringing Alabama near first place among the states; every year shows an advance in poultry raising; and a large number of farmers have set out trees. Despite unfavorable weather, the income from fruits and vegetables last year reached a high point in many places. Freezing and cold storage plants are being built in 11 towns. Fifteen new stockyards were erected, existing stockyards are doing an increasing business. Alabama's melons, strawberries, tomatoes, pecans, and peanuts are well known in many distant markets.

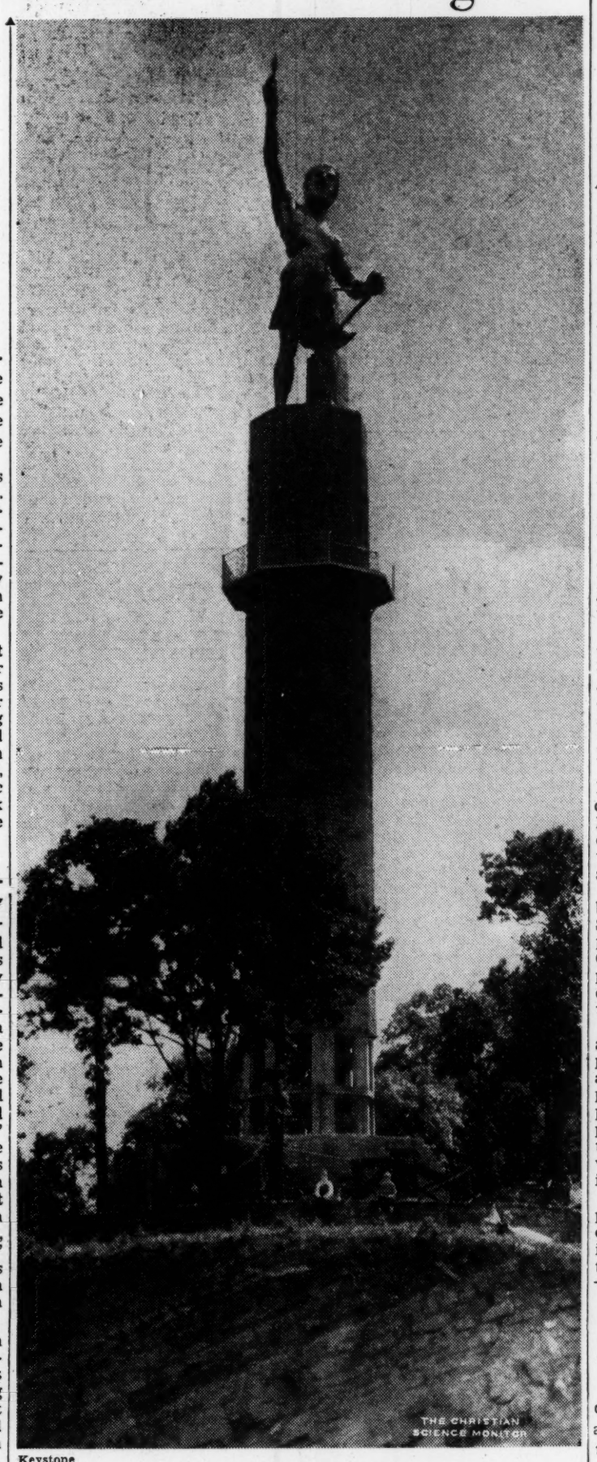
Seventy-two per cent of the people here live from agriculture and the State is giving more consideration to farmers than ever in its history. But the largest income is from industry, with the production of iron and steel leading. In this activity Alabama is far ahead of any other southern state. Birmingham, in fact, is one of the most favored iron and steel producing centers in America. Among other products it makes 65 per cent of the country's total output of iron piping.

A Diversified Economy

And in industry, also, Alabama is developing a diversified economy. It is manufacturing finished articles from steel, turning out tin, producing rubber tires, pulp, and paper, making large quantities of electricity, and setting up many small factories for working up farm products. Alabama claims to have one of the largest cement plants in the world, to stand third among our states in the production of turpentine, fourth in hydro-electric power production, sixth in lumber production.

And it is going through a very typical southern development in its relations with the rest of America. Alabama shows how wheels, electricity, business, science are bringing us all together. Alabama's great industries are all-American rather than local. Its culture, also, is becoming national as well as regional. According to the Educational Director, the Presidents of three out of Alabama's four State Teachers' Colleges have studied at Columbia University, New York City. The President of Alabama State College for Women, the Dean of "Alabama Tech," the Dean of Alabama University and its Summer School Director also studied there.

The City of Montgomery has just issued an unusually attractive booklet which says, "Modern times have wrought far-reaching changes . . . New standards have risen to supersede the old." As a means for attaining the new standards, Montgomery invites the co-operation of the world. The State Chamber of Commerce announces it has supplied information to 48 states and eight foreign countries. The Mobile Chamber of Commerce declares, "Mobile and the South are attracting the attention of the Nation . . . we must 'sell Mobile' to the world." It is plain Alabama is glad to belong to all us Americans and really welcomes us here as the Cradle of a New South.



Keystone

Vulcan, Worker in Metals

Alabamans know their flowers and their strawberries, and their cordial welcomes to visitors, but probably nothing is more striking than this symbol of metalworking, which industry holds an important economic place in the southern state. The statue is 53 feet tall —second only in size to the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor —mounted on a pedestal 123½ feet high. This largest iron man ever built looks off from Red Mountain, overlooking Birmingham.

Jamestown Glass Relics of 1608 To Be Flown to N. Y. for Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, Va.—America's oldest colonial relics, the remains of the original glass factory built by Capt. John Smith at Jamestown in 1608, will be publicly exhibited for the first time at the Glass Center at the New York World's Fair, it is announced by Miss Ellen Bagby, Chairman of the Jamestown Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The loan of these priceless Colonial pieces, discovered in the past few years, was made through the generosity of Mrs. Jesse H. Dimmick of Ambler-on-the-James here, who now is visiting in Southern Pines, N. C. After more than a year's negotiations between Mrs. Dimmick and the officials of the Center at the Fair, the arrangements were consummated.

Plans now being completed call for the relics to be turned over to Fair representatives on "Jamestown Day" (May 13) during the ceremonies conducted by the Association to mark the 333rd anniversary of the landing of the first permanent settlers in America on the banks of the James River to found their historic colony. The shipment will be flown by seaplane directly from Jamestown to New York, where a committee of distinguished Federal, State and City officials, and members of patriotic, historical and civic societies will receive them. Many prominent Virginians now living in New York will participate in the program of ceremonies at the Center at the Fair on the following day, in connection with the opening of the Colonial exhibition there.

The relics, historically authenticated, include such items as parts of the furnaces, fragments of fireclay glass pots with some of the 300-year-old glass still clinging to them, a half section of the "glory hole" or softening furnace, glass tailings and drippings, and pieces of actual glass objects blown in the factory, including some of the types of glass from which beads were made by the Colonists in trading with the Indians.

Over a period of nine years the excavation and authenticating of these priceless relics has gone on, since the day (August 30, 1931) when Jesse H. Dimmick, deeply interested in history and archeology, found the first piece of glass slag which he knew to be extremely old.

Mexico Firm Against U. S. Oil Proposal

MEXICO CITY, April 8 (AP)—Ignoring partisan differences, labor and political groups today rallied behind President Cardenas' Administration and joined the press in denouncing a United States proposal for arbitration of the two-year-old controversy over expropriation of Americon oil interests.

News of the United States suggestion, the Government's preparations to answer it and a swiftly organized campaign to consolidate public opinion virtually preempted the front pages of the Nation's newspapers — both conservative and progressive.

Press comment referred to the proposal as a "Yankee assault" and "imperialist aggression," and predicted that it would be flatly rejected.

Messages reflecting the solidarity of normally divergent groups poured in on the Government.

The Permanent Committee of Congress, which sits between regular legislative sessions, was summoned to meet today to study the United States proposal.

All official sources indicated that Mexico would reject, courteously and firmly, the request for arbitration, but formal action was delayed by President Cardenas' absence from the City. He is expected to return from a tour of the South later in the week.

Meanwhile a new Committee for Defense of National Integrity proceeded with plans for a nation-wide holiday and demonstration Thursday endorsing the 1938 expropriation decree. A statement was issued by the President which said:

"With relation to the note sent by the Government of the United States in which arbitration of the petroleum question is proposed, the Government of Mexico at the opportune time will make known the contents of the note received and the reply which will be made to it.

"The Chief Executive appreciates the confidence the Nation has placed in his Government in such a transcendental matter and expects that the serenity, the discipline in work and the well-known patriotism of the people will facilitate for us a satisfactory solution which will guarantee the sovereign interests of the country."

The Foreign Ministry was reported to be in constant communication with the President concerning the latest development in the two-year-old oil controversy.

State Trade Walls Toppling As Congress Prepares Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — While a Congressional committee in Washington explores new ways of pulling down the trade walls that have started to rise between the States in recent years, substantial progress in this direction is reported from the States themselves. Observers here at the headquarters of the Council of State Governments, which pioneered, on an interstate co-operation basis, the move which now has crystallized under the Capitol dome, point out that the Federal deliberators must not lose sight of what has been accomplished and the manner of its accomplishment.

For example, representatives of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin gathered here recently to try to untangle conflicting state liquor regulations. As a result, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission took steps to check the bootlegging of Illinois liquor in neighboring states.

Then there was a similar meeting recently in Buffalo, with representatives of seven states attending, with similar results.

Midwest Talks Succeed

There was an informal conference of motor vehicle administrators and co-operation commissions from 10 Midwestern states. From this came reciprocal agreements on various phases of the problem involving Iowa and Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, and Nebraska and Minnesota.

A recent reciprocal agreement between New York and Michigan removed one important interstate barrier. Michigan waived the mileage tax and registration requirements formerly imposed on truck operators from New York, and New York turned around and with a friendly gesture waived fees of $55 for trucks and $30 for trailers imposed on Michigan operators. Now trucks from either State have free use of the other's highways.

There have been many other cases like this. It has previously been noted that in 1939 alone 60 bills which would have imposed new interstate trade barriers were blocked because of this movement among the states, sponsored by the Council of State Governments here, to work things out co-operatively. At least 11 existing laws in 10 states were repealed.

By ironing out trade problems on a regional basis, the Council says, the states lay the groundwork for broad co-operative action on the same problems affecting adjoining or widely separated groups of states.

Approach Is Localized

This "localization" of the conference approach—and a better example of the effectiveness of this policy probably couldn't be found—is the latest development in the Council's attack on the problem, an attack which now has the support and assistance of the Federal Department of Commerce.

The Council launched its drive here in April last year. At that time the accomplishments were too abstract to satisfy many. They said that there was "just talk," nothing else. The problem was thoroughly canvassed and defined, however, and the conferees found themselves at least united in their desire for a joint approach. Conferences between representatives of states with trade wall problems were suggested and the facilities of the Council offered. These local conferences are now getting results, and much more progress is expected from now on than has been apparent so far.

The dairy groups in the Midwest and the cotton growers of the South are in the process of working out their controversy over competition of cotton-seed oleomargarine with butter. And the southern states, as was shown at a recent conference in Nashville, have come to realize that in order to get relief from regional discriminations they must first remove the walls between themselves.

Neighbors Gain In Trust

The encouraging part of it all is that those concerned now quickly and freely respond to invitations for informal "confabs." They come together with the feeling that they are not there to defend some selfish interest, but to seek the good of the whole.

One conferee, representative of a State whose neighbors had once roundly condemned it for its selfish interstate trade restriction practices, said once: "You see, when only one or two are willing to cooperate, there's no use putting your neck out. But when they'll all get together, as they have here, and each one sees the other one will do something if he does, well, then we get some place."

Chilean Diplomats to Dicker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean diplomatic and consular services are to experience big changes under the new leadership of Foreign Minister Dr. Cristobal Saenz. He proposes a "school for diplomats" which will equip them for trade promotion as well as for their ordinary duties. The Chilean Foreign Ministry takes care of foreign trade.

According to Dr. Saenz, a consul should not be merely an official "charged with keeping documents and displaying his culture at social gatherings. This is necessary but not enough." He is drawing up a list of requisites for professional consuls, to make these officials technicians in mercantile affairs, so they can be first-class salesmen of national products.

The new Minister has a plan to place Chilean exports—including manufactures—in those markets formerly supplied by countries whose activities have been restricted by war. In this connection, attention has been called to deliveries of Chilean textiles, window glass, footwear and other articles to neighboring countries on the west coast of South America. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia have all placed orders with Chilean factories. This has encouraged an old idea that this country is destined to fill an industrial role in inter-South American commercial relationships.

Even supposing this export conquest is of a temporary character, Dr. Saenz considers that it carries a permanent advantage, that of making known many products and manufactures which Chileans produce at low cost. A pre-requisite, however, is the immediate strengthening of the national mercantile marine. Dr. Saenz is busy trying to solve this problem.

The new Minister belongs to the moderate section of the Radical Party. Like many other members of this party, including President Aguirre, he is a wealthy landowner. His admission to the Cabinet is cited as evidence of more stabilizing influences within the Popular Front Government.

In an interview he asserted that the most important nations of the world, especially those having close commercial and financial relations with Chile, have watched with interest the development of the Popular Front. "This was logical," he said, "because the advent of young parties to power, replacing those that have held office traditionally, implies a decisive step in the history of our institutional modus vivendi."

He believes observers should have been able to note that a government of the Left can be a zealous guardian of the precepts of the constitution and the laws and that the conscience of individuals continues to enjoy the fullest respect. Nobody, he claims, can bring forward a single proof of any act that represents illegality or abuse of power. The opposition, he points out, enjoys all its rights and exercises them without meeting with any impediment in its task of checking on acts of the Government.

The new Minister also signifies a reinforcement of the Radical element opposed to over-spending. In his public speeches he has frequently urged that in order to carry on good government it is necessary to avoid the excessive burdening of the taxpayers in all categories.

Richmond C. of C. Names 'Ad' Man National Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Ernest W Lemay, manager of the General Outdoor Advertising Company here, has accepted appointment as national councillor for the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and will represent the organization at the 28th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, April 29-May 2. This was announced at the monthly meeting of the local chamber's board of directors.

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British Envoys in Balkans Chart Paths of Blockade

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 8—As British envoys to the Balkans gathered in London today for a special conference to further the Allied "economic war" against Germany, it became clearly apparent that the pound sterling is to be one of the important "guns" in the present war.

Sir William Seeds, Britain's Ambassador to Soviet Russia who has been home several months, and Sir Percy Lorrain, Ambassador to Italy, will attend the meetings of Britain's representatives in the Balkans. Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax will preside at the first session.

Yet the Allies may not find that they have things all their own way in their economic drive in Southeastern Europe. Reports from Bulgaria disclose that a German trade mission has already opened negotiations in Sofia to assure the Reich of the majority of Bulgaria's exports.

German Mission in Bulgaria

This move evokes no great concern in London for Bulgaria has long occupied a leading place among the Balkan nations in economic relations with Germany. But the fact that the Reich has sent a delegation to Sofia, headed by Herman Landwehr, head of the Ministry of Commerce, may indicate the importance which Germany attaches to maintaining its present Bulgarian sources of raw materials.

Britain, at least, believes that Germany is finding it highly important to maintain every source of supply. Perhaps not everyone would be as optimistic as Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, who in a speech at Wolverton during the week end spoke of Germany's economic "poverty." The Reich's "stocks of raw material can be listed; her available stores of supply can be numbered," he declared.

At the same time he predicted that "the entire world would continue to sell goods to the United Kingdom."

Trading Corporation Financed

Meanwhile, the formation of the new "English Commercial Corporation," a new Government-financed trading company, is interpreted as the opening of a new stage of intensive economic warfare. It is considered not merely an attempt to tighten the economic blockade of Germany, but also the beginning of a serious effort to recapture trade with the Balkans which has been lost to Germany during the last few years.

Outstanding in the new British Government move is the fact that this is the first time that the Government has provided the entire funds for financing an important merchant company. According to yesterday's official statement by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the new company will "carry out its work as a commercial and independent entity subject to general consultation with His Majesty's Government on the broad lines of its policy."

The new corporation will centralize its activities in the Balkans, developing trade with Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. If this is successful, then operations will be extended further afield. Under the chairmanship of Viscount Swinton, former Secretary for Air, and with the aid of six directors, all prominent businessmen actively connected with the Balkans, this new organization is primarily a financing organization and will give the British trader a more confident feeling that in his business in Southeast Europe his government stands more surely than ever behind him, being prepared to take risks in initiating new trade openings which an ordinary company could never undertake.

Main Aim Is Revived Trade

While it is impossible to ignore the primary fact that Britain is naturally anxious to divert as much as possible of the Balkan products away from Germany, it is maintained that the new corporation will not concern itself with strategic buying from the neutrals, in order, for instance, to prevent another country from gaining a trade monopoly. This task will remain for the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

The aim is rather to restore British trade in the Balkans which suffered particularly through disturbance of price levels by the Third Reich's trading methods. This new corporation has the power, when necessary, to make barter agreements with certain of these Balkan countries and can also provide guarantees when necessary, working in close cooperation with the "Exports Credits Guarantee Department." Since this corporation is also working on a long-term plan it is pointed out today that it will be prepared for normal commercial losses at the start which will be compensated later if not in hard cash, then in other equally valuable returns.

For some time past private firms and government departments have carried out the work now to be undertaken by the corporation.

By a Staff Artist

Viscount Swinton
Director of the new English Commercial Corporation

Allied Mines Laid to Reich Threats

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 8—The action of the Allies in mining Norwegian territorial waters to block Germany's protected shipping line from Narvik inaugurates a new and more intensive phase of the war.

Acclaimed in both Britain and France as proof of the Allies, determination "to put teeth" into their pressure against Germany, the move has made an immediate impression in Germany, according to Berlin reports, which describe the situation as "critical" and cite an official spokesman of the German Foreign Office as saying "developments of the greatest importance are to be expected."

The attitude of the Allies, as set forth in an official joint statement radiocast early today, is that the time has come "when special prosecution of the war now requires that they take such measures." Confidence is expressed that world opinion will not be slow to realize "both the necessity under which they are constrained to act and the purpose of their action."

Norway's Ships Exempted

The mining was done according to the French and British statement, because the Allies had "resolved to deny the continued use by the enemy of stretches of territorial waters which are clearly of particular value to him."

It is emphasized that this decision to prevent unhindered passage of vessels carrying contraband of war through Norway's territorial waters "will in no way interfere with free access of Norwegian nations or ships to their own ports and coastal hamlets."

Precedent for this latest Allied move exists in the action taken during the World War, when mine fields were laid across Norwegian territorial waters in later stages of the conflict, though the mines in Norway's own waters were laid by Norway.

The essence of the Allied argument is contained in a sentence in the joint official statement, declaring that "whatever may be the actual policy which the Norwegian Government is compelled to follow by German threats and pressure, the Allied Governments can no longer afford to acquiesce in the present state of affairs, by which Germany obtains resources vital to her prosecution of the war, and obtains from Norway facilities which place the Allies at a highly dangerous disadvantage."

Protection of Smaller States

Britain and France maintain that their purpose in this war is "to establish principles which the smaller states of Europe themselves wish to see prevail and upon which the very existence of those states ultimately depends."

The conclusion is drawn that "Germany is flagrantly violating neutral rights in order to damage the Allied countries, while insisting upon the strictest observance of the rules of neutraliaty whenever such observance would provide some advantage to herself."

In these circumstances, the Allies claim, they are obliged to take "appropriate action," although they insist that they "will never follow the German example of brutal violence."

German Move Expected

Some observers here not only expect this latest Allied action to be followed quickly by some dramatic German move in the North, but believe that the decision to mine Norwegian waters was taken with this possibility distinctly in view.

In this connection, an interview with Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, over the week end is recalled, in which the general dared, and in fact almost taunted, the German leaders to start something.

On the other hand, there is some reason to believe that the mining was done only after the views of Scandinavian authorities on such a step had been carefully ascertained, and also after the prospects of German retaliation had been weighed and discounted.

What is certain is that the Allied action reveals unmistakably that the French and British Governments are taking the initiative and carrying the war—in the economic sphere, at least—into new fields.

Consultations between Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, Premier Chamberlain and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, with British envoys in the Balkan capitals, Italy, and Moscow, which began here today, are another indication that the British Government has finally adopted a more vigorous policy in prosecution of the war.

U. S. Placed Mines Off Norway in 1918

Mine-laying operations in waters between Norway and the Scottish coast were undertaken during the World War by Britain and the United States and completed in 1918.

Of the mines laid in this northern barrage more than 56,000 were American and more than 15,000 were British.

The effect of these mines was to cause German submarines to seek the security of Norwegian waters in avoiding the mine areas. Norway therefore closed its territorial waters by laying mine fields herself.

Text of British Statement Defending Laying of Mines

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The text of the British and French statement on the mining of Norwegian territorial waters is as follows:

In recent weeks the German campaign against merchant shipping of all nations has been intensified and pursued with even greater brutality than before.

The number of neutral ships destroyed by German action is now well over 150 and the number of neutral lives lost is nearly 1,000.

These attacks have been carried out in almost every case in defiance of recognized rules of war, frequently in circumstances of the greatest barbarity and on many occasions without the slightest justification for interference of any sort with the ship.

Germany Accused

Germany has announced that she regards herself as entitled to destroy any neutral ship en route to any British port, including contraband control harbors, and there have moreover been repeated cases of vessels being destroyed on voyages between neutral ports when the vessel had no intention of touching at a British port at all.

It is obvious that the German Government are engaged in an indiscriminate campaign of destruction throughout waters in which their unnotified mines are laid or in which their submarines are in a position to operate.

While in recent weeks the greatest losses have fallen upon neutral shipping, British and Allied vessels have also suffered from adoption of this policy, a new development of which is bombing from the air of British and neutral trawlers and fishing boats and the machine-gunning of their crews.

Attacks on Fishing Boats

"The innocent character of the fishing boats has hitherto been universally recognized but this has not prevented Germany from committing nearly 200 attacks on fishing vessels aimed at sinking them and murdering their crews.

Even lightships, the object of which is to protect shipping of all nations, and which are by international usage treated as noncombatants, have been with their crews ruthlessly attacked by bombs.

It is a fact deserving of constant emphasis that these German attacks have been deliberately aimed at destruction of neutral lives and property and it is abundantly clear that the purpose behind them is pure terrorism.

British Record Cited

The Allies, on the other hand, have never destroyed nor injured a single neutral ship or taken a single neutral life. On the contrary, they have not only saved the lives of many innocent victims of these German outrages, but they have also not failed to rescue from drowning German airmen and submarine crews who have been guilty of the inhumanities in question.

The position is therefore that Germany is flagrantly violating neutral rights in order to damage Allied countries while insisting upon the strictest observance of the rules of neutrality whenever such observance would provide some advantage to herself.

International law has always recognized the right of a belligerent when its enemy has systematically resorted to illegal practices to take action appropriate to the situation created by the illegalities of the enemy.

Such action, even though not lawful in ordinary circumstances, becomes and is generally recognized to become lawful in view of the other belligerent's violation of law. The Allied Governments therefore hold themselves entitled to take such action as they may deem proper in the present circumstances.

Norwegian Situation

The Allied Governments have observed that the heavy proportion of losses inflicted upon neutral countries, both of human life and in material, has fallen upon the Norwegian mercantile marine.

Yet while the German Government repeatedly sink Norwegian shipping and murder Norwegian seamen they continue to demand from the Norwegian Government the fullest use of Norwegian territorial waters for their own commerce and the Norwegian Government have even felt obliged to provide an armed escort in these waters for German ships while unable to take effective action against German brutality on the high seas of which their own vessels have been the victims.

Whatever may be the actual policy which the Norwegian Government by German threats and pressure are compelled to follow, the Allied Governments can no longer afford to acquiesce in the present state of affairs by which Germany obtains resources vital to her prosecution of the war and obtains from Norway facilities which place the Allies at a dangerous disadvantage.

Notice to Norway

They have therefore already given notice to the Norwegian Government that they reserve the right to take such measures as they may think necessary, to hinder or prevent Germany from obtaining in Norway resources or facilities which for the purpose of war would be to her advantage or to the disadvantage of the Allies.

If the successful prosecution of the war now requires them to take such measures, world opinion will not be slow to realize both the necessity under which they are constrained to act and the purpose of their action. Their purpose in this war is to establish principles which the smaller states of Europe would themselves wish to see prevail and upon which the very existence of those states ultimately depends.

The Allies, of course, will never follow the German example of brutal violence and any action they decide to take will always be carried out in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

British Program

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government have accordingly resolved to deny continued use by the enemy of stretches of territorial waters which are clearly of particular value to him and they have therefore decided to prevent the unhindered passage of vessels carrying contraband of war through Norwegian territorial waters.

They accordingly hereby give notice that the following areas of Norwegian territorial waters have been rendered dangerous to navigation on account of mines.

(The statement here described in detail the mined areas.)

It will be observed that the laying of mines in these areas will in no way interfere with free access of Norwegian nationals or ships to their own ports and coastal hamlets. In order to avoid the least possibility of Norwegian or other vessels' inadvertently entering these areas before there has been time to give warning of mines being laid, arrangements have been made for limits of areas to be patrolled by British naval vessels until a period of 48 hours has elapsed from the laying of the first mine in each area. This measure, in conjunction with the broadcast warning, should fully provide for the safety of shipping.

Mines of Allies

By a Staff Artist

War's Latest Move

The three points off the Norwegian coast at which the Allies announce that they have laid mines. In the lower map is indicated the famous barrage of mines thrown across from Norway to Scotland by the United States and Britain during the World War.

Hitler Leads Drive For War Metals

BERLIN (AP)—Acting on orders from Adolf Hitler, workmen on April 8 started removing virtually all brass and bronze fittings from both the old and new chancelleries as an example to the nation in the Reich's drive for metal to feed its war industries.

At Herr Hitler's Munich home and his Berghof retreat near Berthtesgaden similar steps were started.

The great bronze Chancellery doors, through which many diplomats have passed, were the first to go. The order also covered such bronze objects as ventilator grills, candelabra, and metal ornaments.

The metal collection campaign to supply Germany's arms factories is to culminate on Herr Hitler's birthday, April 20, with the collection termed the nation's present to the Führer.

Well, Blow Me Down! Square-Rigger in Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—For the first time in 20 years, the gleaming sails of a square-rigger recently were seen cruising up the historic St. John's River. The Danish 188-foot merchant marine training ship, Denmark, will have been in Jacksonville's harbor for 10 days before she sails for Copenhagen, her home port, April 12.

Capt. K. L. Hansen has a crew with the majority between the ages of 15-22. Besides extensive training in practical seamanship, the cadets receive strong character development and comradeship training.

Jacksonville Acclaims Its First 'Pop Concert'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — That Jacksonville is becoming increasingly interested in symphonic music was proved again when a capacity crowd turned out recently to hear the first "Pop Concert" given by the Jacksonville Philharmonic Orchestra.

This group of amateur musicians interested in seeking enjoyment in production of good music, is a part of the Department of Public Recreation. George Orner, conductor, presented as solo feature W. James Crosland, pianist in Liszt E Flat Concerto.

Two American President Ships Go to Spanish Line

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Maritime Commission authorized the American President Lines today to sell the steamers President Lincoln and President Wilson to Berge y Compania, Bilbao, Spain, with transfer of the vessels to Spanish registry.

The ships, of approximately 12,500 gross tonnage, are steel combination cargo-passenger vessels built for the old Shipping Board in 1921. They are 535 feet in length and have a speed of about 17½ knots.

Allies Lay Mine Fields In Norwegian Waters

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The British and French Governments announced early today that three areas off the Norwegian coast had been mined in their first move to deny Germany the use of territorial waters for the shipment of vital Scandinavian iron ore to Germany's blast furnaces.

The Governments, in a radiocast statement, warned that ships entering these territorial waters of Norway did so at their peril, but that the mine laying would not interfere with the free access by Norwegian ships to their own harbors.

The areas mined are off Stadtlandet Peninsula, Bud, and West fjord.

Mine Areas Patrolled

The mined areas, the statement said, are being patrolled for 48 hours following the laying of the first mine, to prevent Norwegian or other ships from "inadvertently" entering the danger zones.

The British said their action was in reprisal, in accordance with well recognized rules of international law, for Germany's "brutal" and "illegal" campaign against shipping of "all nations."

The mines were laid in three small but vital areas close to the Norwegian shoreline. Each commands a fjord and port.

The most important mined zone against which shipping was warned lies in the vicinity of Bodoe, outside the entrance to West Fjord and Narvik.

It is the northernmost, but all three lie north of the main European shipping routes.

Areas Mined

The southernmost is off Stadtland, at the entrance to Nord Fjord and 110 miles north of Bergen. The third is 120 miles to the northeast, off Kristiansund, in the region of Bud.

The two Governments' dramatic statements disclosed the mine-laying and the arrangements made "for the limits of the area to be patrolled by British naval vessels until a period of 48 hours has elapsed from the laying of the first mine in each area."

The Press Association, British news agency, said the fields were sown at dawn today by British and French warships.

In Paris, the French said a plain-spoken note was handed the Norwegian Government jointly by Britain and France declaring that they had decided to close Norwegian waters to German shipping.

Warnings Issued

This note closely followed another to Norway and Sweden on April 5 in which the Allies were understood to have outlined their conception of Scandinavian neutrality.

In response to queries as to what would happen if Norway swept up the mines, a statement authorized for publication pointed out that "they can be laid again."

On the other hand, the statement said, "should Germany herself dare to undertake such an operation the British Navy would welcome an engagement."

Meanwhile a Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Oslo reported "a big warship" was sighted off Bodoe on the west coast of Norway south of Trondheim at 9:30 a. m. today. She was said to have been only a half mile from shore.

Another "big warship" also was reported seen from Hustadvika, just north of Bodoe, where five steamers were stopped.

This is one of the three regions where the Allies have laid mines in Norwegian waters.

Swedes Protest

STOCKHOLM, April 8 (AP)—The newspaper Aftonbladet said today that the Allied mining of Norwegian territorial waters was a move directed against northern Nations' neutrality and independence and "consequently destroys just those principles which were indicated as the spring of inspiration for the war policy of the Western Powers."

"The plan to force ships outside Norwegian territorial waters is an act of war contrary to Norwegian sovereign power," the newspaper said.

The Foreign Office issued a brief communique stating that no similar action had been taken by the Allies in Swedish waters.

The Hague Aroused

THE HAGUE, April 8 (AP)—Indignation was expressed in Netherlands political circles today over the Allied action in laying mines in Norwegian territorial waters.

Officially there was no comment, but high quarters said that the Netherlands never would tolerate such action by the belligerents in its waters.

It was pointed out that because of its geographical position in relation to Germany, there is no coastal navigation to Germany on a large scale as in the case of Norway.

Rome Watches

ROME, April 8 (AP)—Italy was keeping an alert eye on developments in Scandinavia.

The newspaper La Tribuna termed the British-French decision to halt the passage of German vessels through Norwegian territorial waters as an action "against Germany and the neutrals as well."

The newspaper continued: "It is clear that the offensive decided upon by the Admiralty in the North strikes a serious blow at neutral interests, besides violating international law, in order to save face they are beginning to say in London that a real war soon will be carried to the German front."

Reds Used Extra Gas Tanks In Air Attack on Finland

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 8—A contrivance new to aerial warfare is being used by the Russians, according to reports coming from Finland as the result of a complete check-up of the results of the recent war.

The Finnish fighter planes had been scoring their greatest successes in the early part of the war when the Russians sent their bombers to the north unescorted by fighters. But on Jan. 23 bombers began to appear accompanied by escorts of fighters.

Both Finns and neutrals were at a loss to understand how these fighters with their limited flying ranges could get so far away from their bases.

One day a woodcutter in the forest found a strange boat-shaped receptacle of pressed wood with a Russian label on it. He turned it over to the military authorities, whose investigation disclosed that it had been used as a gasoline tank.

This provided the key to the mystery.

The Soviet air force, faced with the alternative of either suspending operations against distant points owing to heavy losses of aircraft, or increasing the flying radius of their fighters, had hit upon the ingenious expedient of providing their pursuit planes with two supplementary gasoline tanks, containing 60 litres each, which were attached to the lower surface of the wings, one on each side of the fuselage.

Once emptied, or in case a sudden attack required a lightening of the machine, they could be dropped.

Soviet Planes Lack Speed

In general, however, the planes used by the Russians were far from standard in their quality and performance, and even their fastest models were incapable of more than 300 miles per hour.

The conclusion generally drawn from the Finnish test is that the Russian air force is technically inferior to that of the other great powers.

Given the heavy numerical odds it was up against, the Finnish air force made an excellent showing.

The fighter escorts that accompanied the Soviet bombers usually consisted of from 30 to 40 planes and the Finns were almost invariably outnumbered ten to one. Their losses were none the less comparatively small: eighteen machines of which eight had Finnish pilots, five Danish, four Swedish, and one Italian. The Finnish bombing aviation was almost nonexistent until the last days of the war when 23 Bristol Blenheims were received from England.

The Soviet losses in the air appear to have been high—630 planes brought down by Finnish fighter planes, 200 approximately by anti-aircraft batteries out of a total of about 2,000 planes that were used against Finland.

Heavy Property Damage

The total damage to the Finnish civilian population—exclusive of factories and military objectives—may be listed as follows: 400 stone and brick dwelling houses and 4,000 wooden houses totally or partially destroyed, also 46 hospitals and nine churches bombed.

The larger figure for wooden houses is partly explained by the fact that large quantities of small incendiary bombs were dropped. These bombs are launched from a big container or mother bomb, an ingenious device which the Finns had nicknamed Molotoff's breadbasket. It spirals through the air showering the small fire bombs over a large area, causing great damage.

The use of these bombs is hard to reconcile with attacks on strictly military objectives since they caused little damage on brick and concrete but are chiefly effective against wooden dwelling houses.

New Danger Zone for U. S.?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Extension by the United States of the European combat zone prohibited to American ships to include the entire Norwegian coast was seen as probable in official quarters at the State Department today.

The action would be taken to meet the situation caused by the British mining of three areas within Norwegian territorial waters to prevent their use by German ships and by the threat of counter-action which this has elicited from Germany.

Under the present Neutrality Act President Roosevelt has power to extend the combat zone to cover all new situations and it held here that that possibility of naval hostilities between the British and the Germans in areas now open to American ships will cause the White House to redefine the present war area.

At present only the southern end of the Norwegian coast is included in the combat zone, thus permitting American ships to call at the important Scandinavian port of Bergen. Since the southernmost British mine field is more than 100 miles north of Bergen, however, this port is seen as having been drawn squarely into the war's orbit.

Extension of the zone will not greatly handicap American trade, it is held, since a large part of American exports to and imports from Scandinavia are now being carried in Scandinavian bottoms. In fact, the famed City of Flint is said to be the only American ship to call at the important northern Norwegian port of Narvik since the war started.

But the President said at that time:

"Combat areas may change with circumstances and it may be found that areas now safe become dangerous, or that areas now troubled may later become safe. In this case, the areas will be changed to fit the situation."

Reliable sources said then that the effort was made to define the danger zone narrowly, since it was felt that it would be impossible to relieve American ships of all risk.

Final Seal Put on Finn Peace

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—Placing the final seal on its new peace with Finland, Soviet Russia has resumed normal diplomatic relations with its small neighbor.

Tass, official Russian news agency, announced that the Government had designated Ivan S. Zotoff as Minister to Helsingfors and had approved appointment of Dr. Juhu A. Paasikivi as Finnish Minister to Moscow.

Mr. Zotoff has been Russia's Minister to Latvia since November, 1937. His post there will be taken over by Vladimir Derevianski, Minister to Helsingfors before the Russian-Finnish War.

Mr. Paasikivi headed a Finnish delegation which negotiated unsuccessfully with Russia before the war and participated in subsequent peace conferences.

Announcement of the appointment of the new Ministers coincided with reports that a Japanese trade delegation, which has been in Moscow since Jan. 10 discussing a Japanese-Russian commercial treaty, had decided to leave the City.

[In Tokyo, a Foreign Office spokesman denied that any members of the Japanese commission, save Shikao Matsushima, the leader, were leaving Moscow, and said trade talks would continue.]

New Rail Line

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—Construction of a new railway connecting Russia's main line to the Arctic with newly-won territory northeast of Lake Ladoga was announced in Pravda, official Communist Party organ.

The line, 131 kilometers (81.4 miles) long, connects Petrozavodsk, on the Arctic line 250 miles north of Leningrad, with Suojaervi, former Finnish town to the northwest, about 65 miles north of Lake Ladoga.

[The line presumably crosses a rail line connecting with the Finnish system which runs north and south along the former Russian-Finnish border east of Suojaervi.]

"The fact that the new line was built in such a short period proves the unlimited possibilities of the Soviet people," said Pravda. "All along it there are thick forests, hills and swamps. This was an energetic task—tents were erected in the snow under a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Among snowstorms and blizzards work did not stop for a single hour."

The article said that a mountain was blown up and five "big bridges" were built.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

Nazi Vessel Sails Through Adriatic; British Sub Sinks German Freighter

ROME, April 8 (AP)—The German freighter Ankara arrived safely at Trieste tdoay with 5,000 tons of bauxite from Yugoslavia, carried through Yugoslav and Italian waters on a 350-mile test trip which Germans hoped would open up a new blockade-puncturing route for war supplies.

British warships were believed to be in the Adriatic and had been reported planning to halt such a shipment, but the Ankara, which left Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, reached the Italian port of Trieste after what her captain described as an uneventful trip. He said no British naval vessels were sighted en route.

Germany hopes that eventually supplies may be carried through neutral territorial waters from points as far away as Russia's Black Sea oil ports. Once the goods reach Trieste, they may be transshipped to Germany by rail.

Bauxite, mineral base of aluminum, is regarded by Britain as war material and therefore contraband, although Yugoslavia does not regard it as a war supply.

Diplomatic sources here said they expected Italy, pictured by Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday as ready for whatever "this late spring brings," to contest any effort to blockade Adriatic shipping.

They said they doubted, however, that the Italian Navy would attempt to close the entrance to the Adriatic at the Straits of Otranto.

The expectation in these quarters that the Italians would avoid any incident in the Adriatic, which they consider an Italian sea, was based on belief that both Italy and Yugoslavia want to stay out of the war.

German shipping in the Adriatic, consisting mostly of bauxite cargoes from Yugoslavia for the Reich's aluminum industries, they said, are considered of relatively small importance.

There have been unconfirmed reports in Dubrovnik that four British warships were in the Adriatic ready to intercept just such a shipment. Germany was reported to have failed earlier to win Yugoslavia's promise to guard Nazi merchantmen against seizure in her waters.

German shipping agents had said, however, that if the ship gets through without interference, "many dozens" of German freighters would ply the route. They hinted that Germany might get supplies through neutral territorial waters from points as far away as Russia's Black Sea oil ports.

A Yugoslav captain was hired April 6 for the Ankara's trip to Trieste for £300 to pilot the ship through the territorial waters. The Ankara is a 4,768-ton vessel less than three years old. She is out of Bremen.

Neutral Ship Losses Arouse Indignation

By the Associated Press

Neutral nations are registering indignation over shipping losses which, according to Allied figures, have reached a total of more than 150 ships and 1,000 seamen.

The thirty-first week of the war—recorded as one of the most ineffective from a naval standpoint—ended April 6 with known losses of all nations reaching a new high mark of at least 504 vessels totaling 1,680,992 tons. Known fatalities resulting from sea warfare rose to 2,782.

Yugoslavia to Act

BELGRADE, April 8 (AP)—Official quarters declared today Yugoslavia would act jointly with Italy in case the Allies blockade the Adriatic or lay mines there.

The British announcement that mines had been laid in Norwegian territorial waters stirred sharp anxiety that the Allies might extend their operations to the Adriatic.

German proposals to establish a "blockade proof" trade route through the Adriatic with part of the merchant fleet bottled up in Italian ports since the start of the war have led to recurrent but unconfirmed reports that British warships were ready to break up any such traffic.

Officials here pointed out that Italy controls both sides of the narrow straits of Otranto which is the only entrance to the Adriatic.

Yugoslavia's foreign policy has been tied closely with Italy's since Italy annexed Albania a year ago.

By the Associated Press

Heightened sea warfare, particularly in the North Sea, brought the following developments today:

The 5,261-ton German steamer Rio de Janeiro was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine four miles off the Norwegian coast with at least 150 Germans and 80 horses killed. Norwegian fishermen reported there were more than 300 Germans aboard the vessel, which they said failed to halt when ordered by the submarine to heave to. The submarine then fired two torpedoes. Nearby Norwegian fishing boats started to pick up survivors from the water. A steady stream of fishing craft brought survivors and bodies to Lillesand, where the injured were given hospital treatment.

Norwegian fishermen also reported fighting between British and German ships in the North Sea in which at least nine men were killed and several vessels were reported sunk. Norwegian schooners reached port with the fatalities and survivors. Reports of the fighting conflicted. One version was that an armed British vessel and a German submarine were sunk when the British ship was attacked by two German submarines.

One Norwegian schooner put into Lillesand, on Norway's southeastern tip, with between 40 and 50 British and German seamen and the bodies of four others. The Germans were in uniform. Later, two other schooners reached port with many more survivors and with five more bodies.

The German tanker Poseidon, 5,800 tons, was torpedoed in the North Sea, Norwegian reports stated.

Meanwhile between 90 and 100 German naval craft, mostly armed trawlers, coastal craft and minesweepers were reported by the newspaper Aftonbladet to be on their way north from Germany and Denmark which forms the entrance to the Baltic Sea from the North Sea.

The purpose of this reported contingent was not clear. Many quarters regarded it as doubtful that Germany was seeking a direct naval encounter with the British.

Observers further pointed out that the new mine fields laid by the Allies in Norwegian territorial waters were relatively high up Norway's coast, and that any attempt by German vessels to sweep the fields clear would expose them to attack.

In Berlin reports of German Fleet movement were met with the rejoinder that military information could not be given out.

Meanwhile Norway considered what action would be most likely to bring results following the sinking of the Navarra, in which three officers and nine members of the crew were fatalities. The Finnish vessel Atlas had picked up 14 survivors of the craft.

The German steamer Kreta today radioed she had been attacked by a submarine and was in distress, but still afloat off Faerder, on the south coast of Norway near Oslofjord. Norwegian coast guard vessels were believed to be going to the rescue.

Britain and France, meanwhile, announced shipbuilding programs designed to replace ships faster than Germany can sink them. The French said plans had been laid to build 200,000 tons.

13 Warplanes Are Shot Down

By the Associated Press

Sharp air battles over the North Sea, and over the Western Front yesterday, brought reports from both combatants revealing that at least 13 warplanes were shot down.

Most spectacular of the battles took place over the North Sea, about 100 miles north of Sylt Island, German base, when German and British patrols met. The German High Command, reporting the battle in today's communiqué, stated that "a swarm of Messerschmitt planes sighted 24 British Wellington bombers. Our chasers shot down two British planes and forced the others to turn off westward."

In London the Air Ministry acknowledged that two British planes failed to return from the engagement, but added that "one enemy aircraft was destroyed and at least one other is believed to have been damaged."

Over the Western Front, the German High Command stated, a series of repeated air fights resulted in German chasers shooting down four enemy planes. Another enemy plane was shot down by German antiaircraft fire, while three German planes are missing, the German reports stated.

Contradictions appeared in French reports of the air battles over the Western Front. The French High Command announced today that five German planes were shot down—four by the French and one by the British. All five planes—two Dorniers and three Messerschmitts — fell on French territory and surviving crewmen were taken prisoners, the reports declared.

A sixth German plane, a Junkers with a crew of four, was added to the list by a belated announcement. The French said it was shot down in flames and its whole crew perished.

Other activity on the Western Front was limited to minor patrols.

Spee Officers Herded on Ship

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 8 (AP)—All the officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were herded aboard the Argentine naval transport Pampa today as a precaution shortly after discovery that at least 11 officers, who have been "guests" of the Argentine Government since December, had disappeared.

The Government, indignant over the escape of three officers, on April 6 ordered the remaining officers and the higher-ranking members of the crew confined to the Martin Garcia naval base in the River Plata, 80 miles from here.

The Naval Ministry announced the officers, including Capt. Walter Kay, the Germans' ranking officer, had been removed from a naval arsenal to the ship. Later they will be taken to the naval base.

A total of 210 warrant officers and cadets and nearly 400 crewmen are confined in the arsenal.

The Pampa was surrounded at the dock by four armed minesweepers with a naval tanker lying alongside.

Police banned all unauthorized persons from boarding ships in the harbor. The Naval Ministry said it was impossible to tell the exact number missing but estimated that eight left over the week end in addition to the three previously reported. There are still 24 officers in the arsenal.

Reports were heard that the Argentine Foreign Office had said the Germans resisted removal and that Argentine officials had been required to use force to move them aboard the Pampa.

U. S. Ship Returns

TACOMA, Wash., April 8 (AP)—Information furnished by foreign embassies in Washington prompted owners of the American freighter Wildwood to order the vessel, carrying a $4,500,000 cargo towards Russia, to turn about in Mid-Pacific and return to this port.

This was the explanation of F. R. Clark, president of the American Foreign Steamship Company, operator of the Wildwood, for the sudden change in the ship's orders. Mr. Clark arrived by plane from New York last night several hours after the Wildwood docked.

"New York newspapers and Washington embassies" indicated it would be advisable for the ship to turn back because the British blockade might be extended to include Russian ports on the Pacific, he said.

The ship's cargo is the property of Amtorg, Russian purchasing agency. Mr. Clark is awaiting word from the agency as to what it plans to do with the cargo. It was believed it would be discharged here.

The cargo, approximately 7,000 tons, includes 3,000 tons of copper and considerable brass and general machinery.

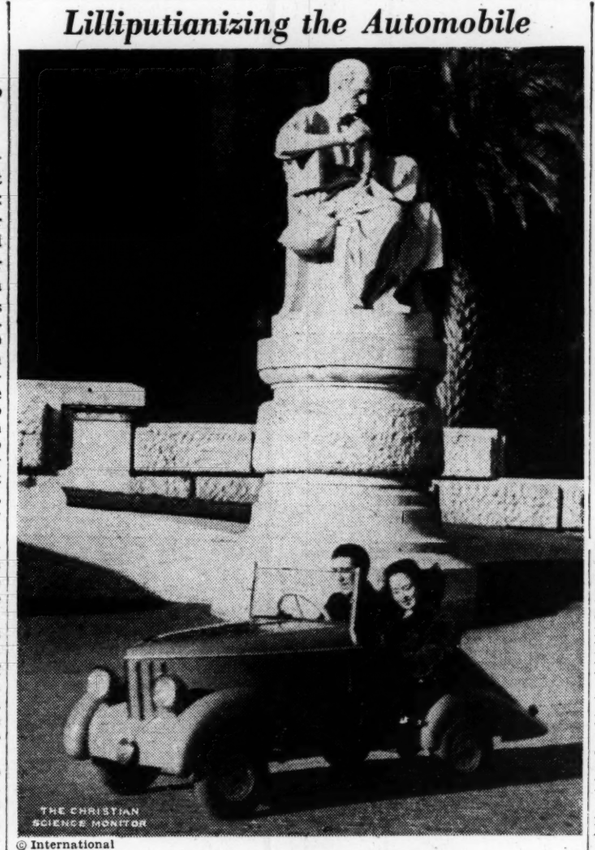
Germans Enroute

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 (AP)—German Consular officials fear that 14 more German seamen, homebound aboard an Italian motorship, will be seized by Allied authorities.

Consul General Fritz Weidemann said he had received word that 35 Nazi seamen, part of the crew of the scuttled Nazi liner Columbus, had been seized aboard the motorship Fella by British and French authorities at Gibraltar within the last five days.

The 35 sailors, described by Mr. Weidemann as too old for military service, were part of 512 originally brought to the Angel Island immigration station here for transportation home via Japan and Russia.

Lilliputianizing the Automobile



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A Three-Power Midget Roadster

Weighing only 400 pounds, this tiny car, invented by Marcello Creti, young Italian engineer, will travel 165 miles on a gallon of gasoline, it is declared, and can develop a speed of 50 miles an hour on its one-cylinder engine. Should the car run out of gas there is an emergency battery that will run it for seven hours. If the battery runs down before a gasoline station is reached there are pedals that propel the car by chain drive. The tiny car was photographed just outside of the Palace of Justice in Rome.

Reich Presents Outward Calm On Allied Shift to Initiative

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 8—The Allied seizure of initiative on Germany's northern and southern flanks was greeted here by official attitude of "ice-cold composure." "Allied mining of Norwegian waters," a Foreign Office spokesman asserts, produces a situation under which neutrality, for the Scandinavian neutrals, "no longer exists to the Allies." Germany, he declared, "reserves the full right to decision" as to retaliatory measures if any.

The obvious fact is that the Allies have challenged Germany in two areas vital to its economic survival in the war. They have moved to cut German access to iron ore from the Scandinavian Peninsula by the outside water route. Simultaneously they are moving actively to interfere with the movement of oil and grain up the Danube, thereby jeopardizing German hopes to limit the war to the Western Front, with flanks and rear protected by neutrals whose continued mentrality is supposed to be assured by pressure of Russian and Italian friends of Germany.

Lagging by Friends Seen

More than anything else the Allied initiative appears to confirm the suspicion in neutral quarters the past few weeks that both the Russians and Italians are lagging in support of the German cause. Otherwise the Allies scarcely would dare to move obviously in the direction of penning up Germany's flanks.

If this is the case, the Germans, of course, are giving no hint in their attitude here.

In marked contrast to their attitude at the time of the Altmark incident, Foreign Office officials are maintaining an outward appearance of composure and restraint, conveying only by the most guarded hints that Germany has any plans of retaliation in reserve.

Decision Forced on Germans

Among observers here it seems as though the Allies have taken steps which may force Germany's military hands by exposing the prospect of protracted economic survival in a defensive war to serious question. The logical result of the Allied action would be the reduced desirability of a purely defensive war for Germany and an increase in the German tendency to weigh a military offensive in the west as the only means of forestalling a gradual stangulation by extension of the blockade.

The best opinion among neutral observers is that Germany has throughout preferred a defensive war and that therefore the present Allied initiative tends to push Germany in the direction it prefers avoiding. Meanwhile the propaganda campaign based on the "Warsaw documents" and L'Illustration map is being dropped, indicating what is privately admitted in Government quarters that neither move had the success abroad which was expected at the outset.

American Stamp Honors Negro

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Selling the first United States postage stamp to commemorate the career of a Negro, Postmaster General James A. Farley on April 7 said Negro progress can be traced in a large measure to the work of Booker T. Washington, pioneer educator of his race.

Washington, whose likeness appears on the stamp of 10-cent denomination, founded the world-famous Tuskegee Institute for Negroes here 59 years ago.

The Tuskegee Alumni Association bought the first sheet of the memorial issue.

Touching on educational work at Tuskegee the Postmaster General said the fact has been "too often forgotten" in our educational system today "that this nation was fashioned with men's hands, the frontier was rolled back with the sweat of men's brows, and their working together in a common cause."

Cincinnati Wins Fire Safety Prize

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cincinnati received the National Fire Waste Council's grand award April 6 for the best record in fire prevention in the country during 1939.

Approximately 300 cities competed for the bronze plaques awarded by the Council in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for cutting down fire losses and fatalities.

Per capita loss of the more than 30,000,000 persons represented in the 1939 contest, the Chamber of Commerce said, was $1.41 compared with an average of $1.45 in the same cities for the years 1934 to 1938.

Laundry Bag of Future To Look and Smell Sweet

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Pretty soon, promises Floyd W. Parsons of New York, your laundry will come back smelling all beautiful.

Mr. Parsons, speaking at a national clinic of the Laundry and Cleaners Allied Trades Association, explained: "The laundry bundle of the future will be artistic, with harmonizing colors in ribbons and wrappings. A slight scent, hardly perceptible, but in keeping with the character of the finished package, will be used."

Freedom's Urge Stirs Again in Albania

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania, April 8—Rugged, independence-smitten Albania has had a year of its new master.

Today, as the little Nation opposite the heel of Italy's "boot" begins the second year under the rule of Rome, the taste for freedom lingers.

Steering his mule up the precipitous olive-slopes from sheltered Elbasan to Godolesh's mountain retreat; tending his flock on the snow-flecked peaks that basin Korcha; dragging his net by Durazzo's Adriatic waters—the Son of the Eagle muses nostalgically of the days from 1931 to 1939 when a short-lived freedom let the Nation emerge from four centuries of foreign domination.

Under Italian Influence

It is true that even this freedom was under the shadow of Italian influence. But its loss has served to intensify the Albanian's lately-born recollection of the stories of the mighty efforts of the national hero Skanderbeg, which kept the Turkish vice from nipping 15th century Albania.

Yet the Albanian had little zeal to slash the traces of domination's yoke until the second half of last century. It was at that time there came into the ears the first lyrics, the early phrases of an Albanian literature.

And, though the Son of the Eagle may not be consciously aware of the fact, only when the first Albanian writers dedicated their intellectual and moral forces of the strains of a new idiom—the independence of their country—did the spirit of freedom wing down into the impassive acceptance.

Strange that Albanian literature, sponsor and foundation of its country's freedom—and, today, sponsor and foundation of its country's will for another lease on parole—should have so to despair for recognition.

First Came Whispering

It first came whispering up from the abyss of Turkish tutelage in the messages of Jeronim de Rada, Pashko Vasa Pasha, Naim Frasheri, Zef Schiru, Gjergj Fishta. Taken over in volume by Zef Serembe, A. Z. Cajupi, Faik Konitza, Luigi Kurakuqi, Fan S. Noli, it welled into a thunder not to be ignored cascading down from the thronging bazaars of Scutari until it startled the fowl from the placid southern reaches of Lake Ochrida into a screaming flight of freedom.

Imprinted in vibrant characters of patriotism, the pages of these national-conscience awakeners established a new intention, an unconceived hope, a future, in the vassalage that was bogging their nation's initiative.

Jeronim de Rada was born in 1814, and, from the forties of last century until 1903, a refugee in the Albanian colony in Italy, he sang for his home in an inspiring poetry that appealingly recalled the rhythm of an ancient folklore. Editor for long of a refugee newspaper, Fiamuri Arberit, he appointed himself defender of the intangible rights of the Albanian people. His "Skanderbeg" and his "Milosao" are still encouraging beacon lights on the irregular ranges of Albanian independence dreams.

De Rada's younger compatriot, Zef Schiru (1865-1927) kept aflame the national ideal in the emigrees in Southern Italy. At his side in the literary crusade stalked Pashko Vasa Pasha (1827-1892), a warrior in the defense of Venice against the Austrians, and later Governor of Lebanon, composer of some of the sadder elegies on his overridden country.

Furtively Circulated

War of words without mercy against Turkish barbarism was declared by Naim Frasheri whose stirring books furtively circulated among his people during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Imprisoned in the "golden cage of Sultan Hamid," Frasheri penned his works secretly in Istanbul; they were edited at Bucharest from where they were distributed throughout Albania. Rapidly they became breviaries and inspirations to all true Albanians.

They comprised three epic poems. The first, Qerbelaja," was unhappily weakened by reason of its religious motive. "Historia e Skanderbeg" told a different story.

Vigorously rumbling out the mighty deeds of the Albanian Eagle's stanchest son against the conquests of the Sublime Port, it hardened his lethargic descendants into a consolidating courage over which a new standard of national heroism began to unfurl.

Frasheri's third epic effort etched in traits and idiosyncrasies which loomed too near in the foreground for the Albanians themselves to view in perspective.

It comprised his "Spring Flowers" and a second pastoral poem, "Begeti e Bujkesia"; though in the first there protrudes the influence of an oriental ideology, and in the second an unfocussed rendering of Albanian rustic life, they were sufficiently accurate canvases to nudge a thought into their readers that Albania had a tradition, a peasant virility, a colorful background worth cherishing.

They were the first cognizable translations of an Albanian tradition. Gjergj Fishta concentrated Frasheri's campaign into regional instruction that such a tradition existed. Aiming at specific districts Fishta gained rather in profundity what Frasheri expended in extenuation.

Allegories Build Ideals

Less political in mood, but emphasizing the inspirational medium of popular Albanian poetry, Lasgush Poradeci's lyre sang a call to action, to a fight toward the achievement of moral beauty.

In his allegories, man is a ship, the flag the ideal, the combat the fight for moral, intellectual, and physical liberty.

Translations, too, have illuminated the thought of the Albanian people. In this important sphere, Fan Noli's name is dominant. Born abroad, and long domiciled abroad—latterly in America—this industrious author has proved to his countrymen and to the world at large the possibilities of melodious expression latent in the Albanian tongue. Shakespeare, Ibsen, Cervantes, Omar Khayyam, and on to Edgar Allan Poe, have transmitted their emotions to Albania through Fan Noli's assiduity.

To the Albanians, the fruits of all these literary seedlings are still available. It is illogical to conceive that their nourishment will not invigorate again the same people toward another nook of freedom in history's plain as it eventually and inevitably did 28 years ago.

Mussolini Awaits 'This Late Spring'

ROME, April 8 (AP)—Italy, in the words of Premier Mussolini, is ready for whatever "this late spring brings."

In one of his now rare public speeches—at Orvieto yesterday on the first anniversary of the Italian occupation of Albania—Il Duce told massed blackshirts, townspeople, and students of an academy for Fascist women leaders that:

"Events which we are witnessing have great proportions. But we believe we are not inadequate for them, even considering their unusual scope.

"Whatever may be the happenings which this late spring brings us, Italy will face them. It could not be otherwise."

Socony-Vacuum Ups Tanker Crew Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—A $5 increase in the monthly wage of unlicensed marine personnel, effective this month, is announced by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. The increase affects approximately 1,000 men on the 35 tankers of the company's deep-sea fleet and was announced as in accordance with the company's policy of paying at least the prevailing wage.

But He Remembered Her—

MACON, Ga. (AP)—A man parked his car in a storage garage for the night and left for his hotel.

A little later he reappeared at the garage.

"I left something in my car," he said.

Sure enough, he had. His young daughter was fast asleep in the back seat.

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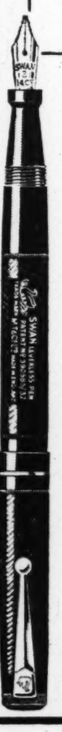

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Supreme Court Upholds NLRB in 'Little Steel'

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review a National Labor Board order directing the Republic Steel Corporation to reinstate 5,000 or more Ohio employees who participated in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike.

This left, in effect, a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia sustaining the reinstatement order except for 40 employees.

The cost of the order to the Republic Steel Corporation, the Labor Board said, must await future determination.

A petition for a review of the Circuit Court ruling, asked by a group of unions of the Corporation's employees known as the "Central Council of Steel Plants," also was denied. The Board had ordered their disestablishment on the ground they were "company dominated."

Bridges Granted Review

Among other actions, the Court granted a petition by Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, for a review of his contempt of court conviction for sending a telegram to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, criticizing a decision by the Los Angeles Superior Court.

No opinions were delivered and the Court adjourned for two weeks.

Mr. Bridges, in asking the review, contended the conviction deprived him of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and denied a right to petition the Federal Government for a "redress of grievances."

His conviction in the Los Angeles Superior Court was affirmed by the California Supreme Court. He was given the alternative of paying a $125 fine or serving five days in the Los Angeles County Jail.

In connection with the Labor Board's reinstatement order, Republic Steel has started a suit in Federal District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, seeking $7,500,000 from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and affiliates in damages the Corporation attributes to the strike. It charged the unions with extraordinary expenses incurred during the dispute.

While validity of the Labor Board order was challenged, the steel company said five months ago that all but a "few" of the workers involved in the strike had returned to work.

This statement was made after the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia had sustained the Board's order, except as to reinstatement of 40 employees held to have been guilty of extreme violence.

The Circuit Court agreed with the Labor Board that "unfair labor practices" by Republic Steel were responsible for the strike, which spread through the Corporation's mills at Warren, Canton, Youngstown, Massillon, and Cleveland.

During the strike, the Labor Board said, the Corporation "deliberately planned and incited hysteria and violence in order to terrorize union members."

Republic Steel told the Supreme Court that strikers had disqualified themselves from a re-employment order because of acts of violence by individual members of the union.

Disorder "Quite Usual"

But the Circuit Court ruled that "some disorder is unfortunately quite usual in any extensive or long-drawn-out strike," and that conviction of minor offenses should not bar reinstatement.

It cited the Supreme Court's 1939 decision outlawing sit-down strikes, in which Chief Justice Hughes asserted that the employees of a corporation "had the right to strike but they had no license to commit acts of violence or to seize their employer's plant."

Republic Steel asserted that the "sole cause" of the strike was its refusal to sign a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. It contended that it was "not required by law to sign."

Forty-Plus Club Puts 130 to Work

PITTSBURGH, April 8 (AP)—Providing vocational aid for unemployed executives past 40 years of age brought quick results for the Forty-Plus Club here.

R. Roy Strayer, President, reported that half of the 260 men elected to membership had been placed in jobs during the 10 months since formation of the organization. Initial salaries ranged from $1,600 to $7,500 a year.

The Club limits membership to former executives who earned at least $4,000 a year in bona fide jobs. Mr. Strayer said the organization did not necessarily seek executive jobs for its personnel but tried to place them in the particular line for which they were qualified.

Airplane's Breeze Keeps Frost Off Peach Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Harold Bachman kept the frost away from S. B. Chapin's Pinehurst, N. C., peach orchards with an airplane.

All night long Mr. Bachman "hedge-hopped" the trees, creating a constant wind of varying temperatures and thus preventing formation of frost on the tender buds and blossoms.

All Eyes on the 'Greatest Show'

Wide World

Opening Day of the Circus at Madison Square Garden

Some of the thousands of children at Madison Square Garden intent on the performance of the Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus which is starting its annual swing around the country with an engagement in New York City. Picture was taken on the first Saturday matinee of the run and children turned out in large numbers for the thrill that goes with the "greatest show."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Masonic Hall, Main Street, 8.15 p. m., April 14.
Vancouver (auspices Churches and Society): Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., April 14. Radiocast Station CKWX, 1010 kilocycles

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 228 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Toronto (Fifth Church): Massey Hall, 3:15 p. m., April 14.

Channel Islands

Guernsey: Royal Hotel, 8 p. m., May 7.

England

Bedfordshire

Leighton Buzzard: Exchange Theater, 8 p. m., May 9.

Berkshire

Maidenhead: The Commodore Cinema, Bath Road, Cippenham, Slough, Buckinghamshire, 3 p. m., May 5.

Derbyshire

Buxton: The Playhouse, 7:45 p. m., May 2.

London

London (Third Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 3 p. m., May 4. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Museum and Art Gallery Lecture Hall, Leeming Street, 7 p. m., April 30.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: Fairhope Public High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.

California

Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, east of College Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.
Fontana: Fontana Auditorium, East Arrow Boulevard at Mango Avenue, 3 p. m., April 14.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 16.
San Francisco (auspices Ninth Church): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., April 19 (Note change of place).
Vallejo: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 14.
Wilmington (Thirty-Third Church, Los Angeles): Wilmington Bowl, 909 Mahar Street, 3 p. m., April 14.

Idaho

Moscow: Moscow High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, Fourth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 18.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road, 8 p. m., April 18.
Evanston (joint lecture): Varsity Theater, 1710 Sherman Avenue, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., April 16.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 116 West Lafayette Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Riverside: Church Auditorium, 135 North Longcommon Road, 8 p. m., April 20.
Rock Island: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
Salem: Oak Park School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 14.

Indiana

Franklin: National Guard Armory, South Main Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Washington: Circuit Court Room, Court House, 8 p. m., April 15.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 903 Oak Street, 8 p. m., April 16.
Creston: High School Auditorium, Irving and Maple, 8 p. m., April 18.
Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 15.
Marshalltown: Methodist Church, West Main and Second Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 14.
Mason City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.
Perry: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 19.
Sioux City: Shrine Auditorium, Ninth and Nebraska Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Kansas

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., April 16.

Kentucky

Covington: Covington Library Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

Maine

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Massachusetts

Chelsea: Church Edifice, 18 Carey Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Michigan

Adrian: Masonic Temple, Maumee and Broad Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.
Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Charlotte: Congressional Church, Lawrence and Bostwick Avenues, 3:30 p. m., April 14.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 3 p. m., April 14. Radiocast over Michigan Radio Network: Stations WOOD-WASH, 1270 kilocycles; WJIM, 1210 kilocycles; WIBM, 1370 kilocycles; WELL, 1420 kilocycles; WFDF, 1310 kilocycles; WKZO, 590 kilocycles; WBCM, 1410 kilocycles; and WXYZ (Key Station), 1240 kilocycles.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 16.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20,011 Grand River Avenue, at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., April 19.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.
Owosso: Owosso High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., April 18. Radiocast Station WDGY, 1180 kilocycles

Missouri

Mt. Washington: Church Edifice Brookside and Independence Avenue, Kansas City, 3:30 p. m., April 14.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 18.

Nebraska

Fremont: Municipal Auditorium, Ninth and Broad Streets, 3 p. m., April 14.

New Jersey

North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, Hudson Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

New York

Canandaigua: Canandaigua Academy Auditorium Fort Hill Avenue and Main Street, 8 p. m., April 16.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, Greenway Terrace and Middlemay Circle, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Gloversville: Church Auditorium, 66 Kingsboro Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., April 15.
New York: (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 19.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue, at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., April 14. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Auditorium, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8 p. m., April 14.

Ohio

Bedford: Bedford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 14.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, Lee and Cedar Roads, 8 p. m., April 16.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 18.
Piqua: High School Auditorium, West Ash Street at College Street, 3 p. m., April 14.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Civic Center, 3:15 p. m., April 14.
Fairfax: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Seminole: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.

Oregon

Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, Third and Railroad Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
McMinnville: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Portland (Fifth Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 16.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, Mechanic Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., April 14.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, 8 p. m., April 15.
Jackson: City Hall, 8 p. m., April 16.

Texas

Corpus Christi: Civic Center, 8 p. m. April 18.
Galveston: Church Auditorium, 2627 Avenue O, 8 p. m., April 19.
Houston (Fourth Church): Morabeau Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, Westheimer Road and River Oaks Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 16.

Vermont

Montpelier: Union School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.

Virginia

Norfolk Auditorium, Blair Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., April 14.

Washington

Auburn: High School Auditorium, East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Camas: Camas High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Garfield Streets, 8 p. m., April 19.
Centralia: Centralia High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 14.
Clarkston: Smith Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Hoquiam: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 19.
Olympia (First Church): Capitol Theater 206 East Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15.
Seattle (Eleventh Church): Roosevelt High Schol Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.
Tacoma (Second Church): Stewart Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 16.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 5, June 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 5, June 2.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 5, June 2.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on April 14, 28, May 12, 26, June 9, 23.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, on April 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 5, June 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 5, June 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 21, May 19, June 16.

Bright Paint Spurs Idea Of Indirect Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A couple of developments in lamps for the living room are indirect-lighting and low floor models. The two are combined in a floor model for reading, the shade being almost down to the eye level of a person seated. A variation of it has an adjustable arm, so that the shade unit can be raised or lowered, for the convenience of a group at a table game.

Indirect lighting, by regular practice, involves the three-way contact bulb—a single switch progressively turns on more light, as in the sequence of 100, 200, and 300 watts. Larger than an ordinary bulb, this three-step one is usually frosted, and is set in a reflector pointing directly to the ceiling. Thus, on most floor models, the eye of a standing person is protected by the cupped reflector.

The simplest of this model, in a quiet metal finish, rises from a circular, plain base, to about five feet, including the rim of the metal reflector—the stem with hardly a break or decoration in its tubular appearance. Unobtrusive, it is a piece that will blend with almost any furnishings; and while it is best suited to a room with modern lines, it goes well even in rooms with traditional or period lines.

The success of indirect-lighting depends upon light or white walls and ceiling—the lighter the walls and ceiling, the more effective the lamp. In new houses walls and ceilings are usually light or neutral, so this method of lighting is growing in use. In older houses which had paneled walls of dark walnut or ceilings beamed in dark woods, walls and ceilings are being done over in light or white colors, thus almost demanding indirect-lighting from standpoint not only of decoration, but also of economy.

Dam Board Member Fired by Phillips

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 5 (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips, who was blocked by the Federal Government recently from halting work on the Grand River Dam, said yesterday he had given 10 days' written notice of removal to Henry Eichenberger, a member of the Dam Authority's Board of Directors.

Mr. Eichenberger was being removed "for lack of business grasp of the expenditures of that money up there," Governor Phillips said.

John Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, after balking in Federal Court Governor Phillips' attempt to halt work on the giant power project, declared he had heard the Chief Executive planned to remove members of the Authority and warned against such action.

Jenkins' Racing Engine To Power Fire Truck

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—As Mayor, Ab Jenkins has his financial problems.

So instead of spending $3,000 for a new engine for a pumper truck he donated to the fire department the motor from his racing car which hauled him to a record of 165.73 miles an hour for 1,000 miles.

The engine operates at somewhat slower speed now, incidentally.

Jacqueline Cochran Claims a World Record

BURBANK, Calif., April 8 (AP)—Miss Jacqueline Cochran, aviator, traveled 2,000 kilometers at a speed of approximately 324 miles an hour Saturday to claim a world record for the distance.

She left Union Air Terminal at 8:36 a. m. rounded a pylon 30 miles west of Albuquerque, N. M., and crossed the finish line at 12:22.47. Her elapsed time was 3 hours, 44 minutes, 47 seconds. The accepted record for the distance is 311 miles an hour, established by Ernst Seibert in a twin-engined German Junkers bomber.

She flew a single-motored, oxygen-equipped (Seversky) monoplane, making most of the flight at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

School Bus Driver 'Waits'—To Graduate

HICKMAN, Ky., April 8 (AP)—Here's one school bus driver who figured out something to do while waiting for his passengers — he went to school with them.

Guy Barnett, the driver, and father of two daughters, will graduate from Sylvan Shade high school near here on April 12. Furthermore, he will be class Valedictorian.

Egypt's King and Queen Have Second Girl Child

CAIRO, Egypt, April 8 (AP)—King Farouk and Queen Farida of Egypt have a new child—a second girl.

Salutes of 41 guns were fired when the child was born yesterday. She will be named Fawzia, after the King's eldest sister.

Guggenheim Memorial Awards Totaling $165,000 Are Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Seventy-three Fellowships with stipends totaling $165,000 to assist research and creative work were announced today by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation which in the past 15 years has granted 913 Fellowships to the value of $2,082,000 in assisting artists and scholars.

On account of war in Europe and the Far East all Fellows named today save one who will go to the Near East will work in the Western Hemisphere. Twelve will go to Latin America; the rest will work in the United States and Canada. Five women are included this year, and six Canadians have been appointed under a recent extension of the Foundation's Fellowships to Canada. The annual Guggenheim Fellowships for Latin American scholars and artists will be awarded in June.

On the list of new Fellows, each of whom will normally receive $2,500 for a year, are: Earl Hawley Robinson, of Seattle, Wash., composer, who will write a musical dramatization of "The People, Yes," by Carl Sandburg; Marc Blitzstein, of Philadelphia, Pa., author of a play in music, "The Cradle Will Rock"; Alvin D. Etler, member of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, and William H. Schuman, director of the chorus of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Writers who were awarded Fellowships included Herman J. Broch, refugee author from Vienna; Mrs. Christine Weston, housewife and author of Brewer, Me.; Edwin M. Lanham, novelist and reporter for the New York Herald-Tribune, who will write a novel of the Southwest, and Andrew Nelson Lytle, writer and farmer, of Monteagle, Tenn., who will write a historical novel based on de Soto.

More Writers

Other writers include Dr. Ward Allison Dorrance, Assistant Professor of French at Missouri University, author of three books; John Dos Passos, of Provincetown, Mass., whose Fellowship has been renewed to enable him to complete an essay series on American conceptions of freedom of thought; Lewis Galantiere, formerly chief of the Foreign Research Division of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, translator from the French and German; Delmore Schwartz, of Cambridge, Mass., poet; Lloyd Frankenberg, poet, and Alfred Kazin, book reviewer for the New York Herald-Tribune.

Fellows who will study in Latin America include Dr. Frank A. Southard, Jr., professor of economics at Cornell University, who will make a study of Latin American foreign exchange policies; Miguel Coyarrubias, New York artist, who will prepare a book on the culture of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec; Dr. Alfred Metraux, ethnologist, who will write on the Gran Chaco; Dr. Robert Chester Smith, Jr., assistant director of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress, who will prepare a history on the fine arts of Brazil; Dr. Isabel T. Kelly, University of California; and Dr. Raymond E. Crist, instructor in geography in the University of Illinois.

Painters and sculptors awarded Fellowships include Henry Lee McFee, of Savannah, Ga., whose paintings are in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan and Whitney museums; Richmond Barthe, negro sculptor of New York City; Herman Palmer, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., awarded fellowship for studies of wild and domesticated animals; Miss Ruth Reeves, textile designer of New York, who will study ancient and modern textiles of South America, and Walker Evans, New York photographer, who will make photographs of contemporary American subjects.

Awards in Research

Among those receiving awards for economic and social research are Dr. J. A. Maxwell, professor of economics in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who will study the impact of Federalism upon Federal and state finances; Dr. Edward F. Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard University, Washington, D. C., who will make a comparative study of the negro family in the West Indies and Brazil; Dr. Paul Merhenke, Professor of Philosophy, University of California, who will prepare a work on the sensational and perceptual basis of knowledge; Dr. Nathan Reich, Instructor in Economics, Hunter College, New York, for a work on relationship between political democracy and economic organization.

The first annual appointments to the Foundation's Canadian Fellowships are:

Prof. Francis Reginald Scott, of McGill University, Montreal, who will write a book on the development of the Canadian Constitution; Prof. Percy Elwood Corbett, lecturer in International Law, McGill University, Montreal, who will prepare a treatise on "The Community of States and Its Law"; Prof. Donald Grant Creighton, University of Toronto, for a study of the development of Canadian nationality after 1850; Carl Schaefer, artist, Toronto, who will paint in the United States; Dr. Murray Barnson Emeneau, of Lunenburg, N. S., for a volume of texts in the language of South India, and Dr. Gordon Pall, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, McGill University, for a book on quadratic arithmetic.

Fellowships were granted to assist Botanical research to these among others:

Dr. Stanley Adair Cain, Associate Professor of Botany, University of Tennessee, for a book of geobotany; Dr. Katherine Esau, Assistant Professor of Botany, University of California, for studies of vascular plants; Dr. Franklin P. Metcalf, Professor of Botany, Lingnan University, Canton, China, for a monograph on the flora of Fukien Province, China.

U. S. Gifts Add Books To Palestine Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—More than 2,500 books have been sent during the year to the Kohut Memorial Library in the American Colony at Jiara, Palestine, by the Hunter College Graduate Menorah Society, it was announced April 6 by Dr. Dora Askowith, faculty adviser of the organization.

The most recent contribution was made by Judge Julian W. Mack, of the United States Circuit Court, who sent 400 volumes this week from his private collection to the library of the colony, which was founded last year in honor of the late Dr. George Alexander Kohut, scholar and patron of learning.

The colony is called Ein Hashofet, Well of Justice, in honor of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis (retired) of the United States Supreme Court.

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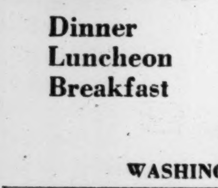

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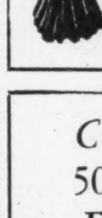

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Economist Sees New Battle By Labor Against Machines

Continued from Page 1

1929 only 91 new men were employed for each 100 displaced," he said.

Extracts from Dr. Kreps' testimony follow:

Work of Crucial Importance

The fact of technology makes the work being done by the TNEC, on concentration of economic power, of crucial importance. For the machine is bound to cause aggravating problems to the economy unless the benefits of the machine are distributed to the consumer in lower prices.

The lowering of prices is a positive inducement stimulating demand which ultimately results in increased capital investment.

If we vigorously push advances in technology and refuse to make the requisite economic adjustment we will set up grave tensions in our society. Obviously to call a moratorium on research or on progress of the machine is both unwise and impossible. But the shortsightedness of those who argue that the industrial frontier is gone is only exceeded by the stupid defeatism of those who wish to call a halt to economic adjustment.

Economic Balance Needed

What is necessary is economic balance. Our capacity to produce goods must not change faster than our capacity to purchase them.

If we should catch the vision of building an American civilization we would create employment for millions as did Sweden in providing, to use their national slogan, "More beautiful things for every day life."

Due to the advance of technology there have developed in our economic structure large units of economic power that have become of primary significance in modern economic life. Technology has created large economic governments each commanding in detail the work and life of hundreds of thousands of laborers, collecting billions of dollars annually from consumers in that interesting type of taxes euphemistically called prices. Technology has made these large business units the ruling forces in modern life.

Monopoly in its various forms in the United States is the enemy of democracy. If we fail to have sufficient American pioneer blood in our veins to insist that there shall be no concentration and exercise of economic power without the consent of the governed, technology will never be able to create for us an America unlimited.

Big Men to Speak

The broad subject the Committee is pondering is "job versus the machine" and includes in the prospective list of witnesses 40 men and women ranging from William Green, A. F. of L. head, to Edsel Ford, co-worker with his father in a great mass production industry. Others included are of the caliber of J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, C. F. Kettering, Research Engineer of General Motors, Charles Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, while the main categories of the investigation are the automobile, coal and steel, railroad, textile fibers, communications, and office appliance industries, agriculture, and economic and vocational education.

"The great importance of this subject is everywhere recognized," Senator O'Mahoney said. "Without modern technology, mass production would not be possible; it is technology which has enabled industry to organize into great concentrated units of production and distribution.

Britain Issues 'Conquest' Map

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Information yesterday issued an alleged German "secret map," which it said showed that German leaders in 1937 had prepared a 10-year plan to conquer Europe.

It said it showed that Germany planned to take Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938 and to add progressively to her conquests until "before 1948 Hitler's hordes of grabbing gangsters would have seized Scandinavia and Portugal" and also Great Britain.

The Ministry asserted the alleged map was found by Czech police in a raid in 1938 in Prague on headquarters of Konrad Henlein, then Sudeten German leader.

[Maps purporting to show German plans for conquering Europe circulated before the outbreak of the European conflict. Berlin reports scoffed at the idea that the map distributed in London was authentic.]

Significance was seen here in that release of the map was timed to coincide with a British-French campaign to convince Europe's small neutrals that they should, in their own interests, co-operate with the Allies in tightening the blockade of Germany.

Pan American Union

Continued from Page 1

Washington, the Union fills a distinct niche all its own among contemporary associations of nations.

Neither a League organized on the model of Geneva, nor a Commonwealth after the British manner, nor an Empire, nor an alliance, the Pan American Union is a free society of fully sovereign nations. No step has been taken toward formation of a superstate since the Union began on April 14, 1890, at the First Pan American Conference.

The Pan American Union responds today, as in its origins, to a growing recognition of mutual interests. Bonds of geography and tradition unify the independence, civil liberties, and national security of every American Nation. Because of this underlying democracy, the Union relies on voluntary collaboration rather than coercion.

Meet Every Five Years

Every day in Washington the Union's offices carry on their ramified activities for promoting inter-American good will and understanding. Cultural and economic studies, the clearing of essential information, and the preparation of conferences are the Union's main occupations.

All political powers remain in the hands of each member-nation. Every five years they meet in a regular Pan American Conference. The eighth met at Lima in 1938. The next is scheduled at Bogota, Colombia, in 1943.

Through the years an impressive peace structure has been erected by treaties and conventions signed at the eight Conferences, as well as at several special conferences. The century-old conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco finally yielded two years ago to arbitration by six American Presidents.

On numerous occasions tension has been eased, and war averted by invocation of the Gondra Treaty of 1923, the Conciliation Convention of 1929, and other peace instruments.

Charted Neutrality Course

At Panama last September, soon after outbreak of war in Europe, the 21 American Nations met to chart a mutual course. The Panama consultations marked a new departure in the Pan American Union. A program emerged for neutrality, economic co-operation, and defense of the continent's peace.

The Pan American Union thus ends its first 50 years on a note of ascending usefulness and unpretentious power.

Nye Backs Vandenberg In Nebraska Primary

FREMONT, Neb., April 8 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota has added his voice to the group of western Senators endorsing Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan in an effort to woo Nebraska's farm vote in next Tuesday's presidential preference primary.

The last-minute Vandenberg drive stirred Nebraska supporters of Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, to an attempt to counteract it. Mr. Dewey and Senator Vandenberg are the only two candidates entered in the preference race for the State's 14 delegates.

J. Lee Rankin, Nebraska manager for the Dewey forces, asked Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, for his opinion of Mr. Dewey's farm stand. Senator McNary telegraphed he was "pleased with his knowledge and his sympathy for the farmer and his problems" as judged by the New Yorker's recent farm speech at Lincoln.

Dog License Puts Boys in Quandary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 8—Tri-partite ownership can have its legal perplexities, even when the owners are three boys, approximate age 12 years, and the chattel in question is a pet pooch.

Sammy Knight, Charles Richmond and Walter Schmidt found this out when they walked into the office of William B. Trainer, Town Clerk, here, to see about a license for their dog. How was the license to be made out, since they all owned the dog jointly? Of course, if it had been the other type of dog, drapped in a roll and embellished with mustard—three bites would have settled the question; but "man bites dog," however newsworthy, wouldn't settle matters in the case of a canine critter, patiently wagging his tail.

"Who fed the dog?" The boys are asked, and it developed that all three fed him; also that all three housed him, and all in turn looked after him. No favoritism here; but what should the license say?

Finally, a Solomon-like idea came to one of the lads. "Make it incorporated!" he shouted. Mr. Trainer decided that would "do it," wrote down the names of all three boys, and with a flourish added, "Inc." on the $2.25 license.

Delaware couldn't have done it better.

Puerto Rico Democrats Pledged to Farley

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 8 (AP)—Puerto Rican Democrats have placed the island's six votes in the national convention at the disposal of Postmaster General James A. Farley.

The party convention expressed the hope that Mr. Farley would be the party's nominee and pledged its votes to him or whomever he directs.

The convention directed the delegation to seek a Puerto Rican statehood plank in the Democratic platform.

W. R. Bennet and Mrs. Sarah Mendez were elected to the National Committee.

Fusionist

Wide World

John B. Gage

Elected Mayor of Kansas City, Mo., and with him a Fusion Council.

Fusion Victory In Kansas City Sets New Pace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Victory of the fusion or clean-up forces in the recent election here April 2 proves again that normally dissident political forces with one common and just aim can co-operate effectively. Election by substantial majorities of John B. Gage, the fusion mayoral candidate, and seven of the group's eight councilmanic and its two judicial candidates, is the result not of a partisan battle, but of a fight between a Democratic political machine on one side and a group of citizens on the other representing both Democrats and Republicans.

The one common and just aim of the fusion forces was clean government, and though the opposition promised also to "end machine rule," the issue stood, for opponents of the fusion ticket had the 100 per cent approval of the remnants of the old Tom Pendergast machine, which ruled the city for 13 years.

Just what is meant by co-operation of dissident groups is seen in the composition and activities of the fusion unit. Named the United Campaign Committee, it is composed of the Charter Party, the Republican Party, the Kansas City Democratic Club, the Citizens' League, the Democratic Citizens' Association, the Good Government, and the Forward Kansas City League.

Plan to Seize Control Told In Sedition Trial

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP) — A Government witness testified at the trial of 17 men charged with seditious conspiracy that one of the defendants, William Gerald Bishop, told associates that "when we overthrow the Government, we will redistribute all the gold and cancel all internal debts." The witness was Denis A. Healy, who was "planted" at meetings of the group by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Healy, characterized by the defense as an "agent provocateur," described how F.B.I. agents set up a speech recorder in the basement of his house to record conversations with some of the defendants, and how the agents observed a military drill at Narrowsburg, N. Y.

"Bishop spoke of civil riots, inciting various groups such as Communists and Jews—to riots—and the overpowering of civil police," Mr. Healy testified. "Bishop said the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States was controlled by 12 Jewish banks. He read passages from the Talmud and said: 'This is the Jewish moral law which is governing the United States.'"

Mr. Healy, referring to notes, said that on another occasion, Mr. Bishop told him and Macklin Bottger, a defendant, that "It would be easy to destroy communications, transportation systems and the water works." Further, Mr. Healy testified to Mr. Bishop's remarking that when the time came he would employ plenty of sabotage and that any small group could hold the General Post Office, Customs Building, or any public building," with two machine guns he said he had.

Mr. Healy testified that John F. Cassidy, another defendant, had suggested that the Christian Front, of which he was a member, "could not openly advocate shooting any Congressmen, but that he himself would advocate shooting 12 congressmen, to show them that the Christian Front meant business." He also said that Mr. Bishop had urged him to "get eight men from the Irish Republican Army" for an action committee squad.

New Naval Bomber Ends 'Secret' Flight

HONOLULU, April 8 (AP)—An experimental four-motored naval bomber alighted on Pearl Harbor Saturday completing a 2,565-mile "secret" flight from San Diego, Calif., in 19 hours and 25 minutes.

The big Sikorsky plane carried a crew of seven under command of Lieut. Commander Kenneth Craig. The plane will be the aerial flagship of Rear Admiral Arthur L. Bristol, Commander of Patrol Wing 2.

Pan American Union's Work Celebrated in All Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Recognition of the Pan American Union's first half century in the cause of inter-American peace and understanding is being given this week in ceremonies of the 21 American republics from Maine to Tierra Del Fuego.

Well over half the republics of North, South and Central America have planned official programs to be held during Pan-American Week, April 8-15. On the fifteenth President Roosevelt will deliver an address to the governing board of the Union.

This address will be sent by shortwave to all parts of the world and will go out 10 times—once in English in the morning and again in English in the evening, once each in Italian, German and French, twice in Portuguese and three times in Spanish.

On April 14, which has been designated by the President as Pan American Day, the Post Office Department will set up a special post office in the Pan American Union Building here for the first sale of the Government's special Union anniversary stamp. In addition, 13 Latin-American republics are also issuing similar stamps.

Many colleges in the United States have planned Pan-American roundtables devoted to the mutual cultural and commercial heritages of the Americas, while Chambers of Commerce in various cities are taking occasion to stress the commercial advantages to be derived from brisker trade with the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Among the programs scheduled in Washington for this week is the inauguration today of a Latin-American art exhibit at the Corcoran Art Gallery. On April 9 the Pan Americn Union will be host in the morning to a stamp exhibit, in the afternoon to an orchid exhibit and in the evening to a concert of glee clubs of local and near-by universities.

A luncheon will be tendered to the governing board of the Pan American Union by the Pan-American Society of New York on April 12, while on the following day the National Press Club will hold a dinner in honor of the fiftieth anniversary. Pan-American services will be held in many of the capital's churches on April 14.

Although Pan-American week officially ends on April 15, events in honor of Pan-American unity will be held at later dates. On April 30 Bidu Sayao, Brazilian Metropolitan Opera star, will feature the Pan American Union's concert of Latin-American music. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is expected to give a short address on this occasion.

Two international conferences are to be held in connection with the Union's fiftieth anniversary On April 14 there will begin at Patzcuarco, Mexico, the first Pan-American conference on Indian affairs. On May 8 Washington will be host to the eighth American Scientific Congress, which will bring together many of North America's outstanding natural scientists. It is also hoped that the convention establishing the inter-American bank will be signed within a short time.

The celebrations in Washington will center in and near the Union's building on 17th Street near Constitution Avenue.

Netherlands Limits Imports

AMSTERDAM, April 8 (AP)—A new trade agreement between Great Britain and the Netherlands, negotiated in an effort to reduce friction over wartime blockade restrictions on the Netherlands commerce, was implemented by the two Royal Netherlands decrees, effective today.

In general, the decrees are designed to guarantee that imports from overseas will not be re-exported to Germany. In return, British blockade delays to Netherlands shipping will be minimized.

Recognition also will be given to the right of the Netherlands to export to belligerents most of its home produce, especially agriculture and dairy products.

The first decree forbids importation from overseas of a list of goods except under the special permission of the Netherlands Government-controlled ANIC — General Netherlands Import Central Agency. Under the arrangements, officials explained, importers and shipping companies will be assured their goods will pass the British blockade without difficulties.

The second decree forbids the re-export to belligerents of products from overseas, apparently including products of the Netherlands colonies, except by special permission.

These permits will have a status similar to the "navicerts" issued by British authorities in neutral ports, with this important difference—Netherlands authorities will exercise the control.

Berlin Suspicious

BERLIN, April 8 (AP)—Informed German quarters viewed with distrust a new Netherlands-British trade and transport agreement under which the Netherlands pledged itself not to permit retransport to Germany of any product obtained from overseas.

"According to the Berlin viewpoint it becomes necessary to investigate whether, and to what extent, Holland as a neutral transit country has sacrificed her rights or shirked her duty toward Germany," said Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary which frequently reflects an official view.

The understanding here was that the Netherlands, by promising not to permit reshipment of overseas imports to Germany, was released from some of Britain's Blockade restrictions.

Dienst aus Deutschland observed that "a seeming impartiality" characterized the Netherlands-British agreement because it leaves the Netherlands free to reship to any warring country products imported by land routes.

"But the restrictions' first point (overseas imports) may be in contradiction to the duty of a non-belligerent land to observe a strict economic neutrality," the commentary said.

Tokyo Group Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—The Japanese Trade Delegation which has been negotiating since Jan. 10 with Soviet Russian officials for a Japanese-Russian commercial treaty decided yesterday to leave Moscow.

There was no immediate explanation of the decision nor of its significance.

Shikao Matsushima, head of the group of five, will take up his post as Minister to Stockholm. Some of the Japanese will return to Tokyo while others will visit various European capitals.

[In Tokyo a Foreign Office spokesman said trade negotiations with Russia were continuing in Moscow although Mr. Matsushima is en route to Stockholm to assume his post as Minister to Sweden.]

In connection with the efforts to reach a trade agreement, foreign observers recalled the speech March 29 by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff before the Supreme Soviet in which he said "we cannot express great satisfaction over our relations with Japan" even though "we have—not without some difficulty—settled several questions."

The question of Japanese fishing rights in Russian waters is regarded as the biggest problem between the two powers.

[The groundwork for the negotiations was laid last year by Premier Molotoff and Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo. Finally, on Nov. 20, a communiqué announced they had "exchanged opinions on the fundamental principles upon which a Soviet-Japanese trade agreement must be based" and had found "a community of views."

Mr. Matsushima was instructed to stop in Moscow en route to Stockholm to assist the Japanese Ambassador and the formal negotiations began Jan. 10 when Mr. Togo presented Japanese proposals and an explanation to A. I. Mikoyan, Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar. Other sessions were held subsequently without any announcement of the result, though steady progress was indicated.]

What Every Metropolitan Policyholder Should Know about his Company

Metropolitan presents its Business Report for the year ending December 31, 1939. (In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.)

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

National Government Securities		$1,015,938,914.60
U. S. Government	$948,082,869.84	
Canadian Government	67,856,044.76	
Other Bonds		1,882,379,020.85
U. S. State & Municipal	110,055,727.87	
Canadian Provincial & Municipal	103,823,959.75	
Railroad	573,665,903.43	
Public Utilities	689,740,113.65	
Industrial & Miscellaneous	405,093,316.15	
Stocks		86,624,833.01
All but $22,561.13 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		953,658,650.07
Farms	76,890,988.22	
Other property	876,767,661.85	
Loans on Policies		515,495,459.26
Real Estate Owned		407,215,594.74
Includes real estate for Company use, and housing projects.		
Cash		132,667,027.52
Premiums Outstanding and Deferred		87,666,343.58
Interest Due and Accrued, etc.		60,340,337.46
TOTAL		$5,141,986,181.09

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves required by law	$4,493,833,205.00
Amount which, with interest and future premiums, will assure payment of policy claims.	
Dividends to Policyholders	112,999,638.00
Set aside for payment during the year 1940.	
Reserve for Future Payments on Supplementary Contracts	112,986,146.83
Held for Claims	22,931,579.79
Including claims awaiting completion of proof and estimated amount of unreported claims.	
Other Policy Obligations	42,377,943.67
Including reserves for Accident and Health Insurance, dividends left with Company, premiums paid in advance, etc.	
Miscellaneous Liabilities	47,140,101.00
Liabilities not included above, such as taxes due or accrued, special reserves, etc.	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$4,832,268,614.29
Surplus	309,717,566.80
This serves as a margin of safety, a cushion against contingencies which cannot be foreseen.	
TOTAL	$5,141,986,181.09

NOTE—Assets carried at $221,390,536.99 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

Highlights of Metropolitan's growth and stability over the past decade

Insurance in Force

1929 1939

Life Insurance
1929 . . $17,933,000,000
1939 . . $23,193,000,000
Accident & Health Insurance Weekly Indemnity
1929 . . . . $13,928,000
1939 . . . . $19,894,000

Policy Reserves

1929 1939

1929 . . . $2,659,000,000
1939 . . . $4,493,000,000
Funds held, as required by law, to assure payments to policyholders.

Payments

1929 1939

1929 . . . . $335,000,000
1939 . . . . $604,000,000
Funds paid or credited to policyholders and their beneficiaries.

After fulfilling all its contractual obligations (including payment of over $4,260,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries) over the 10-year period of adverse economic conditions from 1929 through 1939, Metropolitan

1. . . . added to its contingency reserve, or surplus, as an extra safety factor, more than	$132,000,000	
2. . . . strengthened the basis of its policy reserves to the extent of	45,000,000	
3. . . . made expenditures to improve properties acquired through foreclosure, without increasing their valuation	25,000,000	
4. . . . reduced the valuation of securities and real estate as carried on its books, by more than	216,000,000	
5. . . . expended on health and welfare work for policyholders more than	58,000,000	
		$ 476,000,000
6. *YET, over this same 10-year period, and in addition to the above, Metropolitan also paid or credited to its policyholders almost one billion dollars in dividends*		992,000,000
TOTAL		$1,468,000,000

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Vanka's Donkey

By Sonia Daugherty

Part One

Vanka lived in a small *isba*.

He had a cow, two pigs, four geese and a donkey. The donkey was brown and shaggy with long ears and a diamond shaped spot of white on her forehead.

Vanka loved his donkey, for she helped him to plow his field where he planted cabbages, potatoes and barley. And she helped him carry these to market where he sold them at a good profit.

But these were not the only reasons why Vanka loved his donkey. When he talked to her she understood him, and when he plowed and sang songs the donkey kept in step to the tunes.

In the evenings when his work was finished, Vanka took his accordion and sat in the barn door on a small bench playing tunes and singing softly to himself; and the donkey would swish her tail and wag her head as if she were taking part in the concert.

Mavra, Vanka's wife, was a little afraid of the donkey. She complained to Vanka that the donkey was stubborn and lazy and ate too much hay.

One day toward dusk, Mavra came into the barn to feed the cow and the geese. She had to pass close by the donkey in order to reach the pen where the geese were cooped for the night.

A Bowl of Mush

Just as Mavra came near, the donkey reached over and stuck her muzzle into the warm bowl of steaming bran mush. She all but emptied it in a few deep gluttonous gulps.

Mavra screamed shrilly, and gave the donkey a blow with the pan, spilling the rest of the mush over the neck of the animal. The donkey let out a long bray so threatening that the geese began to hiss and cackle. The cow, startled in her stall, set up a moo. And the pigs joined their grunting bass voices to the din.

Vanka came running to the barn in great haste. He found Mavra sitting on the barn floor with her apron over her head, crying loudly.

"Be still," said Vanka, helping her to rise from the cold earthen floor of the barn. "It isn't right for you to hate our donkey. She is a good animal, does her work faithfully, and she is very clever."

"She attacked me," sobbed Mavra. "She ate all the bran so there is none left for the cow. And she pulled open the bag of grain under my arm and spilt it so there is none left for the geese!"

Vanka scratched his ear. He always did that when he was perplexed. "O, well," he said after a moment. "No use crying over spilt milk, or spilt grain, for that matter. Cheer up and be thankful we can mix a new portion of bran, and we have some more grain, too."

All this time the donkey was daintily picking up the spilt grain from the barn floor, munching away calmly, and there seemed to be a sort of smile in her slanting eyes.

Mavra stamped her foot, and walked out of the barn to mix another bowl of bran.

Vanka shook his head sadly, brushed the clinging mush from the donkey's neck and swept together the scattered grain. He found that there was only a handful left and he threw it dutifully to the geese, though he felt much inclined to feed it to the donkey.

Noise in the Barn

Then he went back to finish chopping the wood by which Mavra would cook his cabbage soup for tomorrow. But he had time to chop only a few pieces when the same din assailed his ears.

Again he came running to the barn and there was Mavra running up and down the barn weeping and wailing. The donkey was swinging her tail, standing very still and licking her chops. All over her neck was the spilt bran.

"She does it on purpose! Don't defend her!" cried Mavra. Pulling the apron over her head, she began to weep louder than ever.

Vanka took the donkey from her stall and led her out. "What is the matter?" he asked. "Why are you like this?"

"You talk to her as if she were a person!" burst out Mavra indignantly. "I can't stand it any longer!"

"Don't be foolish, Mavra," said Vanka. "Go to the *isba*. I'll feed the cow and the geese tonight."

Mavra went back to the *isba*, drying her eyes with her apron, while Vanka sadly prepared a third mess of mush for the cow.

Mavra Has a Plan

Vanka fed the animals and milked the cow. "Here are two fine goose eggs," he said, placing the eggs in a little basket on the table.

Mavra took the eggs and placed them together with six other eggs. She was planning to set the mother goose to hatch the eggs and then she would take the goslins to market, where she would sell them and add the money to the little hoard she had put by towards buying a horse for Vanka so that he would sell the donkey.

It was only last evening that she had revealed her plan to him while he was milking the cow.

"No, no," Vanka had said, after he had listened to her scheme. "I don't want to sell the donkey. She is a good animal and very clever."

"But a horse is so much finer and more reliable. And how can you call her a good animal when she is so stubborn with me? It would be a simple matter to sell her at the fair next month."

Vanka did not know how to argue with Mavra, when she was so determined, so he only sighed. He had no desire to part with the donkey. In fact it grieved him deeply to think of it. So he did not answer and Mavra, thinking that she had convinced him, went on happily, "It will be grand to have a horse to drive us to church or to market like well-to-do folks. I am ashamed to have our *telega* pulled by a donkey. Aren't you?"

"No," said Vanka simply. "I can't be ashamed of any one who is so good and so faithful, even if she is only a donkey."

"Wait till we get a horse," said Mavra grandly. "Then you will know the difference!"

And how the donkey had looked at Mavra when she said that. She rolled her eyes so that only the whites showed and her lips were drawn back from her teeth as if she were preparing to bite.

Mavra put the eggs away carefully. In the morning, she promised herself, she would go to the barn and set the goose on the eggs. This thought gave her so much satisfaction that she went contentedly to bed and to sleep.

(To be concluded next Monday)

A drawing by Frank Daugherty

Little Boy in the North Country

When I wake up in the morning
In the room with the frosted windows,
I wriggle down deeper into the blankets
And leave a little piece of my nose outside;

Under the two red blankets and the old grey blanket
Father had when he was a sailor, and the big, new comforter,
Mother bought last autumn at the County Fair.

Then I hear Father's quick step moving about the house,
And the thump of wood and the iron bang of the stove door
And the hungry lion roar of the new fire.

I think I must sometimes fall asleep again
Till Mother's voice says "Come, son, time to get up.
Bring your clothes into the kitchen where it's warm."

HENRY BESTON

Turnabout Twist Takes a Pupil

Turnabout Twist was a little rabbit tailor who lived in the Forest and made jerkins and aprons, even whole suits, for whoever wanted to buy them.

He was busy all day, and often half the night, stitch, stitch, stitching at his work.

One afternoon, however, when he had been sitting longer than usual at his work, so that lunch time had come and gone without his noticing it, Madam Candy Hedgehog, who modelled hats for gay young squirrels, burst into his workroom.

"Turnabout Twist," said she sternly, "I do declare you haven't had a bite all day. There is a small party going on at my house and we all want you to come."

Parties were few and far between for Turnabout Twist, so he gladly rolled up his reel of cotton and folded away his little leather apron.

The Patchwork Quilt

It was a grand party, with all sorts of grand games, but what Turnabout Twist liked most was gazing at Madam Candy Hedgehog's pretty things. Particularly he liked a patchwork quilt made of many bits of colored stuffs and quite the most beautiful quilt he had ever seen. The little tailor pulled thoughtfully at his whiskers and decided to begin making one like it for himself the very next day.

But the next day, and the day after that, and the one after that again saw him far too busy sewing coats and capes and jerkins for other small animals to think of his own wishes at all.

One evening he was cooking his supper of fried sausages and meadow herb when there came a timid knock at his door.

"Come in!" called Turnabout Twist, and Jeremy Mole bounced across the floor.

"If it's supper you're wanting," broke in the tailor kindly, "I have a spare sausage in the larder. Just hand it out."

Jeremy Makes a Request

"It isn't that," replied the Mole, "though, of course, I'd like a nibble of something. It's—I wondered—I do so frightfully want to be a tailor when I'm big! Do you think you could teach me if I chopped your wood and cooked your meals in return?"

Turnabout Twist turned about in surprise.

"Why!" he laughed, "of all the ideas!" But seeing how downcast the mole looked, he added, "I haven't the time to teach you, sonny, I'm afraid. Haven't even the time to make myself a patchwork quilt."

Jeremy Mole sat up at the table. He ate his share of sausage and meadow herb in silence, and swallowed down a whole big mugful of bramble dew. When he rose to go, however, and tried to say thank you, three big tears splashed down his cheeks and over his snout.

In a moment the tailor had made up his mind.

"Come along every evening at six," he said, patting the mole's bent head, "and I'll see what I can do."

So all through the summer and autumn, and the cold winter nights, Jeremy Mole chopped wood and cooked suppers for Turnabout Twist the tailor. Although it meant sitting up later and getting up earlier than was his wont, Turnabout Twist taught the mole all sorts of stitches and cuttings and special kinds of buttonholes.

On Christmas Eve, Turnabout Twist was very late coming home from visiting some young cousins of his, but when at last he got in he saw, on his table, a large, bumpy looking parcel with a note tied to the string on which was written, "With love from Jeremy."

Opening the paper, he drew out the loveliest, most beautiful sewn patchwork quilt imaginable, all different squares and triangles, made from Jeremy's "Practice Pieces," and stitched together with a thousand different stitches.

"Well," said Turnabout Twist in his excitement, "if that doesn't beat everything!" And before he fell asleep that night he decided to make Jeremy Mole his young apprentice. There was work enough for two.

Roly-Poly and the Lion Cub

"Now, Cuffy," said Mrs. Lion to her baby, "you stay here in the cave while I go to find our dinner. Be a good boy and don't go outside until I return."

"I don't want to stay here, it's lonely. Why can't I come with you?" asked Cuffy.

"Because I am going many miles across the plain. Goodby, and be good," and Mrs. Lion departed.

The cave which was the home of Cuffy and his mother was just on the edge of the forest. Cuffy played with a bone for about half an hour and then went outside the cave.

He wandered along and was so interested that he had gone quite a long distance before he remembered his mother's order to remain in the cave.

In the Heart of the Forest

"Better go back," he thought. But when he started to do so he found that he hadn't the least idea which way he had come.

"O dear, O dear, I'm lost!" he cried, and started to run, not towards the cave as he hoped, but right into the heart of the forest. At last, tired and frightened, he sat down behind a bush and began to cry.

"What's that?" exclaimed Roly-Poly, the baby Elephant, who was playing with little Rhino and Mimosa Giraffe.

"It's a queer noise," observed Rhino.

"I saw something run behind that bush," said Mimosa, and stretching out her long neck she looked over the top. There, crouching on the ground, was a little tawny lion cub.

"Its a funny little fluffy thing, and it's crying," she announced.

"Come on, Rhino, let's go and look," said Roly-Poly. "Why, what's the matter?" he asked, staring at the baby lion. "I'm lost!" sobbed Cuffy.

New Friends

"Well, never mind," said Roly-Poly kindly. "I'll take you to my home, and Mother will look after you."

"Mother, this is Cuffy, and he is lost, so I brought him home," announced Roly-Poly, as he entered the clearing in the forest where they lived.

"Good gracious, it's a lion cub; I didn't know there were any lions around here," exclaimed Mrs. Jumbo.

"I ran away and I'm lost," announced the cub, frisking round, quite happy again now he had found kind friends.

"How very naughty. Your mother will be looking for you," said Mrs. Jumbo. "Directly we have had tea you will have to go home."

They were all eating their meal when a terrific roar rent the air.

"That's my mother," observed Cuffy, placidly finishing his bun.

Roar after roar shook the forest.

Invitation From Mrs. Jumbo

"Your mother is wondering where you are. I had better let her know you are safe," said Mrs. Jumbo, and she trumpeted loudly, "Your baby is having tea with us in the forest clearing."

In a few minutes a fierce looking lioness stood in the opening lashing her tail, but when she saw her baby, seated between Roly-Poly and Mimosa, and looking so happy and contented, she smiled.

"I found Cuffy," said Roly-Poly. "He was lost, so I brought him home to tea."

"That was very kind of you," said Mrs. Lion.

"Why not come and live in the forest," suggested Mrs. Jumbo, "then Cuffy could play with the other children."

"Yes," said Roly-Poly, "there are five of us already—Baby Hippo, little Rhino, Mimosa Giraffe, Panzee the Chimpanzee, and Me."

"Well, I think that's a very good idea," said Mrs. Lion, "you all look so happy. I think Roly-Poly and Mimosa will be very good companions for you, Cuffy, they will teach you quite a lot."

Two Dolls From Hungary

In the long, severe winters of Hungary, the men and women find time for beautiful craft work. The women embroider exquisite colorful designs or they make crochet and simple filet lace; the men carve tables and beds or benches which they stencil artistically and paint in gay hues. So skilled in artistic creation do they become, that it is not at all surprising that the dolls from Hungary are beautiful and are handsomely and colorfully costumed.

Crowned With Flowers

Magda is about eight inches tall and she is attractively dressed in the national costume. Her hair, parted in the middle and worn in two braids tied with blue ribbon, is so flaxen that it is almost silver white, and her eyes are the blue of a robin's egg.

On her head, Magda wears a crown of white wax flowers interwoven with pink, green and yellow rosettes. Her white blouse has puffed sleeves trimmed with hand made lace, and her bodice of jade green wool, with glass buttons, is laced up the front with pink wool. Over her full red silk skirt, she wears a yellow apron edged with lace. The skirt itself has a hem line of gold braid with a green thread running through it. The finishing touches to the costume are the red leather Cossack styled boots which come halfway up her legs.

Golden Beauty

Although many Hungarians have dark eyes and dark hair, these two dolls happen to represent the blonde types of the country, who are also numerous.

Romola comes from Szgevid, which is known for its blonde beauties, and, indeed, although her costume is less ornate than that of Magda, she is more beautiful to look at. Her golden hair is half hidden beneath a silken kerchief with a flower design directly in its center. Over her white blouse with its puffed sleeves, is a blue silk flowered jumper dress with a very wide skirt, and a tiny fine white apron. Three strands of golden beads are the only bits of fancy decoration added to the costume which in its own soft coloring blends perfectly with the golden beauty of the doll.

Janet P. Johl

Magda and Romola came from Hungary

Prince, the Gentleman

(A True Story)

Prince was a beautiful red setter that lived in a country house in Ireland and had a mistress who adored him.

Every day the two rambled off for a walk, and every day, as the gate that led to the high road clicked open, there came a wild scurry of feet, and loud yappings filled the air as a bit of excited fur, with a dog inside, hurled itself against Prince, snarling, snapping, doing everything that only a very ill-mannered little dog would do.

Prince's manners were perfect. Never, by a flicker of the eye or a switch of the tail, did he show the slightest annoyance, but walked serenely on until The Yapper, tired of the game, retired to his lair.

One day Prince sprang a surprise.

Rain had fallen during the night, not gentle rain that dawdled down the window-panes, but hard, hurrying rain that had work to do and meant to do it.

Prince and his mistress were early afoot. As they reached the road The Yapper abused them as usual and, as usual, Prince ignored his existence—that is, until he came to a deep rivulet by the side of the road. Then, stooping quickly, he seized the astonished Yapper by the scruff of his neck, dipped him into the water, and slowly drew him to and fro, fro and to, with the rhythmical precision of a metronome set to a slow beat.

At last he put the astonished little animal on his feet again, and placidly trotted off as if sousing naughty little dogs was an everyday occurrence.

That was the end of The Yapper. Thereafter he appeared in the new character of The Polite Dog.

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The Metropolitan Opera Season—Arthur LeBlanc in Recital

Leinsdorf's Conducting, 'Boris' Revival Features

By L. A. Sloper

The seventh season of Metropolitan Opera in Boston closed Saturday with performances of "Faust" in the afternoon and of "Tosca" in the evening. The season appears to have been a financial as well as an artistic success. The figures are not yet available, but there were large audiences at all 12 productions; not always so large as last year, perhaps, but large enough to make it look as if the engagement had been carried through once more without a deficit.

On the artistic side the outstanding feature was the work of Erich Leinsdorf, the new conductor of the German repertory. On the basis of his achievements in Boston, it seems evident that Mr. Johnson was justified in supporting him against complaints based on his youth and comparative inexperience. I heard him in three operas, and his readings of the scores were remarkable not only for accuracy but for warmth, flexibility, and dramatic expressiveness. The much debated variations of tempi seemed to me to be all to the good. The young leader has not only youth, he also has judgment. He is a thorough musician, and he has a vivid but controlled imagination. He is an asset to the company.

The singing artists, mostly familiar, require little detailed comment. Mme. Flagstad of course always tops the list with her incomparable voice. Mr. Melchior, in much better voice than last season, partnered her admirably. Both these artists are less remarkable for their acting than for their singing. Mme. Lehmann, on the other hand, is not only a magnificent singer but a fine actress. Her Marschallin in "Rosenkavalier" and her Sieglinde were high lights.

The Boston stage debut of Marjorie Lawrence was an important event. Her Brünnhilde, though it can be surpassed vocally, was a delightfully live and sympathetic portrayal. Risë Stevens, the young American singer, was an exceptionally good Octavian. The Wagnerian stand-bys, Mmes. Thorborg and Branzell and Messrs. Kipnis, Schorr, and List performed as usual, or better than usual.

The success of such artists as Lily Pons, Zinka Milanov, Grace Moore, Helen Jepson, and Dusolina Giannini, and Messrs. Crooks and Martinelli, I took for granted, without corroborating it personally.

The only production which approached novelty was that of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff." This presentation, the first Boston had heard in eight years, was an artistic success. Mr. Pinza, a superb singing-actor, gave a finely wrought impersonation of the Tsar, and the rest of the cast contributed their bits to a performance which was expertly fused by Mr. Panizza's commanding baton.

We did not hear "The Marriage of Figaro." Perhaps we shall next year.

* * *

'Tosca'

Puccini's "Tosca" closed the Metropolitan Opera's visit at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening, Gennaro Papi conducting. For an interlude, before the rise of the curtain on the last act, H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association, made a brief plea on behalf of the Metropolitan fund, putting emphasis on the value to the institution of the interest of persons who chip in small sums.

It seems somewhat strange today that the music of this work should ever have brought acclaim to a conductor of the lofty standing of Arturo Toscanini; yet it did, long ago, when he, like Mr. Papi now, was just one of Metropolitan's music directors. For pretty good reason, nevertheless, it did so, since the orchestral accompaniment pictures the action of the piece with remarkable appropriateness, and moreover makes out to be, when skillfully handled, interesting to hear at every moment. Why have concert people not given the preluding passage of the third act a place on their programs? Perhaps because they have found it too brief for the purpose. Designers of orchestral entertainment evidently are loth to select anything of less length than a formal overture.

It was evident at the very start of the performance on this occasion that an authentic Puccini evening lay ahead. The tenor, Charles Kullman, in his opening aria showed himself the real article; and as for the soprano, Dusolina Giannini, anyone who had ever heard her sing at all could be sure she could swing the job of the title role in "Tosca" with ease. Who, like her, can sing a high note of Puccini's as softly and as delicately as if it were written by Mozart or Rossini? Then, too, when she thinks the situation warrants or demands, she can scream with the most dramatic of them. The baritone, in turn, John Brownlee, struck in masterfully in the part of Scarpia; so energetically, indeed, that he fairly gave the impression of taking an assignment that was too easy for him. Who said that Puccini puts too great exactions on the singer here and asks for effort which is damaging to the voice? Calumny and nonsense!

The minor portrait, moreover, of Angelotti, the escaped prisoner, was capitally evoked by Norman Cordon; and as for the Sacristan—well, Louis d'Angelo's study of that has become like a legend.

The first act was a model of fluent performance; and the other two acts did not in the least let down. Miss Giannini was something for vocal students to profit from, when she meditated the "Vissi d'arte" aria of act two. The only necessity is that a singer must have a thorough schooling—tone production, style and everything—before hoping to hold the soliloquy to the quiet plane—not a fortissimo note—on which Miss Giannini keep it.

* * *

'Faust'

Gounod's "Faust" served for the Metropolitan's final matinée on Saturday, Wilfred Pelletier conducting. Nor is it any mistake to lay stress on the musical aspect of the entertainment. It would be an awful easing up of critical standards, however, to put high rating on its dramatic qualities. For the three hours were a grand vocal holiday for Helen Jepson, soprano; Richard Crooks, tenor; Leonard Warren, baritone; and Ezio Pinza, bass. They were a sort of master-audition, indeed, for those able-bodied and experienced artists, who were out, likely to say, to win fan mail for their good work before the microphone, rather than to interpret the story of Gretchen to the young folk and elders who formed the Boston Opera House audience. Anyone in attendance could easily surmise that a performer like Thelma Votipka, who took the part of Martha, may have failed to make an impression on radio listeners, simply because she gave her attention to putting meaning into the casual elements of the story that fell to her to disclose. Not far behind her in assisting to tell the tale was Helen Olheim as Siebel, terribly implausible character though Siebel appears at this present era, so long after the heyday of the romantic movement.

Nevertheless an observation which someone who knew the Metropolitan in the "Golden Age" once made concerning "Faust" remains as true as ever. "There," this person remarked, "you have an opera." Everybody agrees to that, from the schoolgirl who hears it for the first time to the practised listener who professes to decry it as a collection of old-style tunes. Let a company, then, set the work forth this way or that, the singers coming to the front of the stage and outshouting one another, or staying back and enacting the play, "Faust" continues to take hold. The idea is that we all know about this Mephistopheles whom Goethe flings before the world's eye and whom Gounod causes to sing an impudent serenade. Spite of jigsawing and jumbling, we can put the picture together.

W. P. T.

Vandamm

Lynn Fontanne

Now appearing with Alfred Lunt in the new play by Robert E. Sherwood, "There Shall Be No Night," at the Colonial.

Violinist Discloses Fine Talent

A fine talent was revealed in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon when Arthur LeBlanc, violinist, played the following program to excellent pianoforte accompaniments by Sanford Schlussel: Vitali, Chaconne; Brahms, Sonata in G major, No. 1, Op. 78; Fauré, Sonata in A major; Debussy, "En Bateau"; Wieniawsky-Kreisler, Caprice in A major; Paganini-Kreisler, Caprice No. 13; Ravel, Pièce en forme de Habañera; Saint Saëns, Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso.

It was evident from the manner in which Mr. LeBlanc opened the Vitali Chaconne that his attention has been turned toward perfecting an unusually beautiful tone. He has acquired an uncommonly dexterous bow arm and there is not a rough spot the entire length of the bow. The tone is pure, regardless of the demands made upon the player by way of dynamics. The Chaconne, for instance, was so smoothly performed that the listener could scarcely detect the difficulties it presented.

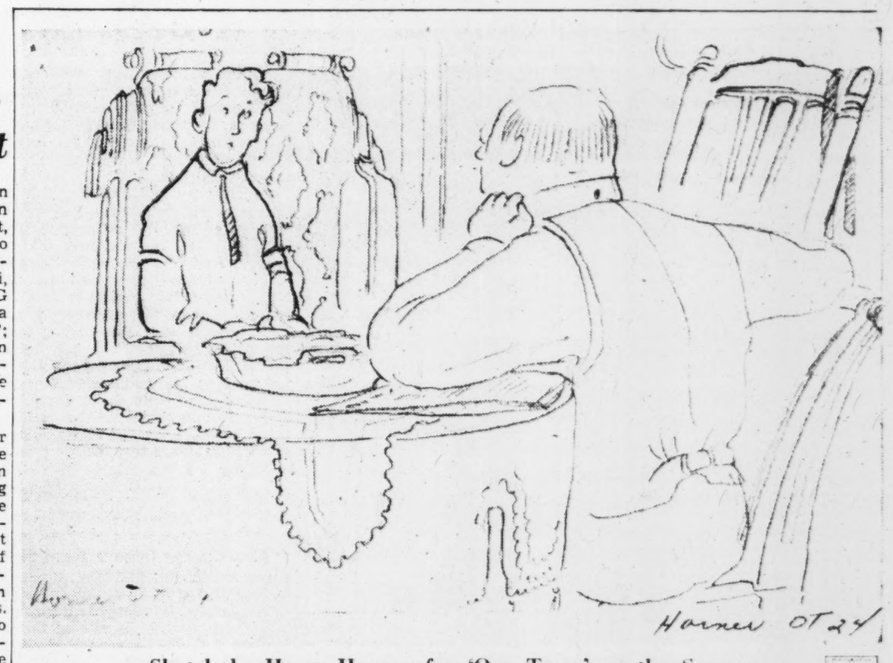
Technique, however, is but a means to an end, and with the Brahms came the artist's opportunity to sound the depths of interpretation. His obligation to the composer was admirably discharged. The opening movement was vitalized, and the beautiful Adagio has seldom been heard to better advantage. The mysterious beginning was poignantly played. A performance to recall with pleasure. It was apparent that both pianist and violinist had the underlying motive of the sonata well in mind, and they received justifiably prolonged applause at the close of the performance.

Fauré's melodious sonata, often snubbed by the musical elite, is not so transparent as at first appears. A considerable amount of thought must be expended upon it before the work can be made to live. Messrs. LeBlanc and Schlussel had seemingly overlooked no salient point in the sonata. The interweaving melodic lines were beautifully clear and the structure of tone carefully built up. Amazing ensemble was exemplified in the Allegro vivace, and at the close of the work the audience acclaimed the artists.

Further revelation of the varied talents of the violinist came during the final group of miscellany. During this group Mr. LeBlanc's mastery of harmonics was astonishing. In fact, his mastery of this particular phase of violin technique was in evidence throughout the program. Seldom does one hear harmonics so faultlessly performed.

A very large audience, which filled the floor and at least half of the balcony of Jordan Hall, was very demonstrative throughout the afternoon, demanding and receiving a number of encores.

G. M. S.



Sketch by Harry Horner for 'Our Town' on the Screen

The scene is the one in which Dr. Gibbs talks with his son about helping mother.

Horner's Career From Vienna to 'Our Town'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

About 10 years ago, Harry Horner and the University of Vienna were mutually engaged in preparing Mr. Horner to be an engineer. From engineering, as a required background, he turned to the study of architecture. Architecture led him to stage design. That in turn led him to acting and directing, which took him to Salzburg and finally to New York on Max Reinhardt's "Eternal Road."

A rapid short-cut across his further peregrinations—of which more later—brings him and us to the filming of "Our Town," which very nearly carried Mr. Horner off to Hollywood. Instead Producer Sol Lesser came to Mr. Horner, and at least 300 of the scenic ideas used in screening Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play of 1938 went to the Coast by mail. Their executor stayed in New York because he feels that "you should not leave one medium for another until you are firmly established in the first one."

The idea of sending by ordinary, U. S. postage some 300 sketches for a movie based on "that no-scenery play" seemed a little incongruous and more than a little intriguing. An interview was in order, especially since the same Mr. Horner had done the sets for "Family Portrait," "The World We Make," "Reunion in New York," sundry operas, and one or two national expositions.

* * *

So I found myself one morning not long ago in a subterranean Childs deep under the Paramount Building, vis-a-vis a young man who in looks, name, and brisk, cheerful manner might pass any day for an enterprising American in his twenties. Only Harry Horner's graceful Viennese accent and his occasional picturesque amendments of the American idiom betrayed him—if, indeed, betrayed is the proper word.

The commission to devise scenic ideas for "Our Town" came about as a result of Mr. Horner's work on "Family Portarit," last season. Mr. Lesser saw it and liked the backgrounds which Mr. Horner had created. So the young Austrian was asked to help in the filming of Mr. Wilder's romance.

There was no movie script ready at the time, but Mr. Horner worked directly from the stage acting version. By doing this, he felt he could contribute better to the feeling of improvisation which would be an important part of the final screen narraive. As he read it, Mr. Horner broke the play up into motion picture scenes and did a drawing for each scene—300 in all. There were conferences with Mr. Wilder and Mr. Lesser to discuss the problem of converting a scenery-less olay into a movie in which scenic atmosphere would play an important part. When the 300 sketches were finally prepared, Mr. Horner sent them out to William Cameron Menzies, Production Designer for "Our Town," who incorporated them into the shooting script.

* * *

Mr. Horner explained that the close-up technique had been used to a considerable extent in making "Our Town"—though not for the conventional purposes. In "Our Town" the cameras will be placed and focused to catch some object or motion which will reveal a mood, a thought, or a characteristic. For instance, during an early scene between the hero and heroine, the camera is focused on the boy's hands, playing with a baseball, indicating his indifference to romance at that point.

Mr. Horner made it clear that he had by no means intended merely using a lot of camera tricks which served no legitimate purpose in helping to tell the story. He does feel, however, that the scenic designer should be the director of motion pictures.

"Many things can come out only in the visual treatment, not in the dialogue," he said. "Ultimately, I would like to combine designing and directing.

He has already done both in the theater. Mr. Horner was still an engineering student in Vienna when Mr. Reinhardt encouraged him to attend the Reinhardt school. Even before he had left the University and while still studying architecture, Mr. Horner began attending Reinhardt lectures.

"Then Mr. Reinhardt suggested that I try acting," Mr. Horner continued. "So I played Bottom at Salzburg and also did several parts at Vienna, in the Josefstadt (Reinhardt) Theater. At the end of my course at the Reinhardt School, I was engaged to design scenery for the Josefstadt Theater productions. That was in 1933. I remained there for about two and a half years, during which time I had charge of the production of 'Men in White' acted Orlando in 'As You Like It,' and other roles.

"In 1935, Reinhardt decided to do 'The Eternal Road' in America. I was working with him in Salzburg at the time — preparing 'Faust' and 'Everyman,' in which I also acted—and he asked me to go to America with him. I was so excited I couldn't sleep. Then the whole thing seemed to be dropped for six months. Finally one day in October, when I had given up all hope of coming over here, Reinhardt's secretary called me up and asked if I was ready to go immediately."

Mr. Horner was ready. The Vienna theater management arranged his contract so that he could return to his duties there when the American venture came to an end.

"What an elation," he said. "On the boat train, there was Charles Boyer having his picture taken in one car and me having my picture taken in the next. I could visualize already my welcome in America. I could see the Statue of Liberty waving to me as I sailed into New York harbor. It was wonderful."

* * *

Actually, things didn't turn out quite that way. For when the boat entered the harbor, immigration officials informed the young man that he would have to secure a working permit. The alternative was Ellis Island, and even perhaps deportation. On the immigration isle, therefore, "Young Austrian Designer" spent four seemingly interminable hours writing letters home.

Finally his fellow countryman, Otto L. Preminger, then only a casual friend, came out to be Mr. Horner's witness. Finding that a $500 bond in cash would be necessary before Mr. Horner could be released, Mr. Preminger rushed back to New York, secured the money, caught the last boat back to Ellis Island and thereby saved Mr. Horner from spending his first night in America on the island.

There were delays about "The Eternal Road" and, after six months, Mr. Horner went back to Austria and came back to this country on the quota in 1936. He was not then a member of the Stage Designers Union and so had to take almost any kind of work that would earn him a few dollars. Among other things, he illustrated for magazines. Jo Mielziner helped by giving him employment of an unclassified nature. At that point, Reinhardt wrote to the union that Mr. Horner would be art director of "The Eternal Road" in the event that it was done, and secured for Mr. Horner a special examination.

* * *

After overseeing the sets for and also appearing in "The Eternal Road," Mr. Horner did the scenery for his first entirely American production in the Spring of 1937. This was Cheryl Crawford's "All the Living." That summer he went to Cleveland to do the railroad exhibit at the Exposition and, in July, returned to Salzburg for three months. There he met Herbert Graf, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Association, with the result that, in 1938, Mr. Horner was engaged to design the Met's new production of "Orpheus." Among his other assignments have been "Herod and Mirramne," which Katharine Cornell played on the road but did not bring to New York; "Railroads on Parade," at the New York World's Fair; "Jeremiah," "The World We Make," "Reunion in New York," and the short-lived "The Burning Deck."

Mr. Horner is in the United States to stay. From the first, he has felt it of paramount importance for the newcomer to adapt what he has brought with him to the American tempo. His appearance and manner, as I have said, are more American than European. As he talks, there is no desire to linger upon old-world triumphs but rather absorption with the American scene and plans for designing and directing projects in the new world. Even his name, which he did not change, sounds American.

Musical Events to Come

Symphony Programs

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its final concert of the Cambridge season in Sanders Theater, Thursday evening, April 11. Dr. Koussevitzky will present Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, and the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky in E minor.

The orchestra's twenty-first program of its Friday afternoon and Saturday evening series will be presented on April 12 and 13. Dr. Koussevitzky will perform for the first time in a number of seasons the Fourth Symphony of Sibelius in A minor. The program will open with Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini." The second part will include Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor and Strauss' tone poem, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

* * *

Cincinnati Glee Club

The University of Cincinnati Glee Club, which has attracted considerable attention throughout the Middle West, will make its Boston debut Tuesday night, April 16, in Jordan Hall.

The director of the club is Sherwood Kains. The program will consist of works by Bach, Morley, Tchaikovsky, Galbraith, Munro, Kramer, Krone, Richter, Strauss, Bullard, Cain, and others.

* * *

Final Youth Concert

The Final Youth Concert of the Wheeler Beckett's Boston Symphony series will be given on April 10 in Symphony Hall. Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," with Richard Hale for Narrator, will be on the program. Other items will be Weber's "Freischütz" Overture, the Largo from Haydn's Symphony in G, No. 13, Leclair's "Tambourin," Debussy's "Clair de Lune" (arranged by S. Seiniger), the Triana from Albeniz's "Iberia," and the "Ride of the Valkyrs" from Saint-Saëns.

* * *

Flute Players

Paul Wittgenstein, one-armed pianist, will be guest artist with the Boston Flute Players' Club at its one hundred and second concert, next Sunday afternoon. He will play works by Bach-Brahms, Chopin-Godowsky, Mendelssohn, and Liszt-Verdi. Other numbers will be the twenty-second Fantaisie for string quartet by Du Caurroy (1549-1609); Stravinsky's Concertino for string quartet; Mabel Daniels' Ode for flute, two violins, viola, cello, and doublebass, and Florent Schmitt's Quintet for piano, clarinet, violin, viola, and cello. The other artists will be members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

Civic Symphony

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, will give its second concert of the season in Jordan Hall on the evening of April 25. Charles Wakefield Cadman will be soloist in two of his works, including two items from the "Thunderbird" Suite, and the Fantasy for piano and orchestra called "Dark Dancers of the Mardi Gras." The program otherwise contains Auber's "Fra Diavolo" Overture, Haydn's "Military" Symphony, an Abert-Bach Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, and Sibelius' "Finlandia."

* * *

Stradivarius Quartet

The Stradivarius Quartet will play at the Gardner Museum on the afternoon of Sunday, April 14, Haydn's Quartet in C, op. 20, No. 2; Bridge's "Londonderry Air," and Mozart's Quartet in F, No. 590. The concert is free, but tickets are required.

News of the Stage

New York

Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood tonight begin their final week in the current engagement of Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" at the Mansfield Theater. When it closes on Saturday evening next, the play will have set a new American record of 105 performances. According to the publicity department, "Juno and the Paycock" is closing only because Mr. Fitzgerald must leave for Hollywood to appear in John Ford's production, "The Long Voyage Home," based on a series of Eugene O'Neill plays.

* * *

"Grey Farm," the melodrama by Hector Bolitho and Terence Rattigan starring Oscar Homolka, lost Miss Allgood and Richard Waring last week. Chester Erskin also withdrew as director and according to Irving Cooper, producer, is being replaced by Berthold Viertel, who directed many of Mr. Homolka's English pictures. Although he has appeared in a Hollywood-made film, this is Mr. Holmolka's Broadway stage debut. Mr. Cooper announces that the play will come to New York during the week of April 22, at a theater to be announced later.

* * *

Five attractions closed Saturday evening: "See My Lawyer," at the Adelphi; "The Time of Your Life," at the Guild Theater; "Theater of the Piccoli," at the Majestic; "Mamba's Daughters" (return engagement), at the Broadway; "Scene of the Crime" at the Fulton.

* * *

According to the Shubert publicity department, "Hellzapoppin" achieves a long-run record on Wednesday evening, April 10. On that night, the Olsen and Johnson show will give its 682nd consecutive performance since the opening on Sept. 22, 1938.

* * *

"Too Many Girls," the Rodgers-Hart-Marion, Jr., musical, at the Imperial, achieved its 200th performance on Saturday evening. The cast is headed by Marcy Westcott, Hal Le Roy, Mary Jane Walsh, Richard Kollmar, Diosa Costello, and Desi Arnaz. Mr. Kollmar has left the cast for a week's vacation and honeymoon in Cuba following his marriage, last week, to Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, columnist on the New York Journal-American.

* * *

According to a report, the Cecil Howard Stock Company has leased the Cherry Lane Theater starting the end of April. The company hopes to produce a play every five weeks and will offer its services to Broadway producers with plays awaiting try-outs.

* * *

Again there is talk of an Al Jolson musical, by title "Hold On to Your Hats," the work of Guy Bolton, Eddie Davis, and Matt Brooks, with a score and lyrics by Burton Lane and E. Y. Harburg, and a cast including Ruby Keeler and possibly Martha Raye.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street. Paintings by the Business Men's Art Club, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through April 13.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street. Exhibition of historical prints portraying early Boston, Concord and Lexington. Loaned by Goodspeed's. Through April 22.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through April.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Exhibition of color plasticine figures by Margaret Blake. Also water colors by Gertrude Beals Bourne. Through April 20.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Drawings by James Thurber. Paintings by Karl Hofer. Through April 27.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Miscellaneous group of Americana.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. Paintings by Sam Charles. Water colors by Helen Dickson. Through April 13.

Goodman-Walkers, Corner Boylston and Tremont Streets—Water colors by A. F. Levinson. Through April 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street — Exhibition of paintings by Marguerite S. Pearson. Through April 19.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of one hundred contemporary prints. Through April 27; drawings and paintings by Boston children. Through April 26.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group exhibition of paintings. Through April 20.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings, including a group of The Barbison School, April 13.

Twentieth Century Club—Joint exhibition of paintings by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hensche. Through April 18.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 599 Boylston Street—Exhibition of water colors by Henry G. Keller. Through April 27.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of original sketches and drawings by the Kano and Hokusai Schools.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models and whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Germanic Museum—Paintings by Fritz Pfeiffer lent by the Federal Works Agency. Through April 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—Permanent collection.

© Bachrach

Berta Jahn-Beer

Viennese pianist to make her first public appearance in America at the Longy School faculty concert in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Tuesday evening.

Two Box Offices for Ballet

Two box offices are now selling tickets for the engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House next week, Tuesday through Saturday. Tickets are available at the Wilbur Theater and on the second floor of the Pierce Building, Copley Square.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday

Concert by Berta Jahn-Beer, Viennese pianist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8:15. Assisting are Norbert Lauga, violinist; Yves Chardon, cellist; Louis Artières, viola; and Henri Girard, doublebass.

Concert by the Boston Society of Early Music. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 8:30.

Recital in Brown Hall at 8:30 by Rand Smith, baritone, and Paul Bregor, pianist. For the benefit of the Metropolitan Opera Fund.

Wednesday

Final concert in the Youth Symphony Concert series. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Thursday

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Sanders Theater at 8.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday

Final concert of the season by the Boston Flute Players' Club. Hotel Vendome at 3:30.

Concert by Triante Kefalas, tenor, and Alan Hovaness, pianist and composer. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" — ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Evgs. 400 ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.20
Mats. 400 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.65
PLYMOUTH, W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:30
6th Month Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30

ENGAGEMENT ENDS APRIL 27
"★★★★ FOUR STARS!" — Mantle, News
MAURICE EVANS in
RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30
Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax incl.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" — Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show." — Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30 — $1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" — J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several sessions" — Sloper, The Ch. Sci. Monitor
THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER • Betty FIELD • John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0296
Evgs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat 2:30

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT Last 8 Times Tonight 8:30 Mat. Wed.
BILL ROBINSON IN PERSON
HOT MIKADO
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST OF 150 DIRECT FROM BROADWAY
Evgs. 50c to 2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c to 1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to 2.00 Plus Tax.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3RD WEEK
Walt Disney's
FULL LENGTH FEATURE IN TECHNICOLOR
Pinocchio
Plus NEW 2nd FEATURE
"Courageous Dr. Christian"
Added — "INFORMATION PLEASE"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — SMASH HITS — 2
Fred ASTAIRE • Eleanor POWELL
Broadway Melody of 1940
Also: "Blondie on a Budget"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JOHN STEINBECK'S
"GRAPES of WRATH"
also "THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Monday and Tuesday
Margaret Sullavan — James Stewart
"SHOP AROUND THE CORNER"
Robert Montgomery
"THE EARL OF CHICAGO"
Wed.: The Ghost Goes West and It's a Wonderful World

City Baseball Series Starts at National League Field on Saturday Next

Fans Wait Impatiently for Look at Bees, Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With some of the critics picking the Red Sox to win the American League pennant, and the Bees again looking like an outfit that will sting the contenders in the National, Boston baseball fans are waiting impatiently for a look at the new local teams in the approaching week-end city series.

If the weather is right, the Bees will entertain the Red Sox at National League Field on Saturday. The following afternoon the scene shifts to Fenway Park for the concluding game. Both clubs are scheduled to reach Back Bay Station early Friday morning, probably on the same train.

Series All Even

The city series stands all even at the moment. The Bees defeated Joe Cronin's colorful team at Sarasota March 23 by a 6-to-3 score, and the Sox came back to square the series at Bradenton two days later, 7 to 4.

Fenway Park and the Beehive are muddy and in poor condition for baseball. But grass has started to come up in both places, and the fields should be ready by the time the teams arrive. A day or two of sun will coax a green carpet across both outfields.

Fenway Completed

The rebuilding work at Fenway has been completed. The Red Sox bull pen, formerly deep in first base foul territory, is now in front of the right field bleachers. The opposing bull pen, once in third base foul ground, now backs up against the Boston pen in the outfield. The new wall is about 20 feet from the bleachers and leaves room for two pitchers to warm up. The first base grandstand now goes out around right field until it reaches the bleachers. The old pavilion space has disappeared.

The new fence around the Hive outfield, eliminating all bleachers except the familiar "Jury Box" in right, is almost complete. The new wooden structure begins at the left field foul line and extends to a point behind right-center. The playing surface is reduced in front of the "Jury Box" by a wire screen.

More Scoring

When Bob Quinn yielded to public demand and diminished the playing area, he erected the fence with the intention of creating more interesting baseball, and not more home runs. The new structure is high enough so that the four-bagger output at the Hive will not be greatly increased. However, many balls will be hit against the wooden and wire uprights and remain in play, thereby increasing action and scoring.

By a Staff Photographer
Ed Doherty

At the foul lines, the new fence is now 350 feet from home plate, as compared with the old 368-feet distance. In center, the marker has been changed from 404 to 390 feet. The deepest point in right center is an even 400 feet.

As Casey Stengel is playing three husky young men in his Bee outfield and each one is capable of driving a ball for distance, there is every reason to believe that local National League fans will see a bigger and better offense this season when their heroes are at bat. Max West is certain to benefit by the screen in right field, and Bob Loane and Chet Ross should find the range in left and center. If the pitchers come through, as Stengel and Bob Quinn believe they will, the Bees will show the Hub a fast, young, and interesting team.

* * *

At Fenway Park, Ed Doherty, formerly a Providence newspaperman, took over his new position this morning as "Public Relations Manager" of the Red Sox. It will be Doherty's job to stimulate new interest in the Red Sox in all towns within an automobile ride of Boston. He will also forward publicity to out-of-town papers when the club is on the road.

Doherty has been a popular scribe for several years and has the necessary personality to be a success at his new position. His many friends wish him well.

Alleys Proving Difficult For A. B. C. Bowlers

DETROIT, April 8 (AP)—Even the long-time bowlers are convinced by this time that the shiny new alleys in use at the American Bowling Congress are about as tough as they come.

The tournament, entering its second and final month, still is producing lower than average scores all down the list in the team event, in spite of onslaughts by some of the best quintets in the country.

The week-end rolling, which brought into action such topflight teams as Birk Bros., of Chicago, and Heil Products of Milwaukee, failed to produce a single major change in the team standing. It begins to look as though scores which ranked far down the list in previous tourneys might leap into the top money brackets this year.

For instance, the Klings team of Flint, Mich., is leading the event with 2,983, a score that won 20th place at Cleveland in 1939. A total of 2,902, currently in 10th spot, ranked 96th in the final standings last year. The Heil Products, former world's match game champions, are in 149th place with a score of 2,727, a count so low that it was 823rd in the final reckoning at Cleveland.

The only change in the high five standings posted during Sunday's firing was a 715 in the singles by a newcomer to the A. B. C., Alois Penzenstadler of Oshkosh, Wis., 30-year-old hockey and baseball player.

Princeton Wins

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Princeton's well-mounted team won the national intercollegiate indoor polo championship Saturday night, scoring a clean-cut victory over Pennsylvania Military College, 14 to 7, in the last game of the long indoor tourney.

Bud Maloney and the two Oklahomans, Jim Spurrier and Emery Hickman, who composed the P. M. C. team, put up a strenuous fight and it wasn't until well along in the third period that Princeton's better mounts and smoother team play began to tell.

Max Carey Back

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Max Carey, onetime manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers and former outfield star of the Pittsburgh Pirates, is returning to baseball.

Carey, who has devoted himself to the real estate business in recent years, has been appointed General Manager of the Miami Club in the newly organized Class D Florida East Coast League.

"I just couldn't refuse," Carey said.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

Cornell	1	0	1.000
Columbia	1	0	1.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	0	.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Harvard	0	1	.000
Penn	0	1	.000

Results April 6.
Columbia 7, Harvard 6. (11 innings).
Cornell 21, Penn 5.

Games This Week
Friday: Cornell at Yale.
Saturday: Cornell at Princeton.

Maryland Relay Teams May Feature Penn Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 — A threat to the supremacy that the North and Mid-West has held over other sections of the country with one exception, in the two-mile relay championship event, is contained in th entry of Maryland in the 46th annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival scheduled for April 26 and 27 on Franklin Field.

Only once since the race was placed on the program in 1897 has a team from below the Mason-Dixon line succeeded in breaking the monopoly of teams from the North and West in the two-mile relay. In 1935 a quartet from Louisiana State surprised by winning the race in 7m. 49s. from a speedy field.

Has Just Claim

Maryland has a just claim on its right to be regarded as a potential champion. During the past winter the Terrapins won the two-mile race in the Millrose games and lost by a step in another meet to Manhattan. It did not compete in the I. C. 4A games in which Fordham's brilliant team won the title.

The Maryland team will be composed of Thomas Fields, Robert Condon, Mason Chronister and James Kehoe with Alan Miller, as the fifth man. Only Condon is a newcomer on the team.

Broke Record

Maryland's one-mile team which last year broke the record in the class B championship race by running the distance in 3m. 19.s. is intact from last season and should lower the mark again this year. Alan Miller, Joseph Murphy, Gene Ochenreiter and Vernon Miller, form the combination.

Geary Eppley, coach of the Terrapins, will enter the same team in the four-mile relay that runs in the two-mile and in the sprint medley. The team will be composed of Gene Ochenreiter, Joseph Murphy, Kenneth Barnes and James Kehoe.

Busiest Runner

James Kehoe will be the busiest of his teammates. He is listed to run on the distance medley, the two and four-mile teams and the sprint medley.

With another week remaining before the official closing date for entries, indications point to another great outpouring of school and college athletes for the 75 events listed on the program. The number to date exceeds last year's by a small margin.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Strafaci defeated Bobby Dunkelberger, 1 up, to retain North and South amateur golf title at Pinehurst.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Morris, Olympic Decathlon champion and world record holder, signed movie contract and quit amateur competition.

Five Years Ago

Gene Sarazen beat Craig Wood in 36-hole play-off for $15,000 first prize in Augusta national invitation golf tourney.

Royals Meet Kirkland

TORONTO, April 8 (CP)—Kirkland Lake Blue Devils reached Eastern Canada senior hockey finals with a 7-0 victory over Sydney Millionaires Saturday at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Kirkland Lake meet Montreal Royals here tonight in the first game of a best-of-five rounds for the right to enter Allan Cup finals against the western representatives.

Tabor Defeated

WINTER PARK, Fla., April 8 (AP)—Bearing down with a terrific stretch sprint, the Rollins College junior varsity eight nosed out Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., by a scant six-foot margin Saturday in a thrilling crew race staged over the mile rowing course on Lake Maitland.

The jayvee eight turned in a time of 5:11.6 minutes, while Tabor recorded a 5:12 minute time. Weather conditions were adverse.

N. C. A. A. Boxing Dates

SACRAMENTO, Calif., (AP) — The 1941 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship boxing tournament has been awarded to Penn State. It will be held March 27, 28 and 29.

Gallagher Names Five Players To Starting Places

With the opening game against Boston College only five days away, Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern decided this morning on five of his nine starting players for Saturday's game. Four of the spots will be held by veterans with Sophomore Al Pajonas stepping into the array.

Pajonas will take over the shortstop duties of the graduated Bill Little. He will play between veterans Joe Beaton at second and Sammy Swardlick at third. Pajonas looked very good in the Cape League last year, and the right side of the Husky infield should be the strongest in the school's history.

The other two posts that have been settled will go to Ed Colt in left field and Sylvan Simon in center. Last year Colt led the team with an average of .414, while Simon was just under .400. Both played summer ball and did excellent jobs, so Gallagher expects both of them to be sensational this spring.

The other outfield position is very much up in the air. Co-Captain Alex Struzziero is a headliner for the right field post, but Wally Sullivan, hard-hitting sophomore, may get the job if he doesn't pitch. Charlie Foster of Lynn, another hard-hitting double-duty player, is a right field possibility.

First base and catcher are quite open, and Gallagher will reserve his pitching nomination until Friday.

Baseball Family

SANFORD, Colo. (AP) — Three Mortensen brothers are on their way to report to the Brooklyn Dodgers while two others toss the ball around the ranch waiting for their time.

Ordered to report at Americus, Ga., for training with the National League club were: Joe, 21; Hillard, 23, and Clyde, 16.

Told to keep in trim until later were: Fred, 19, and Albert, 17.

A Brooklyn scout found the baseball-playing family at Pueblo, Colo.

They are the sons of R. C. Mortensen, a rancher here. None has had professional experience.

All-Star Hockey Team

HOUGHTON, Mich., (AP) — Minnesota's hockey team, Western Conference and National A. A. U. champion, dominated the 1939-40 All-Star Midwestern Collegiate Hockey Team chosen by coaches of four colleges.

The Gophers placed four men on the first team, all unanimous choices, three on the second team, and two on the honorable mention list. The University of Michigan and Michigan College of Mining and Technology drew the other first team places.

First Team

Eldon (Spike) James, Michigan, goal.
John Mariucci and Kenneth Cramp, Minnesota, defensemen.
Frank St. Vincent, Minnesota, center.
Maurice Villeneuve, Michigan Tech, and Harold Paulsen, Minnesota, wings.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results April 6

At Annapolis: Navy 7, Harvard 2.
At College Park: Maryland 17, Loyola (Baltimore) 6.
At West Point: Army 15, Dartmouth 15.
At New Haven: Yale 12, Lehigh 6.

Ivy League in Operation

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Frederick Keyes of Harvard at bat in the second inning of the game at Baker Field, here, Saturday. Columbia catcher is Jack Desmond. Columbia won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League opener by a score of 7 to 6 in 11 innings.

Sports Around the Hub

Baseball Comes to Boston

This week should be termed "Baseball Week" in Boston. All of the local college teams swing into action, while the two major league nines will be back in the city to complete their annual City Series.

Coach Floyd Stahl's Harvard team has already played six games, five on the spring training trip last week and one league contest with Columbia in New York. The Crimson won two of its pre-league season games, from North Carolina and Navy, and lost three, to Duke, Georgetown, and Army. The league game with the Lions went 11 innings before the New York boys could win, 7-6. Capt. Tom Healey went the distance.

This afternoon Tufts was due to open its season with Yale in New Haven, but rain caused the game to be called off. The Jumbos meet Lowell Textile at home Wednesday, and then hop over to Brighton to meet Harvard at Soldiers Field Saturday. This game, incidentally, will be the Crimson's last home appearance until they play an informal game with the Alumni May 1.

On Saturday also, Boston University, Boston College, and Northeastern will open their baseball schedules. The Terriers go to Providence to meet Brown, while the Eagles and the Huskies meet out in Newton. On Friday, the Red Sox stop off in Worcester to play their annual game with Holy Cross, while on Saturday and Sunday they meet the Bees. The Bees open the league season in Boston, meeting Brooklyn April 16-17, while the Sox open in Washington on the 16th, returning to Boston April 19 to play two games with Philadelphia.

* * *

The 1940 B. A. A. Marathon is official, at least as far as the sentimental public is concerned. Veteran Clarence H. De Mar, seven times winner of the Hopkinton-to-Boston run, has filed his entry, bringing the list on hand to 67. This will be De Mar's 22nd try at the 26-mile, 385-yard grind. Chairman Thomas J. Kanaly emphasizes that the last date for filing entries is Friday, April 12.

* * *

Tony Paskell of Cambridge, who won in 1937, again took first place in the ninth annual Presentation Club 10-mile road race Saturday. Paskell's margin of victory was scant, however, for he edged Maurice Charbonneau of Lynn by no more than a yard. Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of Westerly, R. I., and Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., two former B. A. A. Marathon winners, finished fifth and sixth respectively, with less than 50 yards separating them. Both started from scratch. Tarzan won the time prize, a triumph he also achieved in this race in 1936 and '39.

* * *

The Massachusetts interscholastic chess championship today rested with Thomas Burke of Cambridge Latin, who scored six victories as against no defeats in two days' play over the week end. Runner-up was Charles E. Gennert of New Bedford with five games won.

* * *

Olneyville Boys' Club won its fourth consecutive New England Boys' Club swimming championship at Harvard Pool Saturday, with Witold Babula sparking the team to its triumph. Babula ended his career for the club in the meet, for he will reach the age limit of 22 years next month. The veteran won the 100 and 220-yard freestyles, and swam anchor on the victorious Olneyville 400-yard freestyle relay. Scores: Olneyville 53, Worcester Ionic 29, Lincoln Square of Worcester 22, Pawtucket 19, New Haven, Conn., and Bunker Hill 12, Providence Central 7, Roxbury 6. Providence Wanskuck 5, Springfield 4, and Bristol, Conn., 3.

* * *

Some 200 boxers from 30 States and the Hawaiian Islands were due to begin their quests for titles today as the National A. A. U. boxing championships got under way at the Garden. For today's rounds, three rings will be used at the same time in order to pare the huge entry list down to workable size. For tomorrow's and Wednesday's rounds, probably only one ring will be necessary. The New England A. A. A. U. has entered an eight-man team, which while not regarded as the strongest team in the tournament, is by no means looked upon as the weakest.

* * *

M. I. T. skippers scored 41 points Saturday to inaugurate the 1940 dinghy season with a victory over Navy (20), Harvard (17), and Boston University (13) in a quadrangular regatta. Heavy wind caused cancellation of competition following the third race.

Willis to Memphis

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The Milwaukee club of the American Association announced the conditional sale of Les Willis, chunky left-handed pitcher, to Memphis of the Southern Association. Memphis will have 30 days in which to decide whether to retain him. Willis won half a dozen games for Milwaukee last year after being signed as a free agent. He previously was with Louisville.

Victor in Baltimore Run

Wide World

BALTIMORE, Md.—Donald Heinicke, Baltimore chemical worker, receiving the trophy from Mrs. Pat Dengis, widow of the late marathon star, after the former won the Pat Dengis memorial marathon race here yesterday. In center is Mayor Howard N. Jackson of Baltimore.

Events

Monday, April 8
National A. A. U. boxing championships at Boston Garden.

Tuesday, April 9
National A. A. U. boxing championships at Boston Garden.

Wednesday, April 10
Tufts vs Lowell Textile at Medford. (Baseball.)
Northeastern freshmen vs. Huntington School at Brookline. (Baseball.)
National A. A. U. boxing championships at Boston Garden.

Saturday, April 13
Harvard vs Tufts at Soldiers Field, Brighton. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Springfield at Brighton. (Lacrosse.)
Harvard vs. Boston Rugby Club at Brighton. (Rugby).
Northeastern vs. Boston College at Newton. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs Tufts at Medford (Freshman baseball.)

Hornets' Season Success Despite Losing in Finals

PITTSBURGH, April 8 (AP)—The Providence Reds are the first to win an International-American Hockey League championship series in three-straight games but in doing so they didn't keep the Pittsburgh Hornets from enjoying their best season in the annals of the sport here.

The grand finale of the round-robin series was scheduled for the best three-out-of-five and the winners of the eastern division cut it to the minimum with consecutive triumphs by identical scores of 4 to 3.

Experts described the tussles as the closest fought of the season. The courageous Wasps led 3-2 late in the final period of each game only to have the Reds dash their hopes. Two ties was the best Pittsburgh could do against Providence in the nine games of the regular season and play-off.

Still the Hornets set records never approached here. They were the first Steel City pro club to reach a final round, won more games than any other and drew the largest crowds and consequently the biggest gates in the more than two-score years of hockey here.

League President Maurice Podoloff commented:

"We's just concluded the greatest season in our history. Washington and Buffalo will be with us next season, giving us two five-team divisions. I only saw two of the Pittsburgh-Providence games but they were two of the best I've seen in a long time."

Red Rally Wins

DURHAM, N. C., April 8 (AP)—A four-run rally in the seventh inning gave Cincinnati a 5-to-3 victory over Boston's Red Sox yesterday and evened the teams' spring training series at five games each.

Second baseman Lonnie Frey led the uprising in the seventh with a double and capped the victory with a home run in the eighth as the National League champions got to Jack Wilson for 11 hits.

Jimmy Tabor knocked a home run over the left field fence in the fifth and Jimmy Foxx collected his fifth round trip in a week in the sixth. Both were off Bucky Walters who was relieved in the fifth by Joe Beggs.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (A)	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—	3	12	1
Cincinnati (N)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	x—	5	7	1

Grove, Wilson (5) and Desautels, Walters, Beggs (7) and Lombardi, Hershberger (7).

At Rocky Mount, N. C., April 6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincin'ati (NL)	0	4	1	0	0	4	3	0	0—	12	11	1
Boston (A)	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—	5	7	5

Barrett, Vander Meer (6) and Lombardi, Baker (6); Bagby, Hash (8) and Desautels, Lacey (8).

Lafayette Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Lafayette College's basketball team will meet three new opponents next year, according to the 18-game schedule for 1940-41 announced by Director of Athletics Henry W. "Eskie" Clark.

Newcomers on the schedule are Princeton, Wesleyan and Brown, all of whom will be played away from home, the latter two on a New England trip. Eight of the games will be played at home and 10 away. Two games will be played with Rutgers, Muhlenberg and Lehigh, and Colgate will appear in Easton for the first time in a number of years.

The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 11—Upsala; 13—Colgate; 14—Cornell, away; 17—Princeton, away; 19—Wesleyan, away; 20—Brown, away.
Jan. 11—Muhlenberg, away; 15—Drexel; 18—Rutgers.
Feb. 5—Moravian; 8—P. M. C.; 12—Rutgers, away; 15—Stevens, away; 19—Muhlenberg; 21—Lehigh, away; 26—Army, away.
March 1—Lehigh; 5—Swarthmore, away.

Red Sox Are Hustling Club Compared to Cincinnati Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROANOKE, Va., April 8—The Red Sox were to enter the final week of spring training here today with another exhibition game against the Cincinnati Reds. The series with the National League champions, who have not played auspiciously against their Boston rivals, will continue with another game tomorrow in Bluefield, W. Va., and conclude Wednesday in Charleston, W. Va.

Compared with the Reds, the Red Sox have been a fast, hustling ball club. Experts traveling with the clubs are inclined to belittle Cincinati's chances of repeating in the National League race, and to boost Boston's chances of displacing the Yankees in the American League competition. The Red Sox look like a better club than they were a year ago; the Reds seem to have slipped.

Williams' Consistency

The hitting of Ted Williams on this trip has been the most impressive feature on the Red Sox side. Some of his home runs have been terrific drives that would have cleared barriers in all big league parks. His consistency is significant, because last spring he had little success hitting the Cincinnati hurlers.

"If Williams improves as much in the next few years as he has the last year, he will be in a class by himself as a hitter," said Paul Derringer. "He's a great hitter now, but he's going to be still greater."

Would Breeze Through

Bill McKechnie says if he had Williams on his team, the Reds would breeze to the National League pennant, winning by nearly 20 games.

Williams is much more serious than he was last spring. He has practiced assiduously in the field and is more skillful than he was in picking up ground balls. There has been less joking on his part when at bat, and several times he has shown anger at striking out by breaking his bat, throwing it into the dugout, or hitting the dugout wall with his clenched fist.

The Reds used to get Williams out on slow curves and pitches around the knees, but they have learned that he no longer has these weaknesses. He seldom is fooled, he still has a keen eye for balls that just miss the plate, and he whips his 35-inch, 35-ounce bat around with the same old loose swing that produced 31 homers last season.

Last year Williams made 20 homers his goal, hit 31; this season he is aiming for 30 homers, but with the hope that he gets around 45. Actually there seems no limit to the heights Williams can go with the power of his big bat.

* * *

Williams is happy to be batting No. 3 in the Red Sox order, and he likes left field better than right . . . Moe Berg predicts that if Dom Di Maggio hits .280, he will be more valuable to the Red Sox than Joe Vosmik was last year . . . Of all the players on the Red Sox and Reds, Jimmy Foxx is the one most admired by the fans in these parts.

* * *

Jim Bagby is frequently mistaken for his father, who was a winning pitcher for Cleveland many years ago . . . Bob Grove, Jr., a freshman pitcher for Duke, was in Durham on Sunday to see his famous father pitch . . . The Red Sox and Bees probably will pull into Boston Friday morning on the same train.

Girl Averages 746 Points

By the Associated Press

KINGSPORT, Tenn. — Wilma Jackson won't be doing any more basketball playing for Sullivan High School—and the school's opponents aren't sorry.

For three years Wilma has been the scourge of East Tennessee girls' basketball quintets. Her team ran through 77 consecutive victories before dropping a single contest.

Wilma finishes her athletic career with an outstanding total of 2,238 points in three seasons, an average of 746 a year. She was off to a "slow" start her first year with only 680 points. The next year year she racked up 813 points and during the past season scored 745.

She probably would have made more except that she sometimes passed up a sure shot to give Helen Duncan, her running mate, the scoring chance.

"I've never had to tell Wilma she was scoring too much," said Coach Tom Lacey. "In fact I have had frequently to tell her to score oftener. I have seen her many times pass up sure baskets to toss Helen the ball and let her shoot. Not that I wanted her to get all the points, but any player who has a sure shot at the basket should take it. After all, two points are two points."

The Sullivan High girls won their third consecutive East Tennessee district championship this year.

Loebs Succeeds Washington Coach

ST. LOUIS, April 8 (AP)—Frank J. Loebs, former Purdue University star and assistant at Washington University the last three seasons, has been appointed Washington's head football coach.

Loebs, 27 years old, was signed for one year. He succeeds Jimmy Conzelman who resigned three months ago.

Frank G. Kopczak, former Notre Dame player, will continue as assistant, a position he also held under Conzelman.

The appointment of Loebs ended the Bears' search for a coach which at one time included consideration of Dr. John B. Sutherland, former University of Pittsburgh mentor, and Jimmy Kitts, former Rice Institute coach. Sutherland later signed to coach the professional Brooklyn Dodgers.

Wrestler Honored

AMES, Iowa, (AP)—John V. K. Eareckson, of Baltimore, was presented a silver cup by the National A. A. U. wrestling meet officials honoring his competition in 25 national amateur wrestling championships—a record unique in the sport.

Eareckson, a member of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A. wrestling team since 1920, has wrestled in 16 National A. A. U. meets, winning the championship twice, one national Olympic trial, and eight National Y. M. C. A. meets, winning four times.

He has also won the South Atlantic (A. A. U.) crown 17 times.

He lost this year in the A. A. U. meet in the first round of the 134-pound class to Al Whitehurst of the Oklahoma Aggies.

Double Shuffle

CINCINNATI (AP)—When Bucky Walters shifted from third base to pitcher with the Phillies in 1934 he worked in reverse the shift he made at High Point, N. C., in 1929, his first year in professional baseball. There Bucky alternated between third base and the mound, finally giving up in favor of the hot corner. His pitching record showed five victories and six defeats.

Hobart Captain

GENEVA, N. Y. (AP)—Cal Faunce, of Boston, has been elected captain of the Hobart College varsity tennis squad.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Brooklyn: New York Americans 2, St. Mary's Celtics 0.
At New York: Kearny Scots-Americans 3, Brookhattan 2.
At Kearny, N. J.: Irish-Americans 3, Baltimore S. C. 1.

Ahepa All-Stars Capture Hellenic Basketball Title

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—The Ahepa All-Stars of Chicago won the national Hellenic basketball tournament tonight with a 31-to-29 victory over Club Sar of Gary, Ind.

A field goal by Johnny Kobolos in the final 90 seconds of play broke a 29-29 tie and gave Ahepa the title.

St. Mary's of Akron, Ohio, defending champion which lost to Club Sar in the semifinals, 37-25, won third place with a 40-to-33 victory over the Chicago Olympians. The Olympians lost in the semifinals to the Ahepa five 37-28.

Garfield Park of Chicago won the consolation title with a 36-to-30 decision over Epsilon Pi, Denver, Colo.

Errickson in Form

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Airtight pitching by Dick Errickson and Nick Strincevich gave the Boston Bees an easy 4-1 victory yesterday over the Augusta Tigers of the Sally League.

Errickson allowed six hits during his seven-inning stretch and Strincevich gave up one more in finishing the game. Errickson was effective but the Tigers scored once in the third when sloppy fielding put a man on second and a clean single brought him home.

Boston loaded the bases in the first and scored one on a Chet Ross single but a double play ended the threat. Single runs were tallied in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings on hits by Errickson and Les Scarsella and a towering fly by Tony Cuccinello.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—	4	10	1
Augusta (SAL)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	3

Errickson, Strincevich (8) and Masi; Foran, Garbirani (8) and Dallasega.

At Savannah Ga., April 6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	2—	11	11	5
Savannah (SAL)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	7	0

Fette, Callahan (1) and Andrews, Masi (5) Mowak, Chamberlain (7), and Crompton, Hendrix (7).

CCNY Letter to NYU Coach

NEW YORK (AP)—If Howard Cann, New York University basketball coach, thought the close of the cage season would end the ribbing about his team losing to City College after winning 18 straight he was disapointed.

At a recent basketball writers' dinner he was awarded a City College athletic varsity letter.

Good Marksmen

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP) — Add undefeated teams:

University of Alabama's rifle marksmen haven't been defeated in three years of competition. During that period they met and defeated teams from all over the United States.

Senators Change

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—The Washington Senators sent second baseman Edgar Leip to the Pittsburgh Pirates on waivers and pitcher Faul Gehrman was released to Birmingham of the Southern Association.

United States Has Best Swimming and Diving Team Put Together in 12 Years

Coaches Unhappy Because Olympics Not to Be Held

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—This may sound slightly off, but America's swimming coaches are unhappy because this country boasts the finest collection of splashers and divers put together in 12 years.

It seems that ever since the 1928 Olympics, the United States' tank forces have been eating the flying spray the Japanese kicked up every four years. Oh, certainly, the U. S. outscored Japan on an unofficial point basis in Berlin in '36, but this was largely on a sweep in the diving, where the orientals admits they're outclassed.

Powerful Crew

So, along came 1939 and '40 and up popped a well-balanced, powerful crew of water churners — a squad that this country's coaching masters tell you is just about the strongest the U. S. ever had on tap for an Olympic year. But now the Olympics won't be held, and that table-turning the boys were just about tasting, won't be served at all.

This is the picture painted by the Olympic swimming bosses here this week end while taking in the National indoor A. A. U. championships. Fellows like Bob Kiphuth, the U. S. team coach four years ago; Fred Cady of Los Angeles, the diving coach, and Larry Johnson of Boston, the National A. A. U. swimming chairman were on hand while the University of Michigan came in with the team title Saturday night and Adolph Kiefer cracked another world backstroke record. Afterward, they were convinced the folks "ain't seen nuthin'" like the team that could be put together right now.

For instance, there are two free-style sprinters as fine as ever plopped into a tank in Gus Sharemet, the National Collegiate Champion from Hamtramck and the University of Michigan. He was favored to take the 100-yard event Saturday night, but young Otto Jaretz, an 18-year-old Chicago prep-schooler, beat him out, adding the indoor crown to his outdoor title.

All Good Prospects

In fact, every one of the individual champions crowned during the two-day indoor meet would be a cinch to make an Olympic team, the coaches feel.

These were Tom Haynie, the Detroit and ex-Michigan free-styler, who won 220 and 440 yards; Kiefer, ex-University of Texas ace, now representing the Chicago Towers Club, in the 150-yard backstroke and 300-yard medley; Dick Hough, Princeton graduate, in the 220-yard breaststroke; and Al Patnik, Ohio State's great flip-flopper, who held onto both the low and high-board diving crowns. Michigan won the 400-yard freestyle relay and Princeton took the 300-yard medley relay, in which Kiefer, swimming the backstroke leg, chalked up a world mark of 57.9 for 100 yards over a 25-yard pool.

Standouts

An Olympic team right now, the coaches says, would find the following fellows as standouts:

100-meter—Jaretz, Sharemet, Paul Wolf of Southern California.

400-meter—Haynie, Ralph Flanagan, who didn't make this year's A. A. U. meet because of business, and the Hawaiian, Kiyoshi Nakama.

1,500-meter—Flanagan, Nakama and Jim Tanaka, another Hawaiian.

Backstroke—Kiefer, Mark Follansbee of Princeton, who was second in Saturday night's event, and Al Vande Weghe of Princeton, who finished third.

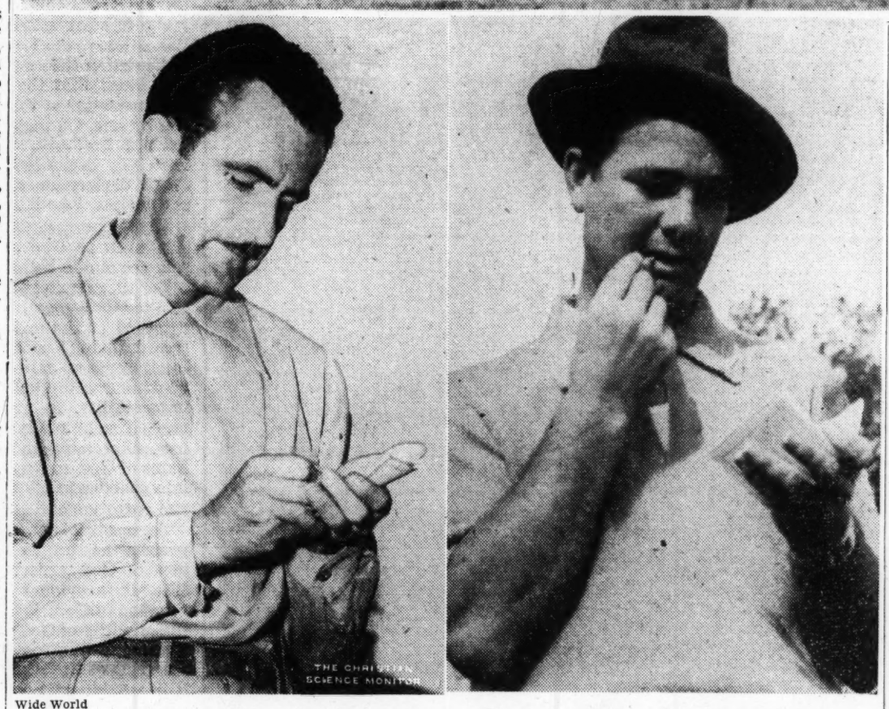
Breaststroke—Hough, John Higgins of Ohio State, second to Hough in the weekend competition and Jim Skinner of Ann Arbor, Mich., who was third.

Springboard diving—Patnik, his Ohio State teammate, Earl Clark, and Sammy Lee, of Los Angeles.

Platform diving—Clark, who was second to Patnik; Lee and Norman Sper, 14-year-old Los Angeles sensation.

Relay—Andy Clark of Wayne University, collegiate quarter-mile champion; Howie Johnson of Yale, collegiate 220-yard boss; John Macionis of Philadelphia, third to Haynie last night; Jim Welsh of Michigan and the Hawaiian, Takashi Hirosi.

Took Top Honors in Masters' Golf



Wide World

Upper: Lloyd Mangrum (left), star Texas golfer, and Jimmy Demaret, another Texas ace, caught in this unusual shot as they combined to link up the ball on the green during the Masters' Golf Tournament at Augusta, Ga. Lower left: Mangrum, runnerup in the Masters. His 64 on opening day shattered all existing records for a major golfing event. He scored a total of 284. Lower right: Demaret, winner of five major championships and two pro-amateur events before reaching Augusta, carried off the Masters with a 280 total.

Dunlap Captures Sixth Crown In North and South

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—George T. Dunlap, Jr., of Pinehurst, regained the North and South amateur golf championship Saturday by defeating Jack Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., 7 and 6 in the 36-hole final of the 40th annual tournament. It was the sixth time Dunlap, former national champion, had won the North-South event.

The final match was listless. Ryerson had been playing some of the finest golf of his career during the week, and putting well. He eliminated in two days Joe Thompson, Canadian ace, and Skip Alexander of Durham, one of the South's best players, but after the first nine holes of the final he never appeared as a serious contender for the crown.

One handicap under which he labored was the long tees. The markers are set back for the final round of the North and South amateur into positions corresponding with the distances in the North and South open. Ryerson is not a long hitter, and from the back tees he found many greens outside his normal range of fire.

U. S. Hockey Association Championships Final

By the Associated Press

At Baltimore: Detroit Holzbaugh-Fords 5, Baltimore Orioles 1.

Demaret's Win at Augusta Makes Him Open Favorite

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Now that Jimmy Demaret is champion of the golf masters, you'd better start writing him into your book as a strong favorite—quite possibly the favorite—for the national open title which will be decided at Cleveland in June. He may be the "laughing boy" of the links, but you have to take him seriously when a championship is at stake.

His brother professionals certainly don't underestimate him. The best illustration of how highly they regard him was supplied yesterday by one of the golf wives. After congratulating Jimmy on winning the Masters' with a 72-hole score of 280, she said:

As Spectator

"I hope you won't be coming to Cleveland to play in the tournament. Couldn't you just be there as a spectator?"

"Laughing boy" is going to be very busy this summer. From here he will go back to his club in Houston, but starting in May he'll be hitting the tournament circuit for all he's worth.

Fred Corcoran, the P. G. A. Tournament Bureau Manager, said Jimmy will make every tournament on the wheel. That means that he'll start with the Goodall round robin the middle of next month at the Fresh Meadow Country Club near the New York World's Fair grounds, and keep going.

Mangrum Second

Demaret's victory brought him $1,500. Lloyd Mangrum took second money of $800 with a 284, while Open Champion Byron Nelson's 285 gave him third and $600. Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley and Willie Goggin bracketed at 287, while Craig Wood, Sam Snead and Henry Picard wound up with 288's.

Demaret, the person, is an easy man to describe. He's colorful, he has the biggest and readiest grin this side of the Grand Canyon, and he has a tremendous flair for making friends. He can cut loose with one of those ear-to-ear smiles after sinking a putt, and immediately have everyone who's seen that smile on his side.

Demaret, the golfer, is something else again. There isn't anything overwhelmingly spectacular about any part of his game. He neither hits tremendous drives, nor is he a cinch to can any putt from within a 20-foot radius of the cup.

Natural Ease

His secret, it seems, is the natural ease and grace with which he hits everything, be it a drive, an approach or a putt, or even a recovery out of the weeds. In that respect Demaret is this day's nearest approach to the "old masters"—Jones, Hagen, Sarazen. He also is amazingly accurate.

The Augusta National course is one of the very finest in the world, and as such it puts a premium on accuracy and placing your shots.

"That's the type of course I like," said Jimmy. "I can always do better on a course where accuracy plays a big part, and well-placed approach shots pay off."

Besides being champion of the Masters', Demaret now also is the undisputed king of the winter tour which ended with that tournament. He is the leader in the Vardon Trophy race (267 points to 215 for Ben Hogan) and in money winning ($7,652 to Hogan's $6,538). He starred in 12 tournaments, won six of them, and was out of the money in only three.

Back of him among the money-winners, according to Corcoran's latest figures, come Hogan and then Open Champion Byron Nelson, third in the Masters, $4,513; Craig Wood, $3,608; Lloyd Mangrum, $3,350; Sam Snead, $2,906; Lawson Little, $2,817; Clayton Heafner, $2,706; Harold McSpaden, $2,501; Ralph Guldahl, $2,400, and Paul Runyan, $2,300.

In the Vardon Standing, Demaret with 267 and Hogan with 215 are followed by Wood, 141; Nelson, 133, and Snead, 113.

Drillon Goal Creates Stir On Legality

TORONTO, April 8 (AP)—Many more goals probably will be scored before either the New York Rangers or Toronto Maple Leafs win the Stanley Cup in the current National Hockey League play-offs, but none are likely to start a controversy such as Gordon Drillon's created in the third game.

The counter that helped give the Leafs a 2-1 decision came Saturday night when the Rangers were less than 10 minutes from what they hoped would be their third-straight victory in the best-of-seven series for world hockey supremacy.

Taking a pass from Nick Metz, Drillon drove in on Goalie Dave Kerr and sent the puck spinning into the nets.

Coach Frank Boucher and the Rangers who were near the play immediately yelled that Drillon had kicked the shot in. But Referee Bill Stewart didn't see it that way and neither did the Leafs.

The fourth game of the series will be played here tomorrow night.

A crowd of 15,309, only 52 short of the record for a National League game here, saw the Leafs win out with two third-period counters after the Rangers had scored in the first frame.

Rookie Hank Goldup scored the winning goal with less than seven minutes to play while Bob Davidson of the Leafs and Bryan Hextall of the Rangers were serving major penalties.

Both teams were short handed when Phil Watson made the lone Ranger goal in the first period.

Pro Titlists

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 (AP)—The Sphas won the championship of the American Professional Basketball League Saturday night beating the Washington Brewers, 51-44, for their seventh straight victory in the round-robin play-offs for the title. The Sphas, unbeaten in the play-offs, can lose their one remaining game and still beat out the Troy Celtics.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, shoots one-under-par 71 for 72-hole total of 280 to win Masters golf championship.

PINEHURST, N. C.—George T. Dunlap wins North and South amateur golf crown for sixth time by routing Jack Ryerson, 7 and 6.

FRENCH LICK, Ind. — Gus Novotny, Cincinnati salesman, wins Midwest amateur golf championship with 223 for 54 holes.

TORONTO—After losing first two games Toronto Maple Leafs beat New York Rangers 2-1 in Stanley Cup hockey play-offs.

PITTSBURGH — Providence Reds take third straight game from Pittsburgh Hornets 4-3 to win International - American League hockey championship.

CHICAGO—Willie Hoppe completes clean sweep in world three-cushion billiards tournament by beating Jack Schaeffer 50-40 for 20th consecutive triumph.

NEW YORK—Adolph Kiefer sets world record for 100-yard backstroke of 57.9 seconds in swimming leg of medley relay in National A. A. U. championships; team title again goes to Michigan, which had no individual winners.

BALTIMORE—Twenty-year-old Don Heinicke of Baltimore wins Pat Dengis Memorial Marathon in 2:41:03 1-5 for 26 miles, 385 yards, finishing more than mile ahead of Bill Wiklund of New York.

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Idaho earns unofficial NCAA team boxing honors with three individual champions.

AMES, Iowa—West side Y. M. C. A. of New York takes National AAU wrestling championship, outscoring Baltimore Y. M. C. A. 9 to 8.

NEW YORK—Winmont Farms of New Jersey wins National open indoor polo championship, beating Pegasus 19-6, and Princeton takes Intercollegiate title with 14-7 victory over Penn Military.

AUSTIN, Texas—Don Lash wins 3,000 meters special race at Texas Relays in 8:34:1, surpassing own meet record; Butler sets meet record of 3:28:6 in college class medley relay and North Texas Teachers 1:26:6.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Jane Bauer of Providence, R. I., who has the knack of accumulating golf trophies, added another to her collection by defeating defending Champion Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 3 and 2, in the finals of the Charlotte Country Club's fourth annual invitational tournament.

CHICAGO—Tom Kelley, Portland, Ore., supplanted Bobby Riggs of Chicago as western indoor tennis champion over the week end. Kelley eliminated top-seeded Riggs in quarterfinals, Morey Lewis, ex-Kenyon College star, in semi-finals and Gardner Larned, Chicago, in the finals, 6—4, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Riggs teamed with Frank Froehling to defeat Jimmy Evert and John Foreman in men's doubles, 21—19, 5—7, 6—3, in an all-Chicago final.

Millicent Hirsh of New York captured the women's singles crown with a 6—4, 6—3 victory over Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn.

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Mt. Hood, Ore.—Art Coles of the Tyee Ski Runners, Vancouver, B. C., who streaked over the course, made the run in 2m. 24.2s., and won both the race and the men's combination championship, based both on downhill and slalom results. Stormy weather hindered the men favorites. Nancy Reynolds of Sun Valley, who won the slalom Saturday, placed second in the downhill to win the combined title. Downhill winner was Shirley McDonald of the Washington Ski Club, Tacoma, Wash., in 2m. 48.2s.

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H.—Peter Garrett of Boston and Ted Hunter of Dartmouth Alumni Outing Club tied for first place in the Edson Memorial Trophy slalom down Tuckerman Ravine headwall on Mt. Washington. They were clocked in 52s.

STOWE, Vt.—Will Halsey of the Dartmouth Outing Club won the Mt. Mansfield ski meet in which each competitor entered the contest's four events. Halsey amassed 384.9 points by winning the cross-country, taking second in the downhill and jumping and fifth in the slalom.

Newark Wins Title

NEWARK, N. J., April 8 (AP)—Newark dominated the national Y. M. C. A. gymnastic championships Saturday night, successfully defending its team championship by winning three of five individual events and taking the first three places in the all-round championship.

Newark totaled 774.1 points; Washington, D. C., was second with 510.2; Germantown, Pa., third with 430.8. The other first 15 teams in order were: Fort Wayne, Ind.; 23rd Street, New York; Flushing, L. I.; Elizabeth; Lancaster, Pa.; Cleveland; West Side, New York; Brooklyn Central; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Hoboken, and Ansonia, Conn.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 6

At Durham, N. C.: Duke 13, Michigan 6.
At Bethlehem, Pa.: Penn State 7, Lehigh 2.
At Haverford, Pa.; Moravian 5, Haverford 3.
At West Chester, Pa.: West Chester 12, Connecticut 0.
At Philadelphia: Temple 14, Gettysburg 6.
At Philadelphia: Cornell 21, Pennsylvania 5.
At New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers 8, Wesleyan University 7.
At Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue 7, Wabash 4.
At South Bend, Ind.: Notre Dame 6, Northwestern 1.
At New York: Manhattan 16, St. Peter's (Jersey City) 4.
At New York: Seton Hall 2, Fordham 2 (tie; game called end eleventh because of darkness).
At Annapolis: Navy 3, Dartmouth 1.
At College Park: University of Maryland 14, Pittsburgh 0.
At New York: Columbia 7, Harvard 6.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	7	2	.778
San Diego	6	2	.750
Los Angeles	5	3	.625
Seattle	5	4	.556
Sacramento	4	5	.444
Hollywood	3	6	.333
Portland	3	6	.333
San Francisco	2	7	.222

Results April 7

Oakland 3, San Francisco 0.
San Diego 6, Hollywood 4.
Portland 6, Los Angeles 5.
Seattle 6, Sacramento 4.

Results April 6

Oakland 7, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 10, Hollywood 4.
Portland 12, Los Angeles 5.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 1.

Willie Hoppe Finishes Cue Tournament Undefeated

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Thirty-four years ago Teddy Roosevelt was in the White House and the Chicago White Sox and Chicago Cubs turned the World Series into a city series.

That was in 1906, the year Alex Smith won the National Open golf title and W. J. Clothier was the No. 1 tennis player of the Nation.

That also was the year Willie Hoppe, a lad of 18, first won a world's championship in billiards. The next year a Georgia firecracker named Ty Cobb won the first of 12 batting championships.

Jones Took Charge

After that big George Herman Ruth became a great major league pitcher, then a greater home-run slugger; Bobby Jones took charge of the golfers and big Bill Tilden collected tennis honors with amazing consistency.

Cobb, Ruth, Tilden, Jones—these and many others are has-beens now, but Hoppe carries on as the greatest player billiards even has known.

If there were any lingering doubts as to Hoppe's superb artistry in his chosen game, they were removed for all time in the just-closed tournament for the world's three-cushion title. The field of 11 included defending champion Welker Cochran of San Francisco and five former titleholders.

Hoppe Unbeaten

Hoppe played his 10 rivals two times each, won 20 straight games and finished the meet with the title and an unprecedented feat in billiard annals. It was the longest title tourney on record, yet Hoppe did not waver in a single contest, establishing a new record of 1.161 points per innings. The old mark of 1.123 was set by Cochran in 1935 in a tournament just half as long.

Since winning his first title in 1906, Hoppe has held all billiards championships at least once, and many of them several times. He will put his three-cushion crown on the line this fall in a challenge match with Jake Schaefer of Cleveland, tourney runner-up. The match will be for upwards of 300 points.

Schaefer finished one game ahead of Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., who won 12 and lost 8 games. Cochran and Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., were tied for fourth, a game behind Bozeman.

Polo Champions

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Continuing the fast pace they set in upsetting Chicago's favored 124th Field Artillery team in the semi-finals, the Winmont Farms riders from Red Bank, N. J., won the national open indoor polo championship Saturday night by defeating the Pegasus Club of Rockleigh, N. J., 19-6.

The five-goal handicap given away by the highly rated Pegasus trio wasn't needed as Winmont Farms led from the start.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

At Durham, N. C.—Cincinnati (N) 5, Boston (A) 3.
At Houston, Tex.—St. Louis (N) 14, Houston (T) 1.
At Nashville, Tenn.—Brooklyn (N) 6, Detroit (A) 4 (10 innings).
At Fort Worth, Tex.—St. Louis (A) 4, Chicago (N) 3.
At Gadsden, Ala.—New York (N) 3, Cleveland (A) 2.
At Augusta, Ga.—Boston (N) 4, Augusta (SAL) 1.
At Memphis, Tenn.—New York (A) 15, Memphis (SA) 2.
At Atlanta—Washington (A) 5, Atlanta (SA) 2.
At Dallas—Philadelphia (A) 7, Dallas (T) 4 (7 innings).
At Wichita, Kan.—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N) rain and cold.
At Knoxville, Tenn.—New York (N) 2nd team 5, Knoxville (SA) 3.
At Fort Benning, Ga.—Philadelphia (N) vs. U. S. Infantry School rain.

Schedule April 8

At Roanoke, Va.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Shreveport, La.—St. Louis (N) vs. Shreveport (T).
At Owensboro, Ky.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Fort Smith, Ark.—Chicago (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Anderson, S. C.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Hutchinson, Kan.—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Greenville, S. C.—Washington (A) vs. Boston (N).
At Macon, Ga.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Macon (SAL).
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Detroit (A) vs. Knoxville (SA).
At Memphis, Tenn.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Memphis (SA).

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Result April 6

At New Haven: Long Island U. 15, Yale 0.

American Association Finals

By the Associated Press

Result April 7

At St. Paul—St. Paul 3, Omaha 1.

Grapefruit League Clubs Gain by Opposing Minors

By the Associated Press

One of the nicest things about baseball's spring Grapefruit League is that every team in it can be a winner—and if a couple of the members step lively in the final week of the campaign, all accomplish it.

By the simple medium of picking up victories against minor league opponents, the 16 major league clubs in the not-always sunny Southland can offset the defeats they hand each other.

As a result, the only two clubs right now with less than a 50-50 break in the won and lost column are the Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Cardinals.

Reds Just Short

The Reds, who have played 20 of their 23 games against big league opponents, are only one victory short of the .500 standard and the Cardinals are within shooting range at 12-15.

Most of the teams made use of the minor league device last week to make a great forward spurt in the percentages. The Washington Senators, New York Yankees, and Brooklyn Dodgers all won five out of six and the Chicago White Sox and St. Louis Cardinals captured four out of five starts.

The Chicago Cubs, however, lost four out of five, all against major league rivals.

The week was full of spectacular individual exploits, but none was better than the 5 perfect innings Monte Pearson of the world champion Yankees pitched against Oklahoma City, allowing no hits, no runs and no opponent to reach first. That may be a hint of what's ahead, too.

The clubs will reach their home ports this week and some of them will have city series for a climax. The standings:

Club	Inter League	Intra League	All Games
St. Louis Browns	1-1	0-0	11-3
New York Yankees	9-5	0-0	19-8
Cleveland Indians	7-5	1-1	15-8
Detroit Tigers	9-8	3-1	16-9
Chicago White Sox	9-7	2-0	14-6
Boston Red Sox	11-6	0-0	13-8
Pittsburgh Pirates	10-5	0-2	12-8
Brooklyn Dodgers	6-7	5-3	14-10
Washington Senators	3-2	2-4	11-8
Chicago Cubs	8-8	2-0	12-9
New York Giants	9-8	4-3	13-11
Philadelphia Athletics	3-10	0-2	15-15
Boston Bees	2-7	5-1	10-10
Philadelphia Phillies	0-2	0-2	10-10
Cincinnati Reds	6-8	3-3	11-12
St Louis Cardinals	4-7	1-6	12-15

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result April 6

At Annapolis: Navy 6, Cornell 3.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result April 6

At Annapolis: Navy 7, Dartmouth 2.

Heinicke Wins Dengis Race

BALTIMORE, April 8 (AP)—It was just like the old Marathon master would have liked it today when another Baltimorean won the first annual Annapolis-to-Baltimore Pat Dengis Memorial Marathon race.

Don Heinicke, 22-year-old Baltimore chemical worker and a close friend of the late Pat Dengis, covered the 26-mile, 385-yard course from Annapolis to Baltimore City Hall in 2h. 41m. 3 1-5s.

He led his nearest opponent, Bill Wiklund of the Millrose A. A., New York, by more than a mile at the finish. Wiklund's time was 2h. 47½s. Frank Kelley of the Passon A. A., Philadelphia, was third in 2.48:48.

Forty-three runners from 13 eastern clubs started the race over the Ritchie Highway. The event was named in honor of Dengis, Olympic Games and national Marathon star, who passed on last December.

Heinicke ran with the pack until the 10-mile mark, then chugged into a 200-yard lead and added to his margin the rest of the way.

Heinicke, running for the Stonewall Democratic Club, saw the rival cross-country club of Baltimore win the local team trophy. The Passon A. A. captured the out-of-town team award for Philadelphia with Kelley third, William Wilson ninth, and Frank Worthington tenth.

Times of other first 10 finishers were: Michael O'Hara, New York, 2:51.46; William Stiner, Baltimore, 2.55:06; Ernie Crosby, Baltimore, 2:57.14; William Lusby, Baltimore, 2:59.27; Joe Kleinerman, New York, 3:00.33; Wilson, 3:08.26; Worthington, 3:14.46.

Of the 43 starters from an entry list of 64, only 24 finished within the four-hour limit, and more than two hours after the front-runners came across the line, stragglers continued to limp in.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	4	2	15	9
Boston	2	4	9	15

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Series E

(Cup Final)
(Best four out of seven)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	2	1	9	5
Toronto	1	2	5	9

First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 15m. 30s. overtime.
Second game—Rangers 6, Toronto 2.
Third game—Toronto 2, Rangers 1.

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LEADING ARTICLES
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LABORATORY OF PEACEFUL LIVING
By Roland Hall Sharp
Contributions made by the Pan American Union during its first half century to the cause of Inter-American solidarity.

CAN AMERICA RISK ISOLATION?
By William Yandell Elliott
Views on the responsibility of the United States to support the Allies in every possible way "short of war."

PAUL REVERE RIDES AGAIN
By Robert R. Mullen
A young newspaperman comes out of the west and follows with enthusiasm the trail of Paul Revere.

FLORIAN HAS GLAMOUR BUT PREFERS CARROTS
By Lupton A. Wilkinson
Biography of the horse, Florian, snow-white Lippizan and star of a film about to be released.

BOOKS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING
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What will the American public choose from the spring bill-of-fare of books?

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The Home Forum

Plantagenet Likes the Zoo

IT WAS IN London, in 1935. In honor, ostensibly, of "Christopher Robin," we too went down to the Zoo, Rachel and I and our hostess, Mrs. Parker-Porringer, and Plantagenet. We could not see Plantagenet, but he was definitely with us. Had he needed to establish an alibi, he could probably have proved that he was struggling with some abstruse passage of Livy, or putting in a little practice at cricket, at the moment when his mother and her visitors set out for Regent's Park.

He was, nevertheless, one of our party. It was because Plantagenet liked the Zoo, rather than because "Christopher Robin" did, that we undertook the trip. Mrs. Parker-Porringer's excuse deceived neither of her guests. There is undoubted charm in making the acquaintance of a young man of fourteen by proxy, as it were. While I believe we were appreciative of the honor bestowed upon us in being conducted to the favorite haunts of Plantagenet's childhood, we were hardly aware of the strain to be imposed upon us in living up to his extraordinary tastes. More than once that evening we wished he had enjoyed a trifle more commonplace choice of pets, but Plantagenets are different from other people. We have Mrs. Parker-Porringer's word, and we do not question it.

⁂

We did our best, but the goal was high. The penguins gave us a false lead. As they marched up and down before their natural-habitat scenery of polar character, for all the world like a group of butlers whose aesthetic preferences had been coarsely overlooked, Rachel and I stood entranced, but were not permitted to remain so. "Amusing," Mrs. Parker-Porringer admitted coldly, and immediately added: "Do you know, when Plantagenet is with me, we start at the other end."

Just then a keeper passed us, a solemn young man with a head which would have been perfect on a penny stamp, so controlled, so utterly beardless, so meditative it was. On being recognized, he inquired for the health of our hostess and asked: "'ow's Master Plantagenet, ma'am?" following with the announcement that he had something special to show him "w'en 'e kime 'ome for 'is 'olidays." Perhaps she and the young ladies would be interested? Mrs. Parker-Porringer surged with new life. None of our polite remarks regarding the absent Plantagenet had such an effect. She was like the spring sap rising in the bluebells, like a becalmed yacht feeling a sudden tug of wind. Without another word, she was off behind the keeper. We played the perfect guests and came to heel.

⁂

At the sign, "Reptiles," we halted; but not for long, with Mrs. Parker-Porringer already inside the snake house, and the keeper patiently holding the gate for us. The first warm, moist room we passed through was evidently beneath the notice of Plantagenet. The common little garter snakes, the puny copperheads measuring only four feet in length, we scarcely noticed. Rachel and I did not mind; we had no inclination to be sociable. I was about to inquire, still trying to live up to Plantagenet, whether we should not go home and return another day, our pockets filled with peanuts or crusts of bread, when I noticed that we were entering a narrower, warmer chamber.

"Ah!" sighed Mrs. Parker-Porringer rapturously, "if only Plantagenet were here!"

as she dipped into a tank and lifted out what I should judge, from the picture books, to have been a vigorous specimen of Indian python or cobra (I really don't know the difference) about twelve feet long. I watched in wonder the great sinuous coils rear themselves and wind about her English hat. She mistook my astonishment for eagerness and generously gave me the writhing monster to hold.

"Don't drop him, Miss!" warned the keeper. "He wouldn't like that." "He" had no intention of being dropped. He settled coil in coil, as if perfectly contented to spend the rest of the evening in that position. I was beginning to stagger with his weight when the keeper, finally realizing that his pet was in actual danger of a bump on his precious head, relieved me of my burden.

⁂

I think it was Rachel who had sufficient presence of mind to remind our hostess that it was nearly closing time, and that the rest of the Zoo was still to be visited. It was pleasant to get into the fresh air again. We had time for one more department, the one Plantagenet considered next in importance to the reptile house, and that was the collection of hornbills. Again the luster of the absent youth shed its rays upon us, and a hospitable keeper ushered us into the center of a cage of winged creatures so grotesque it was hard to believe in them. Their beaks were as big as our heads and as sharp as the dagger of a Moslem tribesman. They were, we learned, in the habit of receiving their supper at the hands of honored visitors, like ourselves; but we must be careful to feed them one grape at a time and place it lovingly on the tip of the great beak. We remembered our obligation to Plantagenet, and we disposed of the grapes as rapidly as we could.

I have never been more grateful than I was that evening for early closing hours, though I confess I had not previously given the subject much attention. Cinemas, sweet shops, restaurants, had all seemed worthy of legislation in that direction. I had not thought about zoos, but I am glad there are those who had. I rather suspect that Plantagenet would disagree with me on that score. I have never actually met him, but I feel there are a number of things on which we should find it in our hearts to disagree.

PEARL STRACHAN

Bargain Day in Java

IT WAS THE very middle of the morning, and all the world and his wife were abroad on their lawful occasions. But for all that, the street, in its setting of deep green shade from the over-arching trees, with their scarlet blossoms, was very quiet. . . .

The roadway is alive with people, and their noiseless movements and bright array make them seem curiously unreal; they might be the players in a coloured Pathé film. Every woman, and four out of every five men, wears a coloured sarong, in every imaginable shade and design of blue, red, green, brown and yellow. The women's badjoes, of muslin or silk, are of brighter colours still, fastened with ornate gold and silver brooches; their scarves echo the patterned sarongs; and brilliant-hued, oil-paper Chinese sunshades throw luminous shadows on the wearers' sleekly dressed black hair and smiling brown faces. . . .

Yet in spite of their delightfully theatrical "get-up," how little difference there is, when all is said and done, between these good people and ourselves! You might find just the same types, only of a different colour and in different clothes, doing exactly the same things in the street of any English country town. Coming towards me, erect and dignified, is a Javanese lady, of complexion no darker than an Italian, with a mass of glossy hair swept smoothly back into a great knot low on her neck. Her coat of flowered muslin is draped about with a Batik scarf, which tones harmoniously with her sarong of blue and a soft shade of brown, which in turn matches her slender bare ankles. Her sunshade is a kaleidoscopic medley of colours which has the happy knack of "going" with anything and everything, and in her free hand she carries a bunch of golden bananas.

Just as you might in the High Street at home, she meets some friends: a grey-headed old lady in red and yellow flowered sarong and black silk badjoe, and her daughter, a slender wisp of a thing, in lilac and rose. Greetings are exchanged, and eager hands dive into the recesses of long scarves to exhibit their owners' purchases, while the ladies rest their sunshades head-downward in the roadway beside the bunch of bananas. Something in the younger woman's collection greatly excites the older lady—so much so that she says she really must run back and get one too! . . . Probably it is "Bargain Day" at one of the local emporiums.—From "Java Pageant," by H. W. Ponder, F. R. G. S. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK TERRA-COTTA FIGURE IN THE LOUVRE, PARIS

MADE OF TERRA COTTA, or baked clay, this figure represents ancient Greek modeling of the fourth century and later. There exist today quantities of such figurines showing young women standing, walking, or dancing. The terra cottas are interesting because they represent people in everyday life and thus impart information about the activities and costumes of the Greeks. While the large statues generally portrayed some mythical or imaginary subject, these little statuettes were realistic and intimate. Many of them were made by means of molds from which numerous copies of the same model could be manufactured. They were covered with a thin white coating, known as engobe, and then colored brightly. Most of the coatings have flaked off, and there remains today the pinkish buff color of the original clay.

This is a very young dancer. She is clad in a short-skirted dress, and wears a basket-shaped hat. The original coloring still adheres to her hair, which is blonde, and her leggings, which are blue.

D. A.

Unity of God and Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS TAUGHT and proved the unity of God and man. He affirmed it for himself when he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." And he reaffirmed it for all men, for all time, on that marvelous resurrection morning when he said to Mary Magdalene (John 20:17), "Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God."

On this holy unity of God and man Christian Science bases the healing of discord of every kind. Meditating on this eternal fact, one may be led into the realm of spiritual realization. This, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, well knew; and she also knew that the steps leading to the demonstration of this unity must be taken one by one. On page 361 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," referring to Jesus' declaration of his unity with God, she writes, "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being."

Let us examine this statement in relation to our human needs. It should be understood at the outset that man, who is "one in being" with God, is wholly spiritual. For a so-called corporeal mortal to be at one with God, Spirit, would be an impossibility. In proportion as one sees himself as he really is, spiritual and perfect, expressing the qualities and attributes of God, and puts this understanding into practice in his daily living, his material condition and environment improve.

As a ray of sunlight reflects and expresses the sun, so spiritual man, as the idea of God, reflects God. Since God is Life, it is evident that life is the expression of God. It is equally true that all the qualities of God are expressed in man. Reasoning thus, one sees his true self as receiving of God's holiness, and expressing it in wholeness, health.

Should one feel himself isolated and helpless, reaching out to a distant God, pleading with Him to come to his assistance, let him recall that even as a ray of sunlight reflects the sun, so man reflects God and is inseparable from Him. Let one not be deceived into believing that he must reach out to a distant God. One cannot be separated from that in which he already dwells, that from which he derives his being.

Man's oneness with God, then, becomes the basis for Christianly scientific prayer. This prayer is not a pleading for good, but is the grateful affirmation of the possession of good by reflection. Nor does one enter into prayer believing that he must wait for the answer. Human thought may need to adjust itself to the spiritual fact of man's unity with God; nevertheless, the fact remains that the answer is coincident with one's scientific prayer. Isaiah expressed God's promise (Isaiah 65:24), "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

The understanding of the unity of God and man may also be applied to the healing of social and economic ills. Each ray of light receives its being from its source, the sun. Even so does each individual, as a child of God receive his supply from God, the source of all good. Therefore, one need not look to another individual or to matter for his well-being, but to God alone, confident that he will find it in Him. The result of this understanding of man's unity with God is made manifest in the correction of evils calling themselves maladjustment, unemployment, and injustice.

As man's unity with God is perceived, greater unity among men will be manifested. As all rays of light are united in their common source, the sun, so all men are in reality bound together in the one origin, the one Father-Mother God, held forever in the bond of universal brotherhood. The inevitable outcome of bringing human relations into accord with this spiritual fact, will be greater harmony between individuals and nations.

On page 77 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, referring to "the eternal unity of man and God," says, "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us, and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΕΝΟΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ο Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐδίδαξε καὶ ἀπέδειξε τὴν ἑνότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Τὴν ἐβεβαίωσε διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὅταν εἶπε (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 10:30) "ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ Πατὴρ ἓν ἐσμεν." Καὶ τὴν ἐβεβαίωσεν ἐκ νέου δι'ὅλους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, διὰ πάντα χρόνον, κατὰ τὴν θαυμαστὴν ἐκείνην ἀναστάσιμον πρωΐαν ὅταν εἶπεν εἰς τὴν Μαρίαν τὴν Μαγδαληνὴν (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 20:17), "πορεύου . . . πρὸς τοὺς ἀδελφούς μου, καὶ εἰπὲ αὐτοῖς, ἀναβαίνω πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου καὶ πατέρα ὑμῶν, καὶ Θεόν μου καὶ Θεὸν ὑμῶν."

Ἐπὶ τῆς ἁγίας αὐτῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη βασίζει τὴν θεραπείαν τῆς παντὸς εἴδους δυσαρμονίας. Σπουδάζων τὸ αἰώνιον αὐτὸ γεγονὸς μπορεῖ κανεὶς νὰ ὁδηγηθῇ εἰς τὴν σφαῖραν τῆς πνευματικῆς πραγματοποιήσεως. Αὐτὸ τὸ ἤξευρε πολὺ καλὰ ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης· καὶ ἤξευρεν ἐπίσης ὅτι τὰ βήματα ποὺ ὁδηγοῦν πρὸς τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τούτου πρέπει νὰ τὰ κάμῃ κανεὶς ἕνα πρὸς ἕνα. Εἰς τὴν σ. 361 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καί Ὑγεία μέ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὴν διακήρυξιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ περὶ τῆς ἑνότητός του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, γράφει, "ὅπως μία σταγὼν νεροῦ εἶναι ἕνα μὲ τὸν ὠκεανόν, μία ἀκτὶς φωτὸς ἕνα μὲ τὸν ἥλιον, ἔτσι ἀκριβῶς καὶ ὁ Θεὸς καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὁ Πατὴρ καὶ ὁ υἱός, εἶναι ἕνα εἰς ὕπαρξιν."

Ἂς ἐξετάσωμεν αὐτὴν τὴν ἔκθεσιν ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους μας ἀνάγκας. Θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ ἐννοηθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ποὺ εἶναι "ἕνα εἰς ὕπαρξιν" μὲ τὸν Θεόν, εἶναι ἐξ ὁλοκλήρου πνευματικός. Δι'ἕνα λεγόμενον σωματικὸν θνητὸν θὰ ἦτο κἄτι ἀδύνατον νὰ εἶναι ἕνα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὸ Πνεῦμα. Κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν ποὺ βλέπει κανεὶς τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὅπως πράγματι εἶναι, πνευματικὸν καὶ τέλειον, ἐκφράζοντα τὰς ἰδιότητας καὶ τὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐφαρμόζει τὴν νόησιν ταύτην εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν του ζωήν, ἡ ὑλική του κατάστασις καὶ τὸ ὑλικόν του περιβάλλον βελτιοῦνται.

Ὅπως μία ἀκτὶς φωτὸς ἀντανακλᾶ καὶ ἐκφράζει τὸν ἥλιον, ἔτσι ὁ πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, ὡς ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀντανακλᾶ τὸν Θεόν. Ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ζωή, εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι ἡ ζωὴ εἶναι ἡ ἔκφρασις τοῦ Θεοῦ. Εἶναι ἐξ ἴσου ἀληθὲς ὅτι ὅλαι αἱ ἰδιότητες τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκφράζονται εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Συλλογιζόμενος οὕτω, βλέπει κανεὶς τὸν ἀληθινὸν ἑαυτόν του ὡς δεχόμενον τὴν ἁγνότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐκφράζοντα αὐτὴν εἰς ὁλότητα, εἰς ὑγείαν.

Ἐὰν θὰ ἠσθάνετο κανεὶς τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἀπομεμονωμένον καὶ ἀνίσχυρον, ἐπικαλούμενον ἕναν μακρυνὸν Θεόν, παρακαλοῦντα Αὐτὸν νὰ ἔλθῃ εἰς βοήθειάν του, ἂς ἐνθυμηθῇ ὅτι ἀκριβῶς ὅπως μία ἀκτὶς φωτὸς ἀντανακλᾶ τὸν ἥλιον, ἔτσι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀντανακλᾶ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ εἶναι ἀχώριστος ἀπὸ Αὐτόν. Ἂς μὴ ὑποπίπτῃ κανεὶς εἰς τὴν πλάνην τοῦ νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ἐκτείνῃ τὰς χεῖρας του πρὸς ἕνα μακρυνὸν Θεόν. Δὲν μπορεῖ κανεὶς νὰ χωρισθῇ ἀπὸ αὐτὸ εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἤδη κατοικεῖ, αὐτὸ ἀπὸ τὸ ὁποῖον πορίζεται τὴν ὕπαρξίν του.

Τὸ ἕνα, ἄρα, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεὸν καθίσταται ἡ βάσις τῆς Χριστιανικῶς ἐπιστημονικῆς προσευχῆς. Ἡ προσευχὴ αὐτὴ δὲν εἶναι συνηγορία ὑπὲρ τοῦ καλοῦ, ἀλλὰ εἶναι ἡ εὐγνώμων βεβαίωσις τῆς κατοχῆς τοῦ καλοῦ ἐξ ἀντανακλάσεως. Οὔτε ἀρχίζει κανεὶς τὴν προσευχὴν πιστεύων ὅτι πρέπει νὰ περιμένῃ διὰ τὴν ἀπάντησιν. Ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σκέψις μπορεῖ νὰ χρειάζεται νὰ προσαρμοσθῇ πρὸς τὸ πνευματικὸν γεγονὸς τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεόν· οὐχ ἧττον ὅμως, παραμένει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ ἀπάντησις εἶναι σύμφωνος μὲ τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν προσευχὴν ποὺ κανεὶς κάμνει. Ὁ Ἠσαΐας ἐξέφρασε τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ (Ἠσαΐας 65:24); "Καὶ ἔσται πρὶν ἢ κεκράξαι αὐτούς, ἐγὼ ὑπακούσομαι αὐτῶν· ἔτι λαλούντων αὐτῶν ἐρῶ, τί ἐστι;"

Ἡ νόησις τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μπορεῖ ἐπίσης νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῇ πρὸς θεραπείαν κοινωνικῶν καὶ οἰκονομικῶν νόσων. Πᾶσα ἀκτὶς φωτὸς λαμβάνει τὴν ὕπαρξίν της ἀπὸ τὴν πηγήν της, τὸν ἥλιον. Ἔτσι ἀκριβῶς καὶ κάθε ἄτομον, ὡς τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ λαμβάνει τὰς προμηθείας του ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν πηγὴν παντὸς καλοῦ. Δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη, ἑπομένως, νὰ ἐξαρτᾷ κανεὶς τὴν εὐτυχίαν του ἀπὸ ἕνα ἄλλο ἄτομον ἢ ἀπὸ τὴν ὕλην, ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν μόνον, πεπεισμένος ὅτι θὰ τὴν εὕρῃ εἰς Αὐτόν. Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα αὐτῆς τῆς νοήσεως τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεὸν ἐκδηλώνεται εἰς τὴν διόρθωσιν τῶν κακῶν ποὺ αὐτοκαλοῦνται κακὴ προσαρμογή, ἀνεργία, καὶ ἀδικία.

Ἐφόσον γίνεται ἀντιληπτὴ ἡ ἑνότης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεόν, θὰ ἐκδηλώνεται μεγαλυτέρα ἑνότης μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Ὅπως ὅλαι αἱ ἀκτῖνες τοῦ φωτὸς ἑνοῦνται εἰς τὴν κοινήν των πηγήν, τὸν ἥλιον, ἔτσι ὅλοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα συνδεδεμένοι εἰς τὴν μίαν ἀρχήν, τὸν ἕνα Πατέρα-Μητέρα Θεόν, τηρούμενοι διὰ παντὸς εἰς τὸν σύνδεσμον τῆς παγκοσμίου ἀδελφοσύνης. Ὡς ἀναπόφευκτον ἐξαγόμενον τοῦ νὰ ἐναρμονίσῃ κανεὶς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους σχέσεις μὲ τὸ πνευματικὸν αὐτὸ γεγονός, θὰ προκύψῃ μεγαλυτέρα ἁρμονία μεταξὺ ἀτόμων καὶ ἐθνῶν.

Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 77 τοῦ "Miscellaneous Writings," Ἡ Mrs. Eddy, ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὴν αἰωνίαν ἑνότητα ἀνθρώπου καὶ Θεοῦ, λέγει, "Αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ μεγάλη Ἀγάπη τοῦ Πατρὸς τὴν ὁποίαν παρέσχεν εἰς ἡμᾶς, καὶ κρατεῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἰς ἀτελείωτον Ζωὴν καὶ εἰς ἕνα αἰώνιον κύκλον ἁρμονικῆς ὑπάρξεως".

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Fresh-Plowed Fields

Green spears of wheat push up and grow
On rich black acres long untilled,
As if this first crop meant to show
The old soil's destiny fulfilled.

Long seasons here it lay preparing,
Fallow under sun and rain,
Knowing it was fit for bearing
Fields of tall full-headed grain.

Too abounding to protest
The petty thievery of weed
While it awaited, unpossessed,
Someone with a plow, and seed.

ELIZABETH BRIDGMAN

The Book

Here where this conversation ends
I must turn the leaf,
And the book for a moment falls,
For a moment brief,
Here where the text runs on,
"For when April came,"
And my thoughts on soft feet take flight
At the magic name
April—the word that burns
With a thin green flame.

And in at the door comes then
My daughter dancing,
All from her eyes the very glance
Of April glancing;
Her lips the low half-sigh
Of April laughter
Let breathe, and swiftly then
A moment after
The whole of April youth is in her look.

And how then can I find the way
Back to my book?

JULIA CHAINE ROGERS

Herbert Hoover Sits for His Portrait

I WAS WORKING one day in my little cubby-hole at school when Dean Everett Meeks came in and stood beside me.

After watching me work for a few minutes, he said suddenly:

"Mrs. Farnam, do you know Herbert Hoover?"

"Yes," I replied, "I do." . . .

"What kind of a face do you think he has?" the dean asked.

"A wonderful face," I replied, looking at the picture in my memory.

"Do you think he would make a good sculptured portrait?" persisted Dean Meeks.

I came back to the present and considered.

"Yes," I decided, "I think he would be much better in sculpture than in painting, because in a painting his face might look a little fat, but in sculpture it would look strong, as it really is."

The dean laughed.

"I see you know what I'm driving at," he said.

"But I don't at all," I cried. "What do you mean?"

"Well, if you don't know now, you'll find out soon enough," he teased, and refusing to say any more he walked away, leaving me consumed with curiosity.

In a few days, sure enough, the mystery was cleared up.

I received a letter from the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation saying they would like to have me make a bust of Mr. Hoover for the new Louvain Library which was being built as the gift of the people of the United States. . . .

Mrs. Hoover told me that her husband had never posed for an artist and didn't want to, but she had a plan to propose. She would let me select any number of pictures of him, she said, from a great collection of photographs which she had accumulated since their marriage. With these, I was to go as far with the work as I could, and when I could get no farther by myself she would try to persuade Mr. Hoover to give me a sitting. . . .

Eventually I reached the point where I could do no more from photographs alone. I took a picture of the bust as it stood and sent one to Mrs. Hoover and another to Mr. Galpin, secretary of the Foundation. . . .

For twenty minutes that day Mr. Hoover posed for me—if one could call it posing. He had come into the room where I waited with the bust, and after greeting me cordially said:

"What do you want me to do?"

"You can do anything you like," I replied rashly, bent on making him as unselfconscious as possible. Whereupon he seized a newspaper and sat with his head buried in it for the next twenty minutes, at the end of which he jumped up and said he must go.

I was in despair. Somehow, I thought, I must get his attention, so that I could study his face while he looked straight at me.

So when he appeared the next day I had my program ready. I intended to talk a blue streak all the time I worked, and make him listen to me! I told him all the funny things I could think of, and at one point he actually laughed! I considered that quite a triumph! That sitting went much better, and I could see definite progress.

One more day with a twenty-minute work period, and Mrs. Hoover told me she didn't want me to do anything more on the portrait. It was just right as it was, she said.—From "Suzanne of Belgium," by SUZANNE SILVERCRUYS FARNAM and MARION CLYDE MCCARROLL. (New York: Dutton.)

Gull Movements

A gull,
On the river-ice drifting,
Found things rather dull
And rose, shifting
To some other place where the salvage
was giving
More food to a gull that must shift
for a living.

PRESCOTT HOARD

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940

Potatoes: U. S. No. 1 Vegetable

Production and prices apparently have little or no effect on the annual consumption.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Serving potatoes (Irish, Maine, or Idaho) is so much a regular and unbreakable habit that the size of the annual crop is directly reflected in prices. A small crop usually brings to producers a larger total income than a larger crop, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service after inspecting records of good years and bad. Even when prices are high, potatoes are still relatively cheap, compared with other foods and many people will pay comparatively high prices for them. And even though many hate to cut down on potatoes when prices are high, they apparently eat very little more when prices are low.

* * *

The Buffalo-Niagara Falls area is celebrated for two outstanding accomplishments — electro-chemical industry and honeymooning. Last fall two researchers published a book, "Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage," in which their investigations purported to show that chemical engineers make the best husbands. Members of the program committee of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, which last week announced Buffalo as the site for the organization's 32nd meeting on May 13, still smile over telephone calls inquiring which of Buffalo's two attractions brings out the chemists.

* * *

Calculations presented by Dr. P. R. Heyl of the National Bureau of Standards show that the centrifugal force of the earth in its orbit would snap a steel cable 5,000 miles in diameter.

* * *

Safe-T-Step is a new type of coating for floors which takes the skid out of them. It is a rubber base paint combined with an abrasive that one can apply with a brush. Truscon Laboratories of Detroit, who announce the discovery say that it can be put on directly over old paint and dries in four or five hours.

* * *

The ice man is not going to become a vanishing American, despite inroads of electrical refrigeration, if certain enterprising executives of the ice industry have anything to say about it. The challenge of electrical refrigeration was first met with slick looking, stream-lined ice chests, thoroughly insulated to make the ice last longer. Then came "crystal clear" ice cubes delivered in any quantity to challenge one of the electric refrigerator's chief talking points. Now a prominent Boston ice manufacturer and distributor has announced the ideal punch bowl—made wholly of pure ice, with a sparkling outer surface to give gaiety to the hostess table and guaranteed to last for hours.

* * *

Experimental incubators with the same "wave length" as a mother hen have been developed by researchers of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. These large machines are equipped with a wavelike motor-driven mechanism that tilts the eggs in a different position once every 15 minutes, approximately the same as they would be turned if incubated by a hen. The result—a much better hatch.

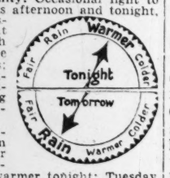
* * *

Apparently everything there is to know about New England's picturesque covered bridges is not yet learned. The technology experiment station of the University of Maine has announced a research on these bridges in the Pine Tree State, the results of which will be published in a bulletin. John H. Sweat, testing engineer and member of the University faculty, who is in charge of the survey invites contributions of information about individual bridges both past and present.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light to moderate rains this afternoon and tonight, ending during Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the middle 40's; moderate, occasionally fresh southeasterly winds, shifting to south and southwest on Tuesday.



Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain in south and rain or snow in north portion and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday rain.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday rain.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy preceded by rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds probably becoming northerly tonight and shifting to south and southwest on Tuesday; weather overcast with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 8 to April 13, Inclusive North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers first half of week and again at end; moderate temperature first part, colder middle and warmer latter part.

Official Temperatures

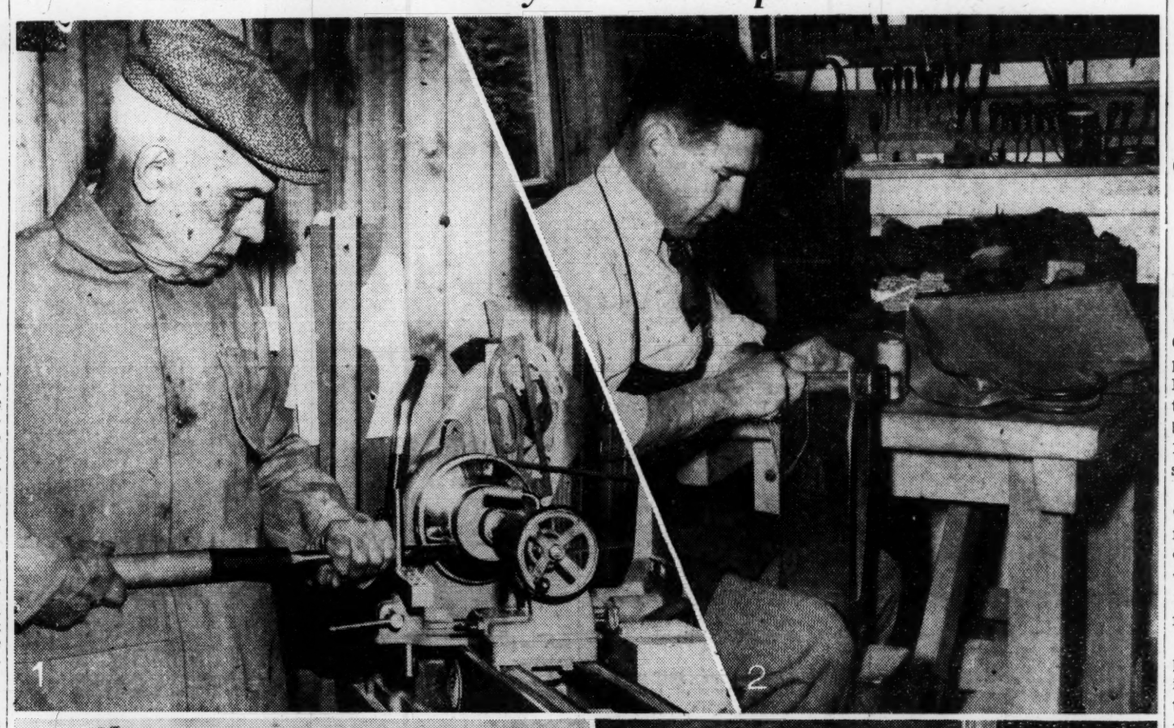
	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	42	42	New York	46	44
Denver	29	29	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	45	41	Philadelphia	48	46
Kansas City	41	39	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	53	53	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	78	75	Washington	53	52
Minneapolis	36	34			

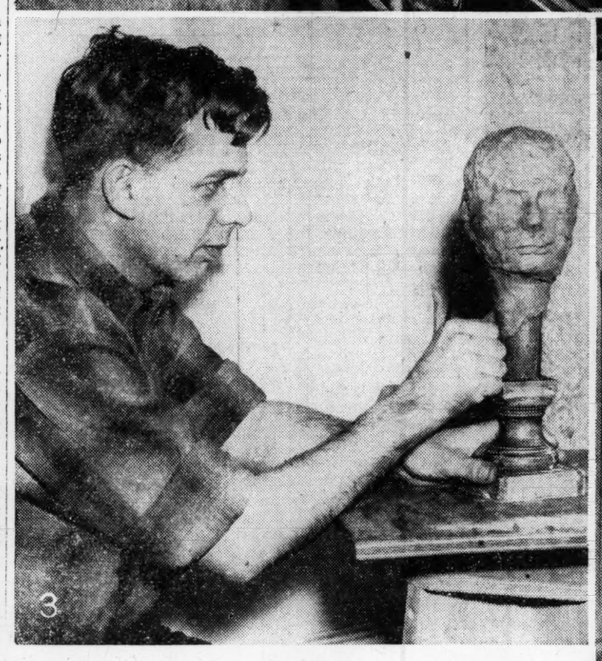
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 8.
B—Minimum, April 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:49 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:47 p. m.

These Newton Hobbyists Are Expert Craftsmen





By a Staff Photographer

Homecrafters' Displays at Fifth Annual Exhibit

1. Fred Ryer, spinning out a pewter plate on his own lathe. 2. Bruce Bear rides a stitching horse as he works on leather. 3. The art of modeling is demonstrated by Adrian Mathews. 4. Co-founder of the Newton Homecrafters Club, William Hahn, with Heppelwhite inlay table which he made in spare moments in about two months.

Newton Homecrafters Club Holds Its Annual Exhibition

"Bill, there are probably a lot of fellows around town with hobbies like ours. Why not get them together and start a club?"

The speaker was Russell V. Mead, Newton resident and Boston insurance man. He was talking to his friend William Hahn. The time was the fall of 1932.

"Russ" Mead and "Bill" Hahn had a common hobby—they made fine furniture in their cellar workshops. Frequently they would get together and compare notes. One day it occurred to Mr. Mead that there were probably many other hobbyists around the city who would like to "talk shop."

From hardware dealers and lumber companies he secured the names of men known to be interested in such things. Mr. Mead sent 35 letters telling of his idea. He received 35 replies and from that beginning sprang the Newton Homecrafters Club which today is holding its fifth annual exhibition in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newton Center.

Although only 18 turned out for the first meeting the number grew. Originally the members were primarily interested in wood working but the number of crafts increased until today everything from sculpture to whittling is represented.

Totals About 75

The membership now totals about 75 and meetings which are held twice a month in the Vocational High School during the winter are well attended. Outside speakers on handicraft subjects are usually heard but there are within the ranks enough experts to provide authoritative discussions when needed.

The fame of the Homecrafters has traveled far and each year visitors come from considerable distances to see their fine workmanship. Last year two men were overheard skeptically discussing a spinet desk of mahogany which had some especially fine inlay work. The desk was made by Ernest E. Fewkes, considered by other members about the finest workman in the club. "If I know anything about fine furniture," said one of the skeptics, "that desk was made by a professional. No amateur built that!"

Of special interest at this year's exhibit were demonstrations of skill by several members.

Bruce Bear, whose hobby became his work, had a complete leather tooling outfit on hand and in addition to samples of his work, which included fine luggage, belts, gloves, and slippers, he showed how the work is done.

Mr. Bear was brought up in the southwest and was making bridles for his pony when he was 10 years old. "Working with leather," he said, "is second nature to me."

After the World War, in which he served in the Intelligence service, Mr. Bear got a job in Government work. He continued his hobby, however, and first thing he knew he was busy teaching others and selling his handiwork. He now devotes his entire time to teaching, both in his own workshop and in State University Extension courses. He has also designed several tools for working on metals—another hobby of his—simplified for beginners use from jewelers and silversmiths tools.

Metal Spinner

Senior member of the club is Fred Ryer, an expert metal spinner. After proving he was an artist in wood by making fine reproductions of period furniture and specializing on delicate inlay work Mr. Ryer turned about a year ago to metal spinning.

Formerly purchasing agent for the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads, Mr. Ryer, in the years since his retirement, has found enjoyment in his cellar workshop which is about as complete as could be. Here in a few months he has mastered the art of spinning metal and can turn out a graceful bread and butter plate in about 12 minutes. He makes his own wooden molds, using maple, and has turned out trays, bowls, plates and platters.

Adrian Mathews, a civil engineer by trade but a sculptor by hobby, showed some of his recent work and how it was done. Seeking a more interesting medium than plaster Mr. Mathews turned recently to plastics and by the use of a pantagraph of his own designing he transfers the outline and contours of a bas relief in clay to a piece of plastic. The color and transparency of this medum, he thinks, makes an interesting change from a relief in metal or plaster.

Mr. Mathews was interested in drawing as a youngster but didn't get a chance to develop it until later years when he studied art at evening school and took up sculpturing.

Officers of the Newton Homecrafters are President: Ralph Hall, a business executive; Vice-President, Ralph Atwood, optometrist; Treasurer, Samuel Nash, a government worker at the Charlestown Navy Yard; and Secretary, Edwin S. Drowne.

Goodwill Hop to Ohio Delayed by Weather

The goodwill trip to Cleveland, Ohio, scheduled for today, by leading business and newspapermen of Boston on a United Air Line transport ship was postponed because of weather conditions. The trip will be made at a later date.

The tour will be in connection with United's plan to inaugurate direct Boston-to-Chicago service.

Census Men to List Transients Wherever They May Be Tonight

Today is transient day for census takers all over the country. All transients, whether they live in trailers, houseboats, auto camps, hotels, lodging houses, charity institutions, all night theaters or on the Boston Common will have been contacted by the long reaching fingers of the census takers by tomorrow morning.

Even the Harbor police boats were called into service today by the enumerators to contact the few families living in houseboats. The houseboats on wheels, the trailers, were reached by more common means of transportation—afoot. Most of the trailers in the camps at this time of year are more or less permanent homes, awaiting only good weather to come out of their hibernation, which makes the enumerators' task a comparatively simple one.

The Boston Common, with its nightly gathering of homeless, is expected to offer its problems. In the poor light supplied by a large campfire the enumerators will seek their information. Only a late hour will leave remaining on the Common the group the census authorities are interested in interviewing. The result is that these men, who will probably be sleepy, will not make good conversationalists.

All hotel managers, rooming house proprietors, and others supplying overnight lodging, such as the Salvation Army, will become involuntary enumerators tonight. A sufficient number of individual census forms will be supplied these groups to be passed out to the roomers, lodgers, hotel residents, or whatever classification they may come under. These are to be filled out by them individually. When completed, the forms should be returned to the proprietor to be taken up by the enumerator in the morning.

Should some of the guests at these various places not return tonight the manager will retain enough forms to give them upon their return. These are to be mailed to the Census Bureau.

Even those who seek refuge from the elements in Boston's "Open All Night" theater will be reached tonight. At an hour predetermined by enumerator and manager of the theater, the slumbering ones will be awakened for the census.

Connolly In Court For Sentence

Counsel for the former clerk of Suffolk Superior Court make plea for leniency.

John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and William T. Conway, appeared before Judge George F. Leary in Suffolk Superior Court this afternoon for sentence, having been found guilty by a jury, March 19, of bribery and soliciting, respectively.

Mr. Connolly was found guilty on 12 counts of requesting and receiving bribes from employees of his office in 1937, and Mr. Conway, his aide, was found guilty on 10 counts of soliciting. Both were found guilty of conspiracy.

An hour before court met at 2 p. m. some 50 spectators lingered in the corridor of the 10th floor of the courthouse awaiting entry to the courtroom. At 2 this throng had grown to 200.

Mr. Connolly entered the room smiling but immediately assumed a sober expression.

His counsel, Abner Sisson, asking for leniency in sentence, told the court Mr. Connolly had already been punished, that he had been stripped of public honors and that his family felt the stigma.

Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Conway, described his client as a political helper. He said he had not profited personally but served Mr. Connolly as a favor to a friend.

The bribery charges against Mr. Connolly are felony counts. They carry a miximum prison sentence of 10 years on each count. Mr. Conway is liable to 2½ years maximum sentences in the House of Correction on each of the soliciting charges. Soliciting and conspiracy are misdemeanors.

Counsel for the two men are expected to ask for a stay of sentence pending an appeal. This move will be opposed by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle.

Mr. Connolly was brought to trial as the result of an investigation of his office by a committee of the Boston Bar Association. The charges on which he was found guilty were requesting and accepting bribes from office workers, who, according to charges and testimony, were required to pay varying sums to obtain or retain their positions in the Clerk's office in 1937. The alleged bribes totaled $2,900.

The action of the jury in finding both men guilty brought to a climax a case which was considered one of the most important political developments in Suffolk County in recent years.

Mr. Connolly made a futile attempt to obtain temporary release from Charles Street Jail. Bail originally was set at $10,000. Surety in $23,800, based on Chelsea real estate, was refused and the court set bail finally at $30,000 real estate surety, or $20,000 cash, double surety, at a hearing on April 2. Mr. Connolly was returned to Charles Street jail to await court action today.

Attorney Demands City Investigation

Calling for a thorough investigation of Boston politics and civic affairs, George R. Farnum, prominent Boston attorney, today charged before members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, that "graft and racketeering" have cost Boston millions of dollars in financial exploitation during the last decade, and entailed moral costs which are much greater.

Mr. Farnum spoke at a political "Information Please," at the club's headquarters, 46 Beacon Street, and his talk was followed by a barrage of questions from his audience. In response to inquiries, Mr. Farnum discussed the place of women in politics, compared present-day civic leaders with those of earlier eras, and commented on forms of racketeering said to flourish in Boston at present.

Assessor O'Hearn To Be Reappointed

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will reappoint Assessor John P. O'Hearn, whose term expired March 30, to the Boston Board of Tax Assessors, it was learned on high authority at the City Hall today. The Mayor is expected to announce the appointment shortly, along with several others which may include designation of the successor to John L. Clay, Superintendent of Long Island Hospital, who resigned recently.

Mr. O'Hearn was appointed to the Board of Assessors by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and re-appointed by Mayor Tobin two years ago when the Board was enlarged from three to five members. The new appointment will be for a five-year term. The salary is $6,000 annually.

House Cites 3 More Reds For Contempt

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The House voted contempt citations against three more Communists today for failure to answer questions before the Dies Committee.

They were Thomas F. P. O'Dea and Philip Frankfeld, both of Boston, and Albert Blumberg, Baltimore. The citations will be presented to a District of Columbia Grand Jury.

Similar citations previously had been approved against James H. Dolsen and George Powers, Pittsburgh Communists.

Mr. O'Dea refused to give the Committee the names of Harvard members of the Young Communist League. Mr. Frankfeld refused to answer any questions because the Committee would not permit him to read a resolution denouncing it. Mr. Blumberg declined to identify Communist Party Members or to discuss Party records.

Both Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea previously had been charged with contempt in warrants issued by United States Commissioner Needham Turnage.

Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea were jailed Friday when they failed to make $1,000 bonds to appear to answer the charge on April 12. Later, they were released on bond pending a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus.

State Canteen Apparently Short

An "apparent shortage' of $1,599.91 in the accounts of the main canteen of the Worcester State Hospital was disclosed today by Russell A. Wood, Massachusetts State Auditor, in an annual audit of the hospital's accounts.

Mr. Wood stated that although his office took all steps consistent with the statute the cause of the apparent shortage could not be determined.

The auditor considered the shortage "exorbitant and entirely out of proportion to the differences usually found in canteens of this type."

In the 92-page report, Mr. Wood also pointed out that the Superintendent, Dr. William A. Bryan, is entitled to two maids as part of his family maintenance. He also used the services of an "institution head cook" at his apartment, Mr. Wood asserted. The salary of this cook is $1,140 a year. Mr. Wood proposed "in the absence of any approval for this cook, it is advised that the Superintendent reimburse the Commonwealth for the salary paid the cook while working in his apartment."

Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill ordered Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, to investigate thoroughly allegations made by Auditor Wood. It is also understood trustees of the Worcester State Hospital will be asked to look into the situation

Newport Has $75,000 Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8 (AP)—Fire destroyed two fishery storehouses of the Seaconnet Fisheries Company and Coggleshell Brothers and damaged two cottages on the waterfront yesterday. Damage was estimated by the owners at $75,000.

Movie Booking Argued Before Women's Club

Block method or 'pig-in-poke' buying is criticized and defended—Plea for Poland.

Motion picture exhibitors are not compelled to take every picture assigned to them under the block booking system, asserted Arthur De Bra, a representative of Warner Brothers, before members of the Melrose Women's Republican Club today in presenting the case for the motion picture producers in a debate on the Neely Bill. Mr. De Bra spoke in opposition to the bill, which is designed to eliminate block booking, while Miss Katherine V. Lyford spoke in its favor.

Miss Lyford assailed the present practices of block booking and blind selling or the "pig in the poke" method, as she described it, as being unfair both to independent exhibitors and to the general public. It is a question, she said, "of home rule against monopoly." The motion picture producers have been going along for years without any control and in the Neely Bill, Miss Lyford pointed out, the necessary safeguards of public rights and interests are assured.

Defends Producers

Mr. De Bra in describing the producers' problems said that it would be almost impossible for them to prepare at the beginning of the season a comprehensive synopsis of pictures for the exhibitors as required by the Neely Bill. Such a requirement, he claimed, would stifle creative talent, as frequently the inspiration for the development of the picture does not come until after it has actually gone into production. Moreover, he said, producers naturally do not set out to make a poor picture. Mr. De Bra said that the proposed fine for overcharging under the Neely Bill would be unfair. "Under a sliding rate of admission, who would be able to say what fee was fair for a picture?" he asked.

Other speakers at the morning meeting were Francis H. Russell, lawyer, who spoke on trade agreements in relation to world peace, and Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, who addressed the meeting on Finland. The afternoon session dealt with parole policy in Massachusetts. The speakers were the Hon. Herbert C. Parsons, Director of Massachusetts Child Council, Inc., Miss Mildred Keane, member of the State Parole Board, and Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County District Attorney.

Asks Help for Finland

Miss Wambaugh, speaking of Finland's plight, said that the world's job now is to help Finland pick up the pieces. More than 250,000 of the refugees made homeless by the Russian invasion are children, Miss Wambaugh said. "We have done a lot," she told the Republican women, "but I beg you all, I implore you all, to do more so that Finland may maintain its independence."

Cambridge Won't Take U. S. Money

The Cambridge City Council for the third time within a fortnight has refused to accept Federal proposals concerning the $2,000,000 housing project in that city. Despite warnings from housing authorities that the fund, earmarked for use in Cambridge, would be withdrawn again unless immediate action was taken, the Council by a vote of 7 to 5 decided to leave the agreement in committee.

The Council favored another conference with Henry Wise, new Chairman of the Cambridge Housing Authority, to discuss the "co-operation agreement."

Boston Gets First Mackerel of Year

Boston received its first fresh mackerel of the season today.

The shipment, 120 barrels, sold wholesale at 10 to 12 cents a pound. The consignment to Fish Pier was sent north by rail from a port in Virginia.

Three Gloucester mackerel seiners were off Cape May, N. J., today with 120,000 pounds of mackerel, according to word received at Fish Pier. Another seiner put in at Norfolk, Va., with 20,000 pounds. The catch of the four vessels will also be shipped north by rail, Boston receiving this consignment probably tomorrow.

Other seiners are reported active off the Virginia Capes, all moving northward with the fish as warmer weather arrives.

Bill Robinson Buys New Washington Stamps

Bill Robinson, negro dancer and comedian, now playing in the "Hot Mikado" at the Shubert Theater, today purchased the first sheet of stamps issued in Boston in honor of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

The first stamps issued in the country were released yesterday at the Institute which is a training school in agriculture, industry and the social sciences for Negroes founded by Dr. Washington in 1881.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, with Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 3:30, 6:25, 8:35. Also "Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster. 2:10, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Green, Fred MacMurray and Brenda Joyce. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Donald's Penguin." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorthy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Radio—Page 14

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Courageous Dr. Christian." 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 5:40, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Grapes of Wrath," featuring Henry Fonda. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lost on the Western Front," with Paul Cavanagh and Marcelle Chantal. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Bad Boy," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bowling Skill," "Screen Snapshots," "Fashions for Travel, Dude Ranch and Beach." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"I Take This Woman," Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Man From Dakota." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Modern 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Werwolf of London," with Henry Hull and Valarie Hobson. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9. Also "Forgotten Girls," with Louise Platt and Donald Woods. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Remember"? with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
"Information Please"; "Venezuela"; a Walter Catlett musical; an Airline Hostess' Training & Routine; For Hunting; New Jobs; cartoons; and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

University—
Margaret Sullavan in "Shop Around the Corner." 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Little Old New York," with Richard Greene and Alice Faye. 1, 4:30, 8:10. Also "Doctor Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Other Events

Hotel Continental, Garden Street—
Cambridge Spring antique show. 1 to 10 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
"Finland, from Helsinki to Lapland" (colored motion pictures), with comments on the recent crisis by Colonel Edwin H. Cooper, D. S. C. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Miss Margaret Kurjian, pianist. 2:45.

Grand Chapter Eastern Star Meets in May

Plans for the sixty-fourth annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, to be held at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 7, 8 and 9, were announced today.

An elaborate program beginning May 7, with the informal opening of Grand Chapter, to the brilliant installation ceremony of Grand Officers on the evening of May 9, is planned by Mrs. Anna Marie Obrey, Worthy Grand Matron, and Thomas C. Harriott, Worthy Grand Patron.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is to address the Grand Chapter at its opening May 7, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is to extend civic greetings.

Annual reports, committee appointments and sessions, the annual address of the Worthy Grand Matron and Patron, music, and entertainment, make up a full program. Flowers in profusion will decorate the hall.

On the evening of May 8, the social side of the order will come in for attention, with various associations holding meetings, dinners and entertainments. New officers will be elected May 9 at the morning session, at which Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, will address the Grand Chapter.

Injunctions Asked Against Unions

Two separate injunctions were filed in court today against three labor unions by the O'Donnell-Usen Company, fish operators, charging that the unions conspired to interfere and impede its business, and that its business was virtually suspended.

The Atlantic Fisherman's Union was cited in both injunctions while the Sea Food Workers and the Truck Drivers' and Helpers Local 25 were covered as alleged "violators" in the other injunction.

The company charged that they were not allowed to bring in any fish or move any out of their plant and contended that inasmuch as its employees were not members of the union they had no part in the dispute between the trawler owners and the union.

Somerville Scout Show

The third annual Boy Scout Exposition and Show arranged by the Somerville District Committee of the Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, will be held in the high school gymnasium next Friday and Saturday.

They're Authorities on Adult Education

W. C. Lown

Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Overstreet
In the Library of the Boston Center for Adult Education on Mount Vernon Street

Need for Adult Education Held Growing

"Adults are coming to realize that it is impossible to prepare in childhood to meet the problems presented later by a world that is constantly changing—hence the need for adult education," said Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Overstreet, visiting Boston this week-end as a part of a national survey of adult education in the United States.

It is quite accurate to attribute the statement to both for each of these distinguished educational authorities has a way of sharing a sentence with each other so that in the end it belongs to both.

They sat Saturday afternoon in the pleasant library of the Boston Center For Adult Education on Mt. Vernon Street, and talked about the survey that they have been engaged on since last October for the American Association for Adult Education. They were making a brief visit to Boston to have a conference in this connection with the director and leaders of the Boston and Cambridge Centers.

"You see," said Mrs. Overstreet, who is Bonaro Wilkinson, poet and author, as well as an educator, and whose most recent book is "A Search For a Self," "we are learning too, as teachers and thinkers, that there are many things grown-ups need to know that cannot be taught at childhood levels. Then, too, contrary to popular belief of the past, we know that the adult's capacity to learn does not diminish as he grows older. In fact he gains a larger frame of reference."

"It was because many individpals realized this that the adult education movement has grown to such great proportions. In fact, now you might call it a folk movement," Dr. Overstreet said. Dr. Overstreet has recently retired, after being head of the Philosophy Department of the College of the City of New York for many years, to devote himself to the study of adult education. "It is important to realize," continued Dr. Overstreet, "that the movement is not confined to one kind of adult educational activity. In addition to such Centers as the Boston and Cambridge ones, which can really be said to be outstanding of their kind, adult education has taken almost innumerable forms. We have government classes for adults, groups formed by many civic centers, open forums for the discussion of problems of the day, classes in various subjects provided by industry for employees, to name a few of the many kinds we have found."

"The thing is, and this is where we come in, that the entire adult education movement can be said to have sprung into being almost ovenight," said Mrs. Overstreet. "Individuals helping to organize and teach in these groups came into the work without experience or any training. They had to make their own way."

"Of course," said Dr. Overstreet, "to a great degree this turned out for the best. These individuals, mainly from successful positions in the business and artistic world, brought with them the enthusiasm and vigor of their contact with the world. They approached the subject of adult education as a hobby and were prepared to enjoy their teaching in a center as much as they would have enjoyed a good game of golf."

"This vigor and interest was important," Mrs. Overstreet added, "especially in the early days of the movement, but now we face a new problem. We have come to realize that the need for adult education is one of the most important problems in our democratic lives. And on our trip we are finding that realization permeating almost all facets of endeavor. Schools, themselves, realize it to a great degree. Already several formal education institutions are establishing courses in adult education."

The Overstreets have found, they say, that the best and most vigorous adult education work is being done in the agricultural areas.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Overstreet feel that the importance of adult education will be realized more and more as time goes on. The necessity for it, they think, is self evident. "If we are to have an enlightened democracy, we will first have to produce an enlightened citizenry," is the way they like to put it.

130 P. C. Gain In Boston Air Travel Seen

Basing his judgment on a 97 per cent increase in traffic during January and February, Park Commissioner William P. Long today forecast that 300,000 passengers would use the Boston airport this year as compared with 130,000 last year—an increase of 130 per cent.

There were 22,933 passengers landing and taking off at the airport during January and February, usually the most unfavorable months of the year. This is almost double the number in 1939, despite the St. Valentine's Day blizzard which temporarily stopped airport travel, Commissioner Long said. Traffic for March was 80 per cent above last year.

Commissioner Long also revealed that on March 28 there were 1,672 take-offs and landings at the airport, an all time record for Boston, and the Commissioner said he believed, "for any airport in the United States." This compared with 1,114 the next day.

There have been no accidents of consequence at the airport for three years, Mr. Long continued.

Two FBI Men Exchange Posts

L. H. Richmond, former chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in St. Paul, Minn., will not arrive in Boston to take over supervision of the local bureau for several days, it is learned.

Mr. Peterson has headed the local staff for two years, has been in FBI activities for 10. He came to Boston in 1938 from St. Louis, where he was in charge of FBI headquarters. He has seen duty in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. His name was also on the portfolios of the Dillinger and Bremer kidnaping cases.

Children's Museum Plans Vacation Walks

Boys and girls who enjoy games, fun out of doors and movies, are invited to visit the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain to share the following program planned for them during vacation week, April 13-20:

Bird walks at 7:00 a. m., on Saturday, April 13, Wednesday, April 17, and Saturday, April 20.

Museum games every morning except Monday.

Motion pictures Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 11:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., and 3:00 p. m. The pictures will be related to the field trips taken on those days.

Spring field trips at 10:00 a. m., April 16-19. Tuesday is "Pond Day, a fresh water finding trip. Wednesday is "Plant Day," a plant quest. Thursday is "Geology Day," rock detecting. Friday is "Bird Day," to see what birds like Boston at this time of the year.

Paints Her Way to Fellowship

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Elizabeth Tracy
Who has just been awarded a year's study in Mexico by the Guggenheim Foundation

Cambridge Woman Artist Wins Guggenheim Fellowship

When Miss Elizabeth Tracy, Cambridge, Mass., painter, who has just been granted a Guggenheim fellowship for a year's study in Mexico, got the news of the award, she simply went on with her work as she had planned.

"The news came in a letter," Miss Tracy told a reporter today. "I was on my way to Medford, where I am putting the finishing touches on my mural, 'Terrors of the Wilderness,' in the City Hall."

(This is the mural on the basis of which the award was chiefly made, according to Miss Tracy.)

Over a cup of chocolate which she herself concocted in one of these little "Pullman" kitchenettes that hides behind her various art paraphernalia, Miss Tracy expanded on her aims in the award.

Interested In Visit

"I am interested more in visiting a part of America I have never seen before and getting my background for it, than in deciding in advance whether I wlll paint Mexicans or Mexican landscapes.

"It is not so much easel paintings but murals in which I am primarily interested."

Miss Tracy has never had time to travel. Her work has hitherto kept her busy at home. She has everything to learn about Mexico.

Yes, she enjoys seeing history come alive in color and form on her canvases, as the Medford mural, which depicts the hardships of the pioneers. But this, she pointed out, requires careful research in order to be accurate in every detail.

To Make Sketches

"In Mexico, I expect to make up sketches which will help me later in doing murals," Miss Tracy explained.

Miss Tracy, who did the Medford mural on a Federal Art project, thinks these projects have done much to arouse an awareness to art in millions of Americans who might otherwise not have thought about art, so that now they will demand more murals for their public buildings.

Miss Tracy's only formal training, she says, came from a year at the Art Students' League in New York.

Do women painters enjoy more opportunity today? "Very decidedly," Miss Tracy declared. "The very fact that they are eligible for awards helps tremendously."

Miss Tracy is one of 73 scholars and artists in 22 States and two Canadian provinces whose fellowship awards were announced yesterday by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, with stipends totaling $165,000.

Special Maine Legislature On April 18

PORTLAND, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said last night he would call the Maine Legislature into special session April 18.

Governor Barrows said he would propose repeal of the Automobile "Proof of Title" law, abolition of which was asked by the Republican state convention in a platform plank adopted last week, and would seek amendments to the State Unemployment Compensation law.

The title law, enacted at the regular 1939 session, requires a certificate of title, given by the State upon payment of a $1 fee, before a car can be registered.

Governor Barrows said the proposed compensation law amendments were necessary to make the statute conform to the Federal Social Security law. Chief among them, he added, would be an amendment limiting taxable salaries or wages to those under $3,000 a year. He estimated such an amendment would save Maine employers $150,000 annually.

The Governor, in Portland for a speaking engagement, expressed hope the special session would be brief.

The title law, designed primarily as a protection against car thefts, was widely criticized from the time it was enacted. Amendment of the unemployment compensation law had been sought by the Associated Industries of Maine.

Smith's Mantle May Fall on Wife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, April 8—The passing in Washington today of United States Representative Clyde H. Smith (R), of Skowhegan, may lead to the election of his wife as his successor.

Since their marriage in 1930, Mrs. Smith has assisted her husband in his political activities. She appeared with him at public meetings, took the stump for him in campaigns, and since his election to the House in 1936 served as his Congressional secretary.

Yesterday, Mr. Smith issued a statement in which he urged his friends and supporters in the coming election to "support the candidate of my choice, my wife and partner in public life."

While another candidate recently announced he would seek the Congressional seat held by Mr. Smith, observers here believe Mrs. Smith has a better chance of nomination and election. Her opponent, Frederick P. Bonney, of Augusta, formerly made an unsuccessful bid for the Republican nomination.

Mrs. Smith is also a former President of the Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The House adjourned in honor of Mr. Smith after Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine paid tribute to his colleague on the House floor:

Just prior to adjournment majority leader Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas named Chairman Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey of the House Labor Committee; and Representatives Richard J. Welch (R) of California, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, and Representative Oliver to attend services for Mr. Smith.

Representative Smith, who was born in Harmony, Maine, had served seven years in the Legislature prior to his election to Congress. He claimed to have run for public office 49 times without a defeat. He had been a State Senator and Chairman of the State Highway Commission.

In Congress, he supported the Wage-Hour Law and old-age pensions. By casting his vote and the proxy of a fellow-representative at a meeting of the House Labor Committee, he was credited in Washington with having "saved" the National Labor Relations Board. His two votes enabled supporters of the Board to defeat a measure calling for its abolition. The bill was defeated by the narrow margin of 9-8.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we think it's nice to have your own pet hairdresser, as lots of women have. But sometimes people move around, or they decide that they'd rather have their hair done while they are right in town or something, and it means that they've got to look around for a new place for their shampoos and finger waves.

So, because of all this, we suggest that if your desires are in the direction of Boston itself, you might try Lillian Kane's Salon, which is conveniently located at 420 Boylston Street. We say conveniently, because it is. The fact of the matter is that you can spend an entire day right there in practically one block, and not only be coiffured and curled, but outfitted with everything from Otto Piehler's furs to Manahan's tea gowns, or Fredley's "Rose Sapphire" hats, or Shreve, Crump and Low's pearls. And get in a leisurely lunch in between times right there at Schrafft's!

Incidentally, if your hair is about ready for a permanent for summer, you might consider the new cream permanent that Lillian Kane seems to be so enthusiastic about. She tells us it's particularly good for white hair, which of course has to be handled extra carefully, and that it is very natural. Which of course is just what we're all looking for. Parking your car for this is no problem at all, for somehow or other they have teamed up with a couple of nearby parking spaces, and it means that you simply leave your car there. There is no charge to you, so you don't have to add parking charges to the list of expenses one usually starts adding up when one thinks of hairdressers in town!

Here's a Big Help In Spring Cleaning

Spring cleaning means that you're just naturally going to run up against plenty of white space that's going to need plenty of elbow grease. However, we know of a liquid white woodwork cleaner that you might like to try, because it eliminates much of the hard work usually necessary at this time of year. It's called "Polipex," and is put out by an organization of women in Buffalo. (We mention this because, after all, if women don't know what's good for housecleaning, then who does?) The idea is that it's a preservative of woodwork (and furniture, too,) as well as a cleaner and you naturally don't use any soap and water with it. It's creamy, and you simply rub it on and in with a soft cloth. Stains on white woodwork and white enamel "give in" very quickly when Polipex is around, and it's good for those finger prints that Horace and Ella are always leaving around. It is even recommended for antique furniture and paintings (as a polish), so you can see how gentle it is, even though it is efficient. A generous size bottle costs 50 cents, but you should have the larger size. And you can get it by including it in your order from S. S. Pierce's.

A Handy Little Washing Machine

One of the first things the enthusiastic little bride informs her husband is that, in order to save wear and tear on the family budget, she'll do the washing. Now this is one of those jobs that few girls know anything about beforehand, and the result is that after the second shirt, the rest seems to assume the proportions of a Barnum and Bailey tent. And there goes the enthusiasm. After all, small apartments haven't the room to house big washing machines, and so there's a what-to-do. And there probably isn't quite enough laundry to warrant one of them anyhow. We suggest, as a solution, one of those little Sterro Portable electric washers that we saw up in the household department of Jordan Marsh for only $9.95, which, if we remember correctly, is an extra special price for them. At that the chances are that the limited quantity on sale may have disappeared by the time you get in, but they're a buy at their regular price of a few dollars more. They are big enough to wash five men's shirts at once; which will give you a rough idea as to their size; and they allow the bride to do a little washing each day without letting everything pile up and get ahead of her!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Three Honorary Degrees To Be Given at Portia

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell, presiding justice of Rhode Island Superior Court, will each be awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters from the Calvin Coolidge Memorial College of Liberal Arts of the Portia Law School at commencement exercises on June 5, it is announced.

WE HAVE Thrifty Gas Heat TO THANK . . . for keeping our whole house so clean!

"I used to be so ashamed of the dingy, dirty way our draperies, furniture, walls, and woodwork looked . . . no matter how often I cleaned. Greasy film from that noisy house heater had me down.

"But I was so sure we were 'being economical' that I struggled along with all the work and problems that go along with grimy, undependable heat.

"Then one after another, those 'hidden costs' began to come to light — such as cleaning bills, costly repairs, etc. We saw that there's a lot more expense to house heating than just the cost of fuel.

"That was the day we looked into automatic Gas House Heating. Now we've proved it's the perfect modern heating method . . . no work, no worry, no hidden costs . . . and best of all, the OVER-ALL EXPENSE IS ACTUALLY LESS."

For a free Scientific Survey on the cost of equipping your home with thrifty Gas House Heating, call HUBbard 7600.

here's why GAS HOUSE HEATING *costs you less*

1. You benefit from minimum depreciation of your heating equipment.
2. You have no expensive repairs (no complicated moving parts).
3. You have no expense for power.
4. You have fewer cleaning bills.
5. You enjoy more comfort in your home.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Continentals	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Music; Weather.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	S Carmello's Students	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	**Rep. Frank E. Hook**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	'Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	Xavier Cugat's Orch	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	**prano; symphony orch.**	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 **Theater: Fibber**	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **McGee and Molly**	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30 **in "Mamma Loves**	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	**Alec Templeton Time:**	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Papa"**	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	**piano; chorus; orch.**	tra; vocalist	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	**National Forum: Senator**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	**Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex.**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Rep. Martin F. Smith**	"Embassy Theater"
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Local sports	dramatization
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Local sports	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; talk; music	"Sunrise Express"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band.	"Gene and Glenn"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Music programs	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "Heap o' Living"	News; organ music	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 **American School of**	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 **the Air**	"Breakfast Club": solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Life Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	"Organ Melodies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dance Hour"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Music Lovers Club
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Music Lovers Club
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	Th. Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Household talk	Francis Craig's Orch	"Tune Tabloids"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather	Household talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Concert Miniature	"Dress Rehearsal"	Hymn recital	Concert orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Dress Rehearsal"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 "Your Family"	G. A. R. program; net-	"Valiant Lady"	Milton Kaye, organist	Organ recital
2:45 "My Son and I"	work speakers	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Music for Every Child"	Oleander Quartet
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Music for Every Child"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	The McFarland Twins	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Hector's Orchestra	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	The McFarland Twins	Vocal recital
4:45 'What's the Answer'	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 Rhythm Ensemble	Vincent Club talk	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Clotilda Zappala, so-	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Tito Schipa, tenor; An-**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	**with Ezra Stone**	news comment	**tonini's Orchestra**	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing	**"Information, Please";**	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	**Concerto Series: pianist;**	"Let's Dance"
8:45 Heirs": sketch	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	**orchestra**	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America";**	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	**"Stephen Foster"**	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 Talk, Attorney Gen-	"The Revuers": comedy;	**"Fibber McGee and**	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45 eral Jackson	soloists; orchestra	**Molly"; music**	edy, music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Roy Shield's Revue	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Johnny McGee's Orch	News Service
10:15 40 Plus Club	Roy Shield's Revue	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Braintree program	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	From Boston Garden	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Recordings	house": drama; music	From Boston Garden	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 **Paul Sullivan**	News; weather; talk	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	**Recordings**	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	**Frank Simone's Orch**
11:30 Recordings	**Recordings**	Blue Barron's Orch	**From Boston Garden**	**Frank Simone's Orch**
11:45 Al Donahue's Or.	**Recordings**	Blue Barron's Orch	**From Boston Garden**	**News Service**

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, April 9

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners; news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m. German Songs. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7:00 p. m. "Military March." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m., Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m., Talk: "The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m., American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m., Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m., "1,000 Lively Notes." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m., American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m., First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m., News Bulletin in English. 2RO3, 31.15 meg.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:00 p. m., Full news Bulletin. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m., News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Run-Off Primary Issue Put Up to Maine Legislature

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 8 — The refusal of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican State Convention to include in the 1940 platform a provision for a run-off primary displeased advocates of that measure as a means toward party harmony. The merit of the suggestion made by the Young Republicans and favored by many of the more progressive older members of the party was not questioned. The Committee got around that by deciding the place for recommending a run-off primary should be in the Legislature and not in a Party platform which sought to evade subjects of a controversial nature.

Thus, as it appeared from discussions, the campaign for the run-off primary system may again be carried into the Legislature with renewed vigor although it may be recalled that the Legislature rejected such a proposal at its last session. Advocates of the plan feel strongly that its adoption would eliminate certain candidates who may be classed as opportunists in that they capitalize on the present primary system which when there are a number of candidates, enables one man to secure the nomination though he definitely may be a choice of only a small fraction of the voters.

Rebuff to Townsendites

Though warned that they risked the displeasure of some 40,000 Townsend supporters, the Republican platform makers also refused to include in the statement of principles a resolution urging adoption of a National old-age assistance program paying $60 a month to all citizens 60 years of age or more. It appeared to be a second rebuff for the Townsendites at the hands of the Party for at the last Legislative session the Republican Legislature refused to approve a Townsend memorial to Congress.

The Townsend voters, for the most part, are believed to support the Republican Party, a reasonable conclusion since the three Republican Representatives are avowed supporters of the pension plan. However, each Representative has opposition this year, and should other candidates be nominated, it is, of course, a matter of conjecture what would happen to the Townsend vote. There is no reason to believe that a pension-minded Democratic candidate would not get it, particularly in view of the Republican attitude as indicated now on two occasions.

New Deal Criticized

As a matter of fact, save for condemnation of the New Deal, a criticism of the use of "unofficial agents" in international affairs and a renewed demand for probe of alleged FERA irregularities in Maine there was little that was outstanding in the platform.

The Republicans agreed with the Democrats that the auto title law should be repealed. They commended the State Administration and opposed further increase of the tax burden. They commended an extension of civil service "especially to the police force of municipalities," urged equalization of educational opportunities, development of highways, especially rural roads, and increased use of the Port of Portland.

G. O. P. Labor Plank

As against eight Democratic planks on questions involving labor, the Republicans presented one—a statement of belief in the right to organize and bargain, and indorsement of a State commission to supervise employer-employee relationships. Nothing was said against the use of the injunction as a strike weapon.

Claiming they are detrimental to the interests of Maine lumbermen, fishermen, and farmers and manufacturers, the party scored the trade agreements entered into by the Executive Department without approval of Congress and berated the New Deal on several counts—failure to cure economic troubles, increase of the debt, failure to balance the budget, curtailment of personal liberties, and an undermining of State sovereignty by coercion.

Parkman in Race for Senate Stirs Up Bay State Politics

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The 1940 election campaign, unusually quite thus far, has received sharp stimulation through announcement by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, of his candidacy for the Republican United States Senator nomination.

Mr. Parkman issued his first statement today from his political headquarters at 82 Devonshire Street, Boston. He said: "Times have changed. Old-style politicians are no longer wanted. Faced with the new burdens of government in this period of dynamic change they do not fill the bill. The day of the diehard is gone. So is that of the political will-o'-the-wisp who tries to ride all the conflicting currents of air that blow. Democracy can no longer be content to muddle along with Monday morning quarterbacks. The Congress must be able to act and act decisively to meet and answer the new problems that a changing world forces upon us.

"The energy and enterprise which have made this country great within the confines of the American way of life are there to be released. We must release them. Unemployment, in the face of huge Government spending is still unsolved. Youth still finds opportunity fading from its grasp. Millions still search for security in their declining years, and yet other millions seek access on equal terms to the good health that modern medical and hospital care can provide. Problems such as these require men of vigor of initiative, of enthusiasm, of courage, neither hidebound nor straddling in temperament.

"It is with these thoughts in mind and this conception of the present-day requirements of a Senator of the United States that I offer myself to the people as a candidate. I pledge a vigorous campaign from the drop-of-the-hat until the polls close on election day."

First in the field, Senator Parkman has resigned his $10,000-a-year Corporation Counsel job to wage a political battle that may bring him into a fray with Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, whose attraction to the Republican voters, has made him unbeatable in numerous previous election campaigns.

Mr. Parkman's resignation and Senatorial candidacy have been anticipated for some time. While other Republican leaders throughout the State were still considering the results of the last election, Mr. Parkman was making plans for his Senatorial campaign as early as May, 1939.

It is possible Mr. Parkman may have as a Republican opponent John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936 and former State Treasurer, whose many friends have been sounding out political feeling. Also Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor, may attempt a comeback. He has not been a candidate for political office since he was defeated for Governor in 1934 by James M. Curley.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston has accepted Mr. Parkman's resignation "with great reluctance and with sincere regret." The Mayor also praised highly Mr. Parkman's capacity and qualities as an administrator and his service as Corporation Counsel.

Wilfred J. Doyle, City Clerk since 1928 and a recognized authority on municipal law, has been offered the Corporation Counsel post by the Mayor.

Whether Mr. Parkman will receive political support from Democratic Mayor Tobin in the event the Corporation Counsel wins the Republican nomination is yet to be determined. However, Mr. Parkman in 1937 disregarded party lines to throw his support to Mr. Tobin in the Mayoral campaign, an action which many regard a turning point in the Mayor's political fortune. Of course, appointment as Corporation Counsel was Mr. Parkman's political reward but it is possible the friendship between the two men will lead to further aid, for the Corporation Counsel has been well liked among the Tobin forces.

The man whose six-foot-six height led to a political opponent dubbing him "High-Pockets" Parkman, in this campaign is starting his first drive for a state-wide office, although his opposition as a member of the State Senate to former Gov. James M. Curley has made him well known throughout Massachusetts.

Edgar M. Mills

Auto Testers Lose Permits

Permits of 14 automobile inspection stations were revoked today by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin. He asserted the stations had been found doing faulty work and granting stickers without making certain all safety devices were in proper repair.

Registrar Goodwin said these suspensions resulted from a statewide check-up now in progress as a concomitant of the annual April requirement that brakes, headlights and other apparatus pass certain tests.

He said inspectors from his department had found one truck bearing a fresh sticker despite the fact its headlight reflectors were rusty and its emergency brake out of order. Similar situations resulted in the suspension of the other stations he said.

Many Bostonians Excel at M. I. T.

Greater Boston is represented by 201 students out of a total of 887 who are entitled to a place on the Dean's list for their high scholastic standing during the first term, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced today.

Of the 887 students, 196 are members of this year's freshman class, 205 are sophomores, 211 juniors, and 275 are in their senior year.

The Dean's list was established in 1931 to give recognition to students whose scholarship was of distinctly high grade. The honor has become an incentive of increasing interest for the entire student body, promoting wholesome competition in all departments of the Institute.

How Eclipse Looked—in Florida

Wide World

Views as Moon Got Between Earth and Sun

The eclipse of April 7 was visible partially all over North America except Alaska, where it was not visible. The photograph at the left was made in Jacksonville, Fla., after the beginning of the eclipse. The one in the center was made at the time the eclipse was nearest totality. The one at the right was made near the end of the phenomenon, which thrilled observers.

Millions See Unusually Fine Eclipse Display

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With three more eclipses to come in 1940, astronomers—professional and amateurs—cross yesterday's show off their calendars as "done."

It was an unusually fine display, visible to millions of observers all over North and Central America and particularly in northern Mexico, Texas and the Gulf states where it was visible as a perfect "ring" or annular eclipse. It was not a total eclipse because the moon, although it came directly between the earth and the sun, was too far from the earth's surface to cover the entire face. That allowed a thin ring of light to spill around the edge of the moon.

Ringside seats on high hills were sold out at an early hour in New England where the eclipse shown as 66 per cent of totality, at 5:05 p. m. A beautiful "sun-dog" was thrown in as an added feature, the sun's rays shining through ice crystals in the atmosphere to form a large "rainbow" around the eclipse.

The path of greatest obscurity moved from west to east in a path 150 miles wide, coming into the United States in the Texas Big Bend area and then crossing Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and northern Florida. Because at no time more than 96 per cent of the sun's diameter was covered there was no spectacular arrival of temporary dusk. Even in the favored path the uncovered portion of the sun gave out about twice as much direct light as the full moon, plus a plentiful quantity of ordinary ski light.

Observatories on the west coast sending out eclipse expeditions had to cross the border into Mexico to see the phenomenon closest. McDonald Observatory sent a field expedition down into the Big Bend area and also made observations on Mt. Locke, just outside the "most favored" belt.

Hayden Planetarium sent a party of five observers to Jacksonville, Fla., where some members made ground observations, while other climbed to the substratosphere to make photos from a plane. The National Astronomical Observatory of Mexico also sent out an expedition which camped on the Mexican side of the Big Bend country.

To professional astronomers an annular eclipse does not present the same interest as does a total eclipse. Amateurs, and a few professions were principally interested in watching and photographing prominences visible at the obscured edge of the sun, Baily's Beads and the mountain regions at the edge fo the moon, all photographable with equipment of moderate size.

On Mt. Locke an effort was made to record the corona of the sun with television equipment recently developed by Dr. A. M. Skellett of Bell Telephone Laboratories. This apparatus has been designed to record the faint additional light of the corona when superposed over the normal blue sky of daylight.

The next eclipse is that of the moon on Sunday April 21 at 11:27 p. m. E. S. T., visible all over the United States wherever the sky is clear. On Tuesday, Oct. 1, a total eclipse of the sun is scheduled for South America visible as a partial eclipse at sunrise to observers in Florida and Georgia. The last eclipse is another of the moon on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 3:01 a. m., E. S. T.

Old Colony Plea Planned to I.C.C.

Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill indicated today that State authorities will appeal to the full membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission in an effort to ensure continued operation of the Old Colony Railroad as part of the New Haven Railroad system when the latter is reorganized.

Recently an examiner of the I. C. C. proposed reorganization of the New Haven without the inclusion of the Old Colony lines. Over the past week end, however, the insurance company group of bondholders of the New Haven Railroad, which holds $72,000,000 of New Haven bonds, agreed to continuation of the Old Colony for one year to determine whether the Old Colony should be included in the reorganized New Haven system as the result of savings in operations costs being effected through station abandonments and service curtailment authorized by the State Department of Public Utilities.

The appeal to the full commission is expected to be based upon the insurance group action.

Art Museum Talk On Raphael Fresco

Dr. Edgar Wind, who is in the United States to give a series of lectures at St. John's University, Annapolis, will present an illustrated lecture on Raphael's fresco, "The School of Athens," at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Wednesday, at 3 p. m. He has given lectures at the University of Chicago, New York University and the Dumbarton Foundation in Washington.

Connected for many years with the famous Warburg Library in Hamburg, Germany, Dr. Wind has continued his association with it since it was transferred to London and became the Warburg Institute. It is a library concerned particularly with the tradition of classical antiquity in Europe as manifested in natural science and philosophy, and has developed as its main activity research into iconography and subject matter.

Boston City Club Gives Honor Tonight

The Boston City Club, at its annual meeting tonight, will present a civil service medal to the individual who has performed the most outstanding service to Greater Boston citizens. The medal will be an annual award, it was announced. The Club's Governing Board will select the individual worthy of such an award after considering recommendations from the Civic Affairs Committee.

Prior to presentation of the medal by President Charles P. Howard, the annual election of officers will be held.

Wool Imports Hold Lead In Boston Port

Port of Boston Business

Raw wool still predominates in Boston's imports. Figures issued today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, show that while last week's business was not greatly in excess of imports for consumption in the same week a year ago, there was a slight advance in duties collected. Imports for July 1 to April 6 were nearly three times the volume of a year ago.

A special report issued for Massachusetts customs districts credits Lawrence with imports of 13,406,697 pounds for the fiscal year, and Worcester with 542,757 pounds. These, added to Boston's 120,772,169 pounds, make the total so far this year 134,721,623 pounds.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending April 6,1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2 326,248	$ 2,283,122
Imports for Warehouse	868,470	547,172
Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption	492,086	596,078
Duties collected	424,411	399,371
Wool Imports (lbs.)	2,059,062	1,000,549
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Apr. 6	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	120,772,169	46,154,428
Duties collected	$26,531,544	$16,842,018

Trade Notes From Far Lands Give Hints of World Trends

Foreign Trade Flashes

Traditional oilskins for seafaring men are giving way to a new rubber lifesaving suit, to be worn while operating in the danger zones off the coasts of warring and even neutral countries, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The new wearing apparel was introduced in Sweden. Boots and mittens form an integral part of the suit, which the inventor claims can be donned as an overall in less than a minute. Its buoyancy is due to a special kapok-wadded vest, keeps the wearer floating, even if a leak develops in the rubber. Several Swedish and Norwegian shipowners have ordered suits for their seamen, Mr. Smith said. The Swedish Board of Trade has approved the suit as a substitute for oilskins and blankets in safety equipment on lifeboats.

Paper Ingredient Sought

Great Britain's paper industry is seeking to develop a home-grown substitute for esparto grass, which, in normal times, has been imported from North Africa, for use as a base material in paper manufacture. Certain British paper manufacturers are experimenting with a reed growing in swamps on the South Coast, which they believe might successfully be utilized, according to Mr. Smith.

Cairo Imports Theater

Cairo now has the most up-to-date motion picture theater in the Near East, stated Mr. Smith. The new theater, owned by American interests, is air-conditioned. All equipment was imported from the United States, and the seating arrangement was supervised by an American expert sent to Egypt for the purpose. Despite the luxurious appointments of the new theater, prices of admission will be maintained on the same levels as those in other first-class Cairo cinemas, he said.

Cotton Baling Affected

Cotton baling ties, required by India's cotton baling plants, are imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, Belgium, or the United States, but the war in Europe may interfere with the normal flow of the ties to India, Mr. Smith states. The ties are not produced in India and the Indian Central Cotton Committee has negotiated with the Government to facilitate imports into India of the ties, by granting priority certificates.

Garment Strike Ends

WEST WARWICK, R. I., April 8 (AP)—The two-months' violence-marked strike at the Standard Garment Company, Inc., plant at Centreville by members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was called off this morning and the picket line removed.

CALL THESE BUREAUS

for Shopping Information

You can get immediate information about retail and national advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor by telephoning any of the Bureaus listed below.

The name of a local florist, a restaurant, or a garage—the names of the local dealers of Monitor-advertised products—this sort of information is readily available. Use this service when the current issues of the Monitor do not fully meet your shopping problems.

If you are planning to take a trip, keep this listing, so that you may call for information when visiting any of the cities where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR MONITOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-6661
Montgomery—9 a. m.-12 m., 3-6 p. m. daily Walnut 1037-J

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Oxford 9901
Fresno—9 a. m.-1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Citrus 2-6537
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-195
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-9 p. m. daily ex. Wed.; 8:30 a. m.-7 p. m. Wed. Tucker 2151
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. 7718
Redlands—8-5 daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 3748
Sacramento—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Cap. 5415-J
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3782-M
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Stockton—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7-7496
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. W.L.A. 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 4-2560
Greenwich—9-5:30 daily; Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3614
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9-11 a. m. daily Norwalk 5658
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun 3-5597

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 9878

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 5-0762
*Miami—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32445
St. Petersburg—2-4 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 83-972

GEORGIA

Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 0436
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 463-W

ILLINOIS

Bloomington—9-11 a. m. daily Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 774
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m, 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—1-5 p. m. daily 1824 Red
La Grange—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. La Grange 564
Moline—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Moline 4111
Oak Park—9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily Euclid 1272
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Forest 3127
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1238
Winnetka—9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 1530

INDIANA

Hammond—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-3 p. m. daily Hammond 116
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Lincoln 0541

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 7-0757

KANSAS

Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 5269
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 5-7 p. m. daily 3-0148

KENTUCKY

Louisville—11 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Jackson 3411

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—11 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 7714
New Orleans—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Raymond 4412

MAINE

Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 3-4634

MARYLAND

Baltimore—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, Sat. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Plaza 6625

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2951
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. Mondays 2-9748
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Center Newton 2841-J
Quincy—8:30-11 a. m. daily Granite 3337-M
Somerville—10 a. m.-12 m., 5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Somerset 5883
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1817
Wellesley— 1738

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 29-792
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41715
Muskegon—8:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 32-235
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Cherry 4872
St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily Garfield 3329

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Butte—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 2-1604
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 5420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—9-11 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Wed. 1261
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Orange 4-5382
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-6092-R
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-8831
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily 6-8592-W
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 2-1386

NEW YORK

Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7064
Bronxville—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Bronxville 3531
Brooklyn—9-11 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Shore Road 5-1818
Buffalo—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Grant 7431
Flushing—Daily Flushing 9-8626
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Bo. 8-7863
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1803-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Havemeyer 9-6327
Mount Vernon—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Hillcrest 2877-J
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 5655
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-5600
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Ri. 2-5153
Rochester—12 m.-5 p. m., 7-9 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Main 2659
Rockville Center— 8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily University 1669
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7699
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily Kenmore 6478
1:30-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Walnut 3641
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 34037

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily 7-2759
Tulsa—9:20 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 4-8557

OREGON

Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Beacon 9398

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. W. 92-387
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 9196
Pittsburgh—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Mayflower 5339

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-7890
Memphis—8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 2-9190

TEXAS

Amarillo— 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7407
Dallas—8 a. m.-12 m. daily 5-1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 4-6443
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. Fairfax 3023
San Antonio—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Pershing 4775

VIRGINIA

Norfolk—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat and Sun. 41212

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily 4585
Bremerton—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 1659-W
Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3904
Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sundays Broadway 1658

WISCONSIN

Madison—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Gifford 2496
Milwaukee—9 a.m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4416

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M. 2866
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 33356

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Trinity 2745
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E 9812

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Fairmont 218
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0478
Toronto—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily Hargrave 9574

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Elwood 1578

ENGLAND

Bradford—10-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 8644
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—12 m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 62963
Liverpool—12:30-1:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Birkenhead 4365
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:45 p. m. Whitehall 9691
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. SALe 3016
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 71387

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 6587
Sydney—10 a m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

FRANCE

*Paris—9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. ex. Sat. Anjou 20-67

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 6:30-8 p. m. Fri. 24-133

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-6 p. m. Wed. 27.019
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-445

*Branch Office

Corrected to April 8, 1940

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,300,000
Saturday's sales	710,470
1940 volume to date	52,994,848
1939 volume to date	70,387,257

Profit Taking Fails to Halt Rising Market

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The stock market edged upward today despite occasional halts due to profit-taking opposition

Dealings, lively as prices were advancing, tapered off when selling appeared. Early gains of fractions to more than a point were reduced near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approoximately 1,300,000 shares.

Business optimism, brokers said, continued as the main market influence. Some traders, at the same time, inclined to step lightly pending results of tomorrow's Illinois and Nebraska primaries which, it was hoped, would give further clues to national political trends.

General Motors touched a new 1940 peak along with American Shipbuilding, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Loft and Lockheed.

Up at one time—some later slipped — were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Mercantile Marine, White Rock, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Anaconda, Glenn Martin and United Aircraft.

Supported in the curb were Udylite Corp., Todd Shipyards, Aviation & Transportation, Creole Petroleum and Aluminum of America.

Corporate Bonds Gain

Corporate bonds gained generally today, following news that two of the nation's most important corporations soon will issue $150,000,000 of new loans in refunding operations.

Such New York traction issues as Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s, Third Avenue 4s and 5s, and Manhattan Railway 4s were leading an upward movement toward the close.

U. S. Steel Corp. will take advantage of a chance to borrow money at a lower interest charge by refunding its 3¼ per cent debentures. The issue dropped a point to 103½, or ½ point above the redemption price.

Texas Corporation, the other industrial giant to take a crack at a favorable money market, will offer a $60,000,000 issue to bond traders in a refunding of its 3½ per cent debentures. The current 3½s dipped nearly a point to 104.

Scandinavian loans were hard pressed in the foreign dollar division on news of British mining of Norwegian territorial waters. Norway 6s and Denmark 4½s slipped around 2 points.

Interest in the new corporate financing apparently elbowed U. S. Treasuries out of the trading picture. A few sales crossed the tape at slight declines.

General Motors' Sales for Quarter Highest in History

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—General Motors Corp. today reported first quarter 1940 sales the greatest for any similar period in its history.

Total sales to dealers in the U. S. and Canada plus overseas shipments were 549,182, compared with 431,057 in the first quarter of 1939.

Sales to U. S. consumers in the first three months of 1940 totaled 419,308 units, compared with 314,178, in the comparable 1939 period.

Sales to dealers in the United States amounted to 506,449, against 375,597 a year ago.

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Total sales to dealers in the U. S. and Canada, plus overseas shipments, amounted to 193,522 in March. This compared with 174,572 in February and 161,057 in March, 1939.

Sales to consumers in U. S. in March totaled 174,625 units, compared with 123,874 in February and 142,062 in March last year.

Sales to U. S. dealers last month stood at 181,066, against 160,458 in February and 142,743 a year ago.

Steel Output Is Lower This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mill operations will contract again this week to 61.3 per cent of the nation's capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

An advance last week to 61.7 per cent temporarily broke the long spring decline.

A month ago output was scheduled at 64.7 per cent and a year ago at 52.1 per cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market wavered late today following early firmness as traders studied the new situation created by British decision to mine Norwegian territorial waters. British Government bonds edged lower and domestic rails lost morning gains. Kaffirs displayed some resistance. Industrial leaders moved down fractionally. Trinidad issues made a good showing in a depressed oil group.

Paris: Rentes maintained their balance in a generally heavy course today. Activity was tempered as the market awaited outcome of Senate debate which will affect the life of the Reynaud Cabinet. Rentes closed 15 centimes up to 55 lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 4 to 6 points higher today. An early rally on trade and Bombay support lost momentum when profit taking developed.

High 1940	Low 1940	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69⅛	69	69⅛	— ¼
51½	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
9	7⅛	Adams Express	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
26¾	21	Adam-Millis (1)	19	27½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	9	53	52	52½	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 5
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	16	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	12	12	12	
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	27	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Industries	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	16	181½	179½	181½	+2½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
15	13½	Allied Mills	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	27	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Apr 4
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	21	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	15	15	15	
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Apr 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	4	57	57	57	— ½
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
69⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	14	68½	67¾	67¾	— ¾
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	40	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+1⅛
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	43	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅞
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	115¼	115	115	— ⅜
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	Apr 4
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	25	29¼	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅝
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	5	47	46⅝	47	+1⅜
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	15	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	136½	136½	136½	Apr 5
9¾	6	Am Coltype (¼e)	9	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	25	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	Apr 5
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	13	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	5	Am European	2	6½	6⅛	6½	Apr 6
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	21	2⅛	2	2	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf (.30k)	2	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p (.35k)	4	27⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅞
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	Apr 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	26	34½	33⅜	34	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	65	64	64	—1¼
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr 6
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
43	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	43	43	43	
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf (2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	16	22¼	21¾	21¾	
60½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	5	61½	61¼	61¼	+1¼
14⅛	13	Am M & F (.80)	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	11	3⅛	3	3	
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	9	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	Apr 6
121	119	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	27	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	58½	58	58	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	2	49¾	49½	49½	
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	52	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	35	16¾	16¼	16¼	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	69	68⅞	69	Apr 6
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	8	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	46	Am Sm & R (½e)	8	53	52⅝	52¾	— ⅛
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	Apr 6
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	66	65¾	66	+ ½
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	13	31	30⅜	30⅝	
14¼	12	Am Stores (¼e)	14	14½	14⅛	14¼	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 1
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	9	86	85	85½	Apr 6
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 5
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	8	175	174⅝	175	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	89	88¼	89	+ ⅞
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	91⅛	90½	91⅛	+ ⅝
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¼	149¼	149¼	Apr 6
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	21	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅞	8¾	Am Water Wks	23	11¾	11⅜	11½	
100	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Apr 6
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	44½	43¾	43¾	
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45½	39	Am Z ppf (2½k)	1	43	43	43	Apr 5
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	83	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ¼
39⅜	35	Anacon W & C	4	41¼	39½	39½	+ ½
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 3
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34½	34½	34½	Apr 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	109	109	Apr 6
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	11	11	11	Apr 5
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Apr 5
85	70	As DG 2pf (9¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	Apr 4
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	59	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
56	50½	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	57	57	57	+1
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	4	19¼	19	19	
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	4	15	15	15	Apr 5
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	23	22⅞	23	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Apr 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	35	9⅛	9	9	
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47⅜	47¾	— ⅛
74½	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	75	74½	75	+ ½
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ½
8	6	Aviation Corp	156	8	7¾	7⅞	
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	33	16½	16	16	— ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	18	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	5	10½	10¼	10½	Apr 6
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ½
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	11	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	7	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
31½	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	7	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125½	125½	125½	Apr 6
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf (3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
35⅞	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	38	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf (2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Apr 5
39	35½	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ¼
83⅝	76⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	111	83⅜	81¼	81¼	—1⅛
122	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	— ½
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	5	28¼	27⅝	28	
22½	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	22	22	22	
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	24	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
27¾	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	75	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
26⅝	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	13	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅝
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	13	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	36	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 5
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	3	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
23½	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	52	23¾	23	23½	+ ½
39⅝	38	Briggs & S (3)	2	38¼	38	38	Apr 5
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	84	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
19	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	9	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	95	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅜
96¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	13	100	100	100	+3¾
62¼	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	63⅛	63	63⅛	+ ⅞
25½	20	Bkly Un G (¼e)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
36	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	36	36	36	Apr 4
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	12	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¾
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	12	27⅞	27½	27½	
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	31½	31¼	31¼	
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	29	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ¾
12½	11	Burr Ad M (.20e)	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	32	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23⅛	20¾	But Bros pf (1½)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3½	3½	3½	
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	13	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	12	23½	23	23	— ⅝
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 5
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	14	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy	15	18⅞	18½	18¾	
23½	16½	Can Dry	65	23½	23	23	— ⅛
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	43	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	38⅞	39	Apr 6
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 5
27	23	Carpent (½e)	3	27¼	27	27	
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	3	72½	71⅞	71⅞	+1¼
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	15	52¼	52	52	
33⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	40	33¾	33	33	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	51	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23¼	22¾	22¾	
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	6	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	13	5⅞	5½	5½	Apr 5
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 6
41½	37	Cerro de Pas (2e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	12	7	6⅞	7	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ¾
26¾	21	Cham P&F (.15e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29½	15	Checker Cab	3	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅜
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	24	41⅜	40½	41	— ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96½	96½	96½	+ ½

High 1940	Low 1940	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
4⅞	4¼	Ches Corp	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	7	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 4
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	11	11	11	Apr 4
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Apr 4
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr 3
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	4	½	½	½	+ [illegible]
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr 3
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6½	6½	6½	Apr 6
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	131	91⅝	89½	90½	+ ½
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 6
39¾	28	Clark Equip (1a)	7	39	38¾	38¾	
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	14	42⅞	42	42⅜	— ¼
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	5	40	39½	40	— ½
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	18	45⅜	44½	45	
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	2	128¼	128	128¼	+ ¾
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Apr 4
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
103¾	102[illegible]	Colgate pf cld (6)	3	102[illegible]	102[illegible]	102[illegible]	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	6	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
20¼	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	136	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	93½	92½	93½	+1
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	97½	97	97	—1
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	20	46¾	46½	46½	+ ⅜
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	56	56	56	+ ¼
113	110½	Com Tcv pf (4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	73	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	45	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf (3)	6	69⅞	69	69¼	— ¼
32⅞	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	87	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 30
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	2	24¼	24	24	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	7	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	33	30¾	29¾	29¾	— ¾
15⅝	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	30	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	63	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	108¼	107⅞	108⅛	+ ½
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	Apr 2
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4½	4½	4½	Apr 6
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	–	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 2
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 5
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
104	100¾	Con Pow pf (4½)	3	102¼	101⅞	102¼	Apr 3
17⅛	14⅝	Container (¼e)	9	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	6	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
97½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93½	93	93	— ⅞
49	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	48⅞	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	Apr 3
9	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	30	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	64	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	31	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
32⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	5	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	120	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ½
64	52½	Cop'weld pf (2½)	11	63⅞	62½	63¾	+1½
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	4	61⅝	61¼	61½	+ ¼
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	176½	176	176½	Apr 4
7⅞	4⅝	Coty Inc	76	7½	7¼	7⅜	
1½	⅞	Coty Internat	72	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
24¼	19¾	Crane Co	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	2	102¼	102	102	— ¼
32¾	28½	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ¾
7¾	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	7	7	7	
38⅞	27	Crown Cork & S	17	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
17¼	15	Crown Zell (¾e)	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
45	34¼	Crucible Steel	8	41½	40¾	41	— ¼
89	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	2	90	90	90	+1
8¼	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
14½	12⅛	Cudahy Pack	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 5
29⅜	26	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	27	27	27	Apr 6
4½	3¾	Curtis Publish	14	4⅛	3⅞	4	
46	40¾	Curtis pf (1k)	4	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¾
11⅜	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	252	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
32⅜	27⅝	Curtis WA (½e)	190	29⅝	28⅜	29⅝	+1⅜
21⅝	18½	Cutler-H (¼e)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
		D					
5½	4½	Davega Str (¼e)	3	5	5	5	Apr 1
16⅞	16	Davega Spf (1¼)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 25
8⅜	6½	Davison Chem	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
23¾	19¾	Deere & Co	15	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ¼
27½	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	6	27½	27⅜	27½	
19¼	16	Deisel W-G (⅜e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
23⅝	16⅞	Del & Hudson	14	20½	20	20	— ¼
5⅞	4⅝	Del Lack&West	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 6
125⅛	118½	Detroit Ed (3e)	2	119	119	119	— ½
34⅝	33⅛	Dia Match (1½)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅜
10⅛	8	Diam T Motor	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ½
20	18½	Dist C-Seag (2)	4	19	18⅞	19	Apr 6
85¾	76	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	85	85	85	— ¾
14⅜	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (¼e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅜	Doehler Die (¼e)	21	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	19	Dome Mines (2)	7	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
88	75	Douglas Air (3g)	21	87¾	87	87	— ½
170	142	Dow Chem (3)	6	170	169	170	+3
25¾	14¾	Dresser Mfg	54	27	25¼	26½	+1¼
10	5⅛	Dunhill Int	21	9½	8⅜	9	+ ¾
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	
188¾	175	du Pont (1¾e)	35	189¼	188	189⅛	+1⅜
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	11	126	126	126	
		E					
41	26½	East Air Lines	27	40½	40	40	— ¼
6⅛	4½	East Roll Mill	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	9	156¾	155½	156	— ½
35⅝	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	15	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ¾
17⅛	15⅜	Edis Br Strs (1)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	Apr 6
1¼	⅛	Eitington Schild	8	½	½	½	+ [illegible]
1¾	1¼	El & Mus Ind	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
40¾	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	47	41⅜	40¼	41	+ ¼
17	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	51	16½	16	16	— ¼
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	7	31⅜	30½	30½	— ¾
36¼	26⅜	El P & L $7 pf	9	35⅝	34¼	34¼	—1¼
32½	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	7	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 6
41⅞	36½	El Paso Nat G (2)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	15	10¾	10¼	10½	— ¼
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	2	79	79	79	Apr 5
89	80	EngPS5½pf (5½)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	M'r 30
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr 2
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Erie 1 pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	1¼	Erie 2 pf	16	1⅝	1½	1½	Apr 4
5	4	Eureka V Clean	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 5
10⅞	8⅛	Evans Products	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	16	29⅝	29	29	
1	¾	Exchange Buf	1	1	1	1	
		F					
47½	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	16	49¼	48⅛	49¼	+1¾
28⅜	25	Fajardo (½e)	2	25¾	25½	25½	
18⅞	15	Fed Lt & Tr (1e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 6
28½	23	Fed M&S (¼e)	2	23	23	23	Apr 5
4⅞	3¾	Fed Mot Truck	16	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs (¾e)	4	24⅞	24½	24½	Apr 5
95	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	3	95	94	95	Apr 5
20	17⅛	Ferro Enam (1a)	2	18	18	18	Apr 5
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	40⅜	40	40	— ½
21¾	19⅛	Firestone (½e)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	106	106	106	+ ½
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
21⅝	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	10	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
38¼	32	Florence S (½e)	2	37	37	37	— ⅛
25¼	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 4
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	2	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
35	30	Food Mch (¼e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Apr 5
20½	17	Foster Wheeler	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
6	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ½
35¾	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	64	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1¼
		G					
2½	1⅞	Gabriel Co A	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
4	2¾	Gair (Robert)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17¼	12½	Gair (Rob) pf	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
6¼	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	12	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14	11	Gay Con (.10e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 4
50	48⅝	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
7¾	6⅛	Gen Am Invest	6	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
104	102	Gen A In pf (6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr 3
57½	51	Gen A Tr (2⅜g)	5	54¼	54	54	
8¼	[illegible]	Gen Bak (.15e)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
3½	2½	Gen Bronze	1	3	3	3	
11⅞	9¼	Gen Cable	58	10½	9⅜	9¾	—1
28½	18¾	Gen Cable A	11	29½	27½	27½	—1
80	48½	Gen Cable pf	8	80	78	78¼	—1¾
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar (¼e)	6	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
41	37½	Gen Elec (.35e)	69	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ¼
48½	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	15	48	47⅝	47¾	+ ¼
118⅝	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	118	118	118	— ½
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
100½	86½	Gen Mills (4a)	7	101	100¼	101	+ ¼
55⅞	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	228	56⅜	55¾	56	+ ⅜
127⅛	123½	Gen Motor pf (5)	2	126¼	125⅜	126¼	Apr 5
7⅛	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	26	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
56½	37½	Gen Out AA (2k)	2	56	56	56	+ ½
10	8⅞	Gen P Ink (.10e)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19¼	15¼	Gen Ry Signal	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	½	Gen Real & Util	6	¾	¾	¾	
18½	16¾	Gen Real & U pf	5	18½	18	18½	Apr 5
33¾	27¼	Gen Refr't (¼e)	6	33	32¼	32⅞	— ⅝
15⅜	14½	Gen Shoe (1.20)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛

High 1940	Low 1940	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
24¾	19⅞	Gen Tel (1.20)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
13⅜	11⅞	Gen Theat (.20e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18½	15¾	Gen Time I (¼e)	3	17½	17	17½	Apr 5
23⅜	18½	Gen T&R (½e)	6	21¼	20⅝	21	
6¾	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	2	51	50¾	51	
9	7	Gimbel Bros	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
58⅛	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	9	57⅞	57	57½	— ¼
19¾	16¾	Glidden Co	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	4	44¼	44	44	M'r 29
3⅞	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	2¼	Goebel Br (.20)	24	3	3	3	+ ¼
20¾	16½	Goodrich (BF)	18	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
69½	63½	Goodrich pf (5)	1	68½	68	68	— ½
24⅞	21⅝	Goodyear T (½e)	18	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ½
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf (5)	2	95¾	95¾	95¾	
4⅛	3	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 6
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	15	1	1	1	+ [illegible]
8¾	7¼	Granby M (¼e)	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	2	13¾	13½	13¾	Apr 5
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
16½	13	Granite City Stl	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
36¼	31¾	Grant WT (1.20e)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅝
24⅜	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr 3
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
27¾	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	28	27⅞	27	27	— ¼
29⅛	27	Gt W Sugar (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	
35½	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
17¾	15⅞	Greyhound (1)	32	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
12	11½	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 5
2¾	2	Guantan Sugar	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 5
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr 4
17½	15	Gulf M & N pf	3	18	18	18	+ ½
		H					
34	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	5	33	33	33	Apr 5
20¼	17¼	Hall Printing (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
17	16	HamiltonW (¼e)	1	17	17	17	Apr 3
28¼	23¼	Harb-Walk (¼e)	13	26½	26	26	
9⅛	7¼	Hat Cp Am A	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
4¼	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	39	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
113¼	107	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	110	110	110	+1
11½	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	30	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
110	107¼	Helme GW (5a)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅜
18¾	14	Hercules M (¼e)	12	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ½
99⅞	87½	Hercul Pw (.60e)	4	99¾	99½	99½	— ¼
66½	61	Hershey Ch (3)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	Apr 4
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	Apr 6
18¾	16⅝	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr 5
35¼	30½	Holland F (½e)	5	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5⅝	Hollander (A)	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅛	Holly Sugar	4	13½	13¼	13½	
60¼	52	Homestake (4½)	8	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
35½	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Apr 3
15⅛	11½	Hou Her B (¼e)	21	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
70⅜	67	Household (4a)	3	70	70	70	
111⅛	108⅞	Household pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
6⅞	5½	Houston Oil	8	6⅛	6	6	
50⅜	47⅜	Howe Sound (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Apr 5
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	6	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
7½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	6	6	6	Apr 6
27	19½	Hud Bay (1¾g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Apr 6
6½	5¼	Hudson Motor	21	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
1	¾	Hupp Motor	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		I					
13⅜	9¾	Illinois Central	34	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	21	Ill Central pf	2	24	23¾	24	Apr 5
9¾	5¼	Indian Refine	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
29	25½	Ind Rayon (½e)	15	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
118	111¼	Inger Rand (1e)	4	114	113	113	— ¼
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	3	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
14⅞	11⅜	Inspiration Cop	16	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
6¼	5⅝	Insur ct (.20g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅛	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
3	1¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 15
47⅜	40	Interchem (.80e)	8	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅝
5	4	Intercon Rubber	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 4
12⅞	8⅞	Interlake Iron	52	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Int Agricultural	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38	32⅛	Int Agr pr pf	2	33½	33½	33½	
191½	175	Int Bus Ma (6a)	4	178½	177¾	177¾	—1½
62¾	53¼	Int Harv (1.60)	15	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅞
171	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Apr 1
5⅜	3½	Int Hydro El A	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	98	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
	6¼	Int Mining (.10e)	6	6½	6½	6½	
38⅞	32	Int Nick Can (2)	43	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
135	131	Int Nick pf (7)	1	131	131	131	M'r 26
14⅜	10¾	Int Paper & P	34	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
60¼	50¾	Int P&P pf (1¼e)	26	57½	56¼	56⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3½	Int Ry Cen Am	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr 4
36⅜	34⅝	Int Salt (1½)	3	36	36	36	Apr 6
36⅛	31⅜	Int Shoe (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅝
28	25⅛	Int Silver	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
102⅛	97½	Int Silver pf (2k)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Apr 3
4¾	3¾	Int Tel & Tel	27	4⅛	4	4	
4⅞	3¾	Int T & T for ct	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	8⅜	Interst Dept Str	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
8⅝	8	Intertype (.40g)	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 6
28	24¾	Island Creek (2)	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Apr 5
		J—K					
17	14½	Jarvis (WB) (⅜e)	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
52	45⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr 6
77½	68½	Johns-Manville	6	72⅛	71⅝	72	+ ⅜
68	55⅛	Jones&LSpf (1k)	4	67½	66½	66½	
16	13	Kalam S&F (½)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	Kan City South	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 5
20	17	Kan City So pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 4
15½	12	Kauf Dept (¼e)	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
97	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb 23
15½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (¼e)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
14⅞	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	14	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
8	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
38⅞	34½	Kennecott (¼e)	38	37⅞	37½	37½	
14⅝	13¼	Keystone (¼e)	7	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	35	Kimberly-C (1)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ½
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
26	24⅛	Kresge SS (1.20a)	9	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
4	3⅝	Kresge Dept Str	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 4
29½	25	Kress SH (1.60)	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	Apr 6
34	28½	Kroger G (1.60)	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
		L					
16⅜	15½	Lambert (¾e)	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Lane Bryant	2	6¼	6	6	Apr 6
35¾	31½	Lee R & T (¾e)	10	33½	32½	33¼	+ ⅞
23½	21¼	Lehigh P C (¾e)	5	23	22⅝	23	Apr 5
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh Val Coal	23	1	1	1	Apr 6
4⅜	2½	Lehigh Val C pf	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4	3	Lehigh Val RR	1	3½	3½	3½	
24¾	21	Lehman (.40e)	16	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
14	12½	Lehn & F (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 5
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	2	28	28	28	
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F G (½e)	9	51⅞	51½	51¾	+ ¼
7⅞	6½	Libby, McN & L	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44	41⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
109¼	105	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
109½	105	Lig & My B (4a)	19	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
178¾	171	Lig & My pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Apr 6
23½	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
29½	24⅛	Lima Locomo	4	28¾	28	28	— ½
41	36½	Link Belt (1)	2	41	41	41	
13½	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
18⅜	15½	Liquid Car (½e)	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	27⅜	Lockheed Airc	192	39	37⅞	38½	+ ¼
37⅝	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	30	37	36½	36½	— ¼
109	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
39⅛	18½	Loft Inc	213	39¼	37¾	38¾	— ⅝
46½	42⅛	Lone Star C (3)	6	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¾
4	2⅞	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3	3	3	— ¼
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¼e)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	23¾	Lorillard (.30e)	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
60	55¼	Lou & N (1¼e)	2	58⅞	58½	58½	— ½
21½	16½	Lou G&E A (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
		M—N					
35	33⅝	MacAnd&F (2a)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Apr 5
28¾	23¾	Mack Trucks	21	28⅜	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	27⅞	Macy R H (½e)	13	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
12¾	11¾	Mad Sq (¼e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 3
38	33½	Magma Cop (½e)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Manati Sugar	1	3	3	3	— ¼
7⅞	6¼	Mandel B (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 3
17	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	64	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅜
16¼	14½	Manh Shirt (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
1¼	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.20e)	7	5⅛	5	5	
15⅜	13	Marshall F (.40)	12	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
46¼	35½	Martin (GL)	49	46⅜	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
14⅛	7¾	Martin-Parry	46	12¼	11⅛	11⅜	— ¾
40⅞	34½	Masonite Cp (1a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Apr 5
31¾	25½	Math Alk (1½)	4	30⅛	30	30	
53½	50	May Dept Str (3)	2	53	52	52	—1
4⅛	3½	Maytag Co	–	4	4	4	Apr 5
30⅛	26	Maytag pf (3)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	14⅜	McCall Cp (1.40)	3	16	16	16	+ ¼
17½	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	25	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
111	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 14
29	22¾	McGraw El (1)	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
8½	7¼	McG-Hill (.30e)	1	8½	8½	8½	
47½	38½	McIntyre P (2a)	1	39½	39½	39½	Apr 6
8¾	6⅞	McKess & Rob	32	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
32½	28¼	McKess & R pf	5	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅞	McKeesport Tin	11	11⅛	11	11	
9¼	8⅛	McLellan (.40e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr 6
11⅝	9¼	Mead Corp	3	10	10	10	— ¼
66	53¼	M pf B ww (5½)	1	66	66	66	Apr 3
34½	29⅝	Melville S (2)	5	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ¼
6⅛	4½	Mengel Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
32¾	28	Mesta Mach (1e)	8	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
11⅞	8⅝	Miami Cop (.20e)	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
16⅜	13¾	Mid-Cont (.40e)	11	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¾
39	33	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	25	40⅛	39⅝	39¾	+ ¾
53¼	47	Minn-Honey (2)	8	54	53	54	+1
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
47½	37½	Minn-Moline pf	3	42½	41½	41½	Apr 4
11	9½	Mission C (.65g)	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Mo-Kan-Texas	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4¾	2¾	Mo-Kan Tex pf	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
⅝	[illegible]	Mo Pacific	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19⅜	16½	Mohawk C (¼e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	+ ¼
114¾	104	Monsanto C (2)	5	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
56	50⅜	Montgom (1¾e)	44	55⅞	54¾	54¾	— ⅞
45	42½	Morrell (½e)	3	41¼	40¼	41¼	—1¼
15¼	10½	Motor Products	27	15½	15	15	
18⅝	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	15	18½	18¼	18⅜	
26⅞	23	Mueller B	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜

High 1940	Low 1940	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
5⅛	4	Mullins Mfg B	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
15¾	10	Munsingw (¼e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Apr 5
83	67⅜	Murphy (4)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	Apr 6
8¼	5⅛	Murray Corp	17	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
52¾	49¼	Myers & B (¾e)	2	52¾	52	52¾	Apr 5
7⅜	6½	Nash Kelvinator	40	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
17⅞	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	12	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅜	Nat Aviation	58	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	29	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
170½	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'r 29
19	16	Nat Bd & In (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr 5
97	92¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	96	96	96	Apr 3
20½	18¾	Nat Bd & S (.30e)	8	20	20	20	Apr 4
16¼	14½	Nat Cash Rg (1)	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	10½	Nat Cylin (.20e)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	
18⅜	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	42	18	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
6⅜	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	17	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
7¼	6	Nat D S pf (.30e)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅞	23	Nat Distil (2)	12	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	Nat Enam&Stpg	2	14	14	14	Apr 5
12¼	10⅝	Nat Gypsum	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
96	91	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	3	91	91	91	M'r 20
22	19⅛	Nat Lead (½)	28	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
173⅜	166	Nat Ld pf A (7)	5	166½	165	166½	+ ½
27	21½	NatM&SCst (¼e)	8	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Nat P & L (.60)	21	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (½e)	16	69¼	68¾	69	+ ¼
9¾	8⅛	Nat Supply	8	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
43¾	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	3	43½	43¼	43¼	
13⅞	12½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 6
8⅝	3½	Nat Tea	45	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
10¼	9⅝	Natomas (.80)	4	10⅛	10	10	Apr 5
25⅜	24	Neisner Bro (1)	2	24	24	24	M'r 26
87	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r 18
53½	40	Newberry (2.40)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
75½	71	Newmont (½e)	3	73⅜	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
14¼	11¼	Newport Indust	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
50	41	NY Air Br (1e)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+1⅞
18⅞	14½	NY Central RR	129	18½	18	18	— ⅛
21¼	15	NY Chi & St L	6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39	29⅛	NY Chi & StL pf	11	36¾	36	36⅜	
33½	31⅛	NY C Omni (3)	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅝
5¾	3½	NY Dock	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
8	6⅜	NY Dock pf	2	9	8¾	9	+1¼
⅝	½	NY NH & H	3	½	½	½	— [illegible]
2	1⅛	NY NH & H pf	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
½	¼	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	139	21¼	20¼	20½	+ ¼
35⅞	28½	Nblitt-Spk (.60e)	4	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
219	208	Norf & West (10)	1	217¾	217¾	217¾	— ¾
26¾	20½	No Am Aviation	102	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅜
23¾	20¼	No Am Co (1.20)	45	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
59	56	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	58	58	58	Apr 4
58	55	No A 5¾ pf (2⅞)	4	57¾	57¼	57¾	— ⅛
9¼	7½	Northern Pacific	85	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
113	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	Apr 5
5⅛	4	Norwalk T & R	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
		O					
8	6½	Ohio Oil	15	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
23¼	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	2	23⅛	23	23	
14⅜	13⅛	Omnibus (1.20)	12	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
5⅞	5	Oppenheim Col	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 4
18⅜	15⅝	OtisEleva (.15e)	9	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	9½	Otis Steel	25	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
41	35	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	40	40	40	
32¾	26½	Out M&M (.40e)	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¾
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (½e)	5	63½	63	63¼	+ ¼
		P—Q					
7⅝	5⅛	Pac Am Fish	31	7¾	7½	7½	
13⅛	11	Pac Fin C (1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
34½	32⅜	Pac G & Elec (2)	8	34¼	34	34	— ½
50	46¾	Pac Lighting (3)	3	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+ ¼
16¼	13	Pac Mills	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 6
7¼	6	Pac Tin C (.20e)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	7	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	8	8	8	Apr 6
4⅛	3⅛	Packard Motor	51	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25¼	15⅝	Pan-Am Airway	86	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
8	6¾	Pan Am P (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
1	¾	Panhandle P&R	4	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	
45½	41½	ParaffineCo (¾e)	4	45½	45	45½	Apr 6
8⅝	7	Param Pict	66	8¼	8	8¼	
93½	85	Param 1 pf (6)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
10⅛	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
18	17	Park & Tilford	1	18	18	18	
2¼	1¾	Park Utah C M	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
44⅜	42⅞	Parke D (.80e)	8	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	
22	18	Parker Rust (1)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 3
12⅛	9¼	Pathe Film	18	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Patino Mines	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
62½	55	Pen & Ford (3)	1	59	59	59	
95	88	Penney J C (¾e)	9	93⅞	93½	93⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	2	3½	3⅜	3½	Apr 4
4	3¼	Penn Dix Cem	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25	20½	Penn-D C pf A	1	23	23	23	Apr 6
16⅝	13	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	14	14	14	Apr 4
24¾	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	65	24⅛	23½	23½	
43	33½	Peoples D (¼e)	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅜
38¾	34⅝	PGL & C (1e)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
4½	3	Peoria & East	1	4	4	4	M'r 26
13	9⅞	Pere Marquette	5	13¼	13	13	
22⅞	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	22	22	22	Apr 4
8⅝	7⅜	Petrol Cp (.70g)	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅜	Pfeifler Brew (1)	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
40½	34¾	Phelps D (¼e)	14	37⅞	37⅜	37½	— ⅜
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Apr 6
85	74¼	Phila Co pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 6
95⅞	83¾	Philip Mor (3a)	7	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan 23
7¾	4¼	Phillips-Jones	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
41¾	36½	Phillips Pet (2)	15	39⅞	39¼	39½	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	8	Pierce Oil pf	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
28½	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	2	28½	28	28½	+ ½
7	4¼	Pittsburg Coal	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	2	23½	23½	23½	Apr 5
8⅝	7	Pit Coke & Iron	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅜	Pitt S & B (.15e)	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
11	9	Pitt Steel	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 6
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15	12¼	Pond Crk (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 3
12¾	10	Poor & Co B	9	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅝
2¼	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	42	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
⅝	[illegible]	Porto R-Am T B	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	70	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
14¾	11⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅞
42	35¼	Pressed Stl 2 pf	4	37¾	37¾	37¾	Apr 5
69⅞	65¾	Proc & Gam (2a)	11	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
42¾	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	17	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¾
145	141½	P S N 7% pf (7)	1	145	145	145	M'r 29
127¾	124	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	126½	126½	126½	Apr 5
115½	110¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	113	113	113	— ¼
118	117½	P S El&G pf (5)	5	118	118	118	Feb 28
32¼	25⅜	Pullman (¼e)	36	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
10¼	8⅛	Pure Oil	72	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
93	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	93	93	93	
84¾	77⅛	Pure O 5% pf (5)	13	85	84⅝	85	+ ¼
15⅝	14	Purity Bak (¼e)	15	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
15½	14¼	Quaker O (¼e)	1	15	15	15	Apr 3
		R					
7¼	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	128	7⅛	7	7	
68⅜	60⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	7	69	68¾	69	+ ⅜
1939	Sale	Radio pf B (5)	5	85¼	85¼	85¼	Dec 11
1⅞	1	Radio-Keith-Or	30	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
23	19½	Raybest-M (¼e)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
19½	15½	Rayonier Inc	19	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
28¾	27	Ray'nier pf (½k)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
17	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	8	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
26½	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	5	26	26	26	Apr 5
23	20¾	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞	Apr 3
8	7	Reliable Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.30e)	2	12	12	12	M'r 29
10½	9½	Reming-R (.40e)	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	49⅜	Rem pf ww (4½)	3	57¾	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Reo Motor Car	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅞	18⅝	Republic Steel	168	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
94½	79½	Rep S cv p (7½k)	10	94¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
78¼	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	79½	79	79	+1
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	12	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
29	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	5	29⅜	29	29	+1
15⅞	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	14	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
96	87⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6½	Reynolds Spring	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
42⅞	39⅝	Reyn Tob B (1½e)	32	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
8⅜	6¾	Richfield O (½g)	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	1	7	7	7	Apr 5
12	10	Roan Ant (.56g)	12	10⅛	10	10	Apr 5
22⅛	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	2	22	21⅞	22	
1⅜	⅞	Rutland RR pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 4
		S					
53	44⅛	SafewayStr (¾e)	15	52¾	51¾	52¾	+1
42	36⅛	St Jos Lead (1)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
⅜	¼	St L-San Fran	9	¼	¼	¼	Apr 4
⅞	¼	St L-San Fran pf	11	½	½	½	Apr 5
29⅞	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	4	27¾	27½	27½	
14¾	11¾	Schenley Distill	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
79½	72	Schenley pf (5½)	3	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	Schulte Ret Strs	28	[illegible]	¼	¼	
7¾	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
49	45⅝	Scott Pap (1.60)	4	48¾	48½	48½	Apr 4
¾	¼	Seaboard Air L	3	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	
1¼	⅝	Seaboard A L pf	2	¾	¾	¾	+ [illegible]
20	17¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Apr 6
2⅝	1¾	Seagrave Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr 5
88	80¾	Sears Roebuc (3)	24	87⅞	87¼	87¾	
16⅛	13	Servel Inc (1)	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
15	12⅛	Sharon Steel	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
59⅛	54¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	3	59⅛	58½	58½	Apr 4
5¾	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	27	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
56	50	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	56	56	56	Apr 5
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	72	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ½
13⅛	10⅜	Shell Un O (½g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf (5½)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
6½	5½	Silver K (.10e)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 6
24	20½	Simmons Co	10	23¾	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 3
25	21¼	Sim S&S (.40e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Apr 5
22½	18½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 3
18⅞	15	Smith (AO) Corp	6	18⅞	18½	18⅞	Apr 5
11½	9⅞	Smith & Cor (½)	5	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
24¾	19¾	Snider Packing	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
12½	11⅛	Socony V (¼e)	40	12¼	12	12	— ⅛

High 1940	Low 1940	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
2½	2	So A G & P	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28¾	22¼	So P Rico (1)	2	26⅛	26	26¼	Apr 6
16⅝	14¾	So Grey L (1½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	16	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅝	Southern Pacific	80	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
20½	14½	Southern Ry	24	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
34⅞	25⅛	Southern Ry pf	21	30⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
39	37¾	So Ry M&Oct (4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'r 13
2¾	1⅞	Sparks Withing	15	2⅝	2½	2½	
7	5⅛	Spear & Co	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 4
23½	21	Spen Kell (1.60)	1	23	23	23	Apr 4
47	41	Sperry Cp (2g)	17	46⅝	46	46⅛	— ⅛
38¾	29	Spicer Mfg (1e)	3	37⅜	37	37	
11⅛	9⅛	Spiegel (.30e)	21	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	29¾	Square D (.30e)	9	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	6	Stand Br (.20e)	189	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
108¼	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr 6
2⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3⅜	Stand Gas $4 pf	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	10	17¼	16	17¼	+1½
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	26	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
26⅛	22⅝	Stand Oil C (1)	18	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
29	25	Stand Oil Ind (1)	31	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
46½	42¾	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	49	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	
33⅝	28½	Starrett (½e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	6	78½	77½	77½	
8⅞	7⅜	Stewart-Warner	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
8¼	5	Stokely Bros	41	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Stone & Webster	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	9	Studebaker Cp	159	12⅜	12	12⅛	
63⅝	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
27⅞	22	Superheat (½)	6	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ½
2½	2	Superior Oil	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	13¼	Superior Steel	5	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
35⅜	28⅜	Suth Pap (1.20)	3	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	6½	Sweets Co of Am	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr 5
23⅜	22	Swift & Co (1.20)	2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
32¼	27¾	Swift Intl (2)	8	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	7⅛	Syming-Gld ww	5	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
7¼	5½	Syming-Gld xw	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
		T					
5¾	5	Talcott (.20e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 5
5⅝	4	Telautogr (.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 6
	5⅝	Tenn Corp	18	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
12½	10⅝	Texas & Pac Ry	2	12½	12½	12½	
47⅝	42⅜	Texas Corp (2)	31	47½	47	47⅜	
4¼	3½	Texas Gulf (.10e)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	32¾	Texas Gulf S (2)	12	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Tex Pac L (.10g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18½	14½	Thatch Mfg (1)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
53	50⅛	That cv pf (3.60)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
4	3½	The Fair	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	9	5½	5¼	5¼	
7¼	2¾	Third Av Ry	51	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
4⅜	4	Thompson (J R)	9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
36⅛	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	15	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
2½	1⅞	Thompson-Star	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
23	15	Thompson-S pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
11⅛	10	Tide Wat (.15e)	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
95	89¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	
25⅜	20½	Timken-Det (1)	17	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
52	46½	Timken R (½e)	7	51¾	50¾	51½	+ ⅜
	5⅜	Transamer (½)	23	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅜	Trans & West A	50	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	—1
8½	7	Tran&Will (.15e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 4
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	50	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
82½	77½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Apr 4
5¼	4¼	Truax-Traer C	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	8⅜	Truscon Steel	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Apr 3
13¼	11⅛	Twenty C-Fox	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
25¼	22⅝	Twen C-Fpf (1½)	1	24	24	24	— ½
3¼	2¼	Twin City Rap T	1	3	3	3	Apr 6
13¼	9½	Twin Coach	25	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
		U					
1¼	¼	Ulen & Co	7	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
45	39½	Underwood (½e)	2	42¾	42	42¾	Apr 6
14⅞	11⅞	UnionB&P (.15e)	26	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
85⅜	78½	Union C (1.10e)	24	85½	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
17½	16	Union OC (½e)	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
97½	93	Union Pacific (6)	9	98	97½	97¾	+ ¼
89½	84	Union Pac pf (4)	8	86	86	86	
27¼	22¾	Union TC (1.20a)	16	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	14⅛	United Air Lines	69	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
50⅛	43½	United Air (2g)	52	50⅜	49½	49½	— ⅜
17⅛	15⅜	United Bis (¼e)	2	17	17	17	Apr 6
65¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	
19¼	17½	United-C (.30e)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Apr 5
2⅞		United Corp	47	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
42	36¾	United C pf (3)	8	40¾	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	5	United Drug	126	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
6	4½	United Dy'wood	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
5⅜	4⅛	United Elec Coal	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr 6
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	6	33½	33⅛	33⅛	Apr 5
85⅞	75	United Fruit (4)	8	80½	80⅛	80½	+ ¼
15	11⅞	United Gas (1)	43	13	12¾	12¾	
117¼	112	United Gas pf (1)	3	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr 4
13¾	10½	Unit M & M (½e)	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 6
5⅞	4⅛	United Paperbd	4	5⅛	5	5	
7⅛	5½	US & For Sec	5	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
94	80	US & For pf (6)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	Apr 3
10⅜	8⅛	US Freight (¼e)	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
89	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	6	86½	85¼	86½	+ ½
6½	4½	US Hoffman M	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32¾	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)	2	32	31½	31½	M'r 21
26¼	21	US Ind Alcohol	14	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
6¾	5⅛	US Leather	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	U S Leather A	20	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ½
70¼	60	US Leath pr pf	1	70	69	70	Apr 6
38⅛	35	US Pipe & F (2)	4	36½	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
39	34	US Play Cd (2a)	1	38	38	38	Apr 4
1¾	1¼	US Real & Imp	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
41⅝	32⅜	US Rubber	48	38¼	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
116	109	US Rub 1 pf (2e)	5	116½	116¼	116½	+ ½
65	61	US Smelt (2e)	4	62	62	62	Apr 5
70¾	64½	US Sm pf (3½)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	Apr 5
68⅜	53½	US Steel (1e)	243	64⅝	63⅛	63½	
119	115	US Steel pf (7)	13	119⅝	119	119⅝	+1
39¼	35	US Tob (1.28)	2	39	39	39	— ¼
2⅜	1⅞	United Stockyds	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf (.70)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 5
2⅛	1⅝	United Stores A	34	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
59½	54	Unit St pf (6½d)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'r 21
15¼	13¾	Univ Cycl (.20e)	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
70	62	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	68	68	68	—1
		V—W					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)	2	36¼	36	36	— ¼
37½	28⅜	Vanadium Corp	17	37¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ¾
46¼	43	Vick Chem (2a)	4	46½	45¾	46½	+ ½
31½	28¾	Victor C W (.30e)	4	30½	30⅜	30½	
4⅛	3	Va-Caro Chem	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
31¾	27½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	8	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½
48	43½	Virginia Ry (⅝e)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr 6
35	31¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	M'r 28
1⅛	1	Wabash Ry	5	1	1	1	Apr 3
2⅛	1⅜	Wabash pf A	1	1½	1½	1½	
7⅝	6¾	Waldorf S (.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
22½	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
101	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	99½	99½	99½	Apr 4
35¼	31½	Walker (H) (4)	3	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	15	Walker (H) pf (1)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	Ward Baking A	3	8½	8¼	8¼	Apr 5
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25½	21⅞	Ward Baking pf	1	25	25	25	+ ½
4¼	3½	Warner Bros Pic	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Warren Bros	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	6½	Warren Br cv pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 6
31½	28¾	Warren Fdy (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr 5
28¼	26¼	Wash GasLt (1½)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr 5
19¾	17	Waukesha M (1)	1	19	19	19	Apr 3
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	3	23½	23½	23½	
4⅞	3¼	Webster Eisen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27¼	21	Wesson O & S	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
75	68	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	Apr 1
117⅜	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	1	117	117	117	M'r 28
19½	13½	W Va P&P (.15e)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
103½	102	W Va P&P pf (6)	1	102	102	102	M'r 27
40⅞	33½	West Auto (2)	4	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
5	3½	West Maryland	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28¾	21¼	West Union Tel	26	25¾	25	25	
28⅛	22¼	West Air (¼e)	16	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
118	105⅞	West E & M (⅞e)	12	115¼	114	114¼	— ¾
34½	26	Weston El Inst	1	34	34	34	
38½	33½	Westvac Ch (1.40)	4	37½	37¼	37½	Apr 5
39¼	35⅛	Westvac pf (1½)	3	37¼	36⅞	37¼	Apr 4
34⅝	25¾	Wheeling Steel	33	35	34¾	34¼	— ⅜
1939	Sale	Wheel Steel pf	1	100	100	100	+ 23
71	66½	Wheel p pf (5)	2	71	71	71	
16¾	9	White Dent (.60)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
13½	10¼	White Motor	42	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	White Rock	89	10¼	9	10¼	+1¼
6⅛	4½	White Sew Mach	42	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
57½	36	White Sew M pf	4	55	53½	55	+5½
22¼	19¾	White pr pf (2)	2	22¼	22	22	— ¼
3⅝	2⅞	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overland	162	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Willys-Over pf	46	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅞	Wilson & Co	31	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
70	51¾	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	2	64	63½	63½	— ½
27⅞	22⅜	Woodward Iron	2	27⅞	27	27	— ⅜
42¼	38⅜	Woolworth (2.40)	21	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅝
21⅜	17¼	Worth P & M	12	20½	20	20	— ⅛
50½	43½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
37½	34	W P&M pr pf	1	37	37	37	Apr 6
90¾	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	90	90	90	Apr 6
		Y—Z					
25	22	Yale & T (.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	65	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Young Spr & W	21	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
48¼	37⅞	Young S&T (¼e)	64	45⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¾
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'r 19
28½	22	Young St D (¼e)	6	24⅛	24½	24¾	
17⅝	14½	Zenith Radio (1e)	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
2¾	2	Zonite Products	2	2¼	2½	2½	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Rising Exports Factor in Bolstering Week's Steel Activity

Business and Industry

U. S. Control Is Opposed By Insurance Unit

ATLANTA (AP)—Holgar J. Johnson of New York, President of the Institute of Life Insurance, declared that "the price of government subsidy eventually calls for the sacrifice of personal liberty."

"One of the most important questions for the American people to decide in the coming decade is whether they shall provide security for themselves through continued individual thrift and initiative or whether they shall look more and more to government for support," he asserted in an address prepared for the mid-year meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

Hopeless Philosophy

Government cannot support all the people "because it does not create wealth but consumes the wealth which the people produce," he said, "and therefore the economic floor provided by Government subsidy should not be built too high above the subsistence level."

"We have heard too many times that a sizable portion of our population will never be able to find work again; too many demagogues have made political capital of the economic misfortune of a few.

"The propounding of such a philosophy of hopelessness has a fatal lure, it is easy to believe. But let us not forget that this is still the nation of greatest opportunity and that we must provide all the security for ourselves that we can if we are to retain our individual freedom and democracy."

Mr. Johnson announced that within two weeks the Institute of Life Insurance, which is composed of 93 companies, would start an educational advertising campaign, with weekly advertisements through 1940 appearing exclusively in newspapers.

"We are using newspapers," Mr. Johnson said, "because we believe they provide an effective medium for reaching a large number of people, necessary in our case because life insurance, with its policyholders and beneficiaries, directly affects about 100,000,000 persons in this country. The great American jury gets the bulk of its information from the press of the nation and therefore that is one place where we must tell our story."

Opposes Subsidy

The board of trustees of the association announced "unalterable opposition to centralization of any life insurance power in the Federal Government."

In resolutions adopted for presentation to the national council, the board decried proposals that would establish Federal control for life insurance and institute sale of annuities through post offices.

The board said Federal control would "weaken state rights and responsibilities" and declared it would cause an "added tax burden by an additional Federal bureau."

Charles J. Zimmerman of Chicago, President of the national association, explained that at recent hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington testimony had been introduced suggesting Government control of the life insurance business.

Cotton Grower Loans Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that grower loans on 1938-grown cotton expiring July 31 would be extended one year to July 31, 1941.

Affected will be 2,705,000 bales on which the Government has loaned $127,838,000.

Growers already have repaid loans totalling $81,923,000 on 1,777,000 bales of 1938 cotton. Inasmuch as market prices have been above the loan rates, it has been possible for growers to redeem loan cotton and sell it at a profit.

In addition to the 2,705,000 bales of 1938 cotton under loan, the corporation owns 6,700,000 bales of cotton acquired under foreclosure of old loans.

Florence Stove Co. Stock To Be Offered to Public

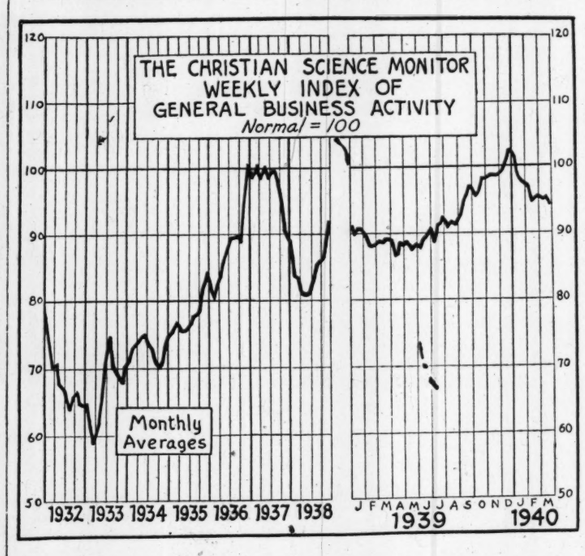
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Florence Stove Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed offering of 40,000 shares of common stock now outstanding and owned by Sears, Roebuck & Co. It is understood that the public offering is to be made by a group headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers.

According to the registration statement, Sears, Roebuck & Co. has no present intention of disposing of the 105,625 additional common shares which it owns. Florence Stove Company has a total authorization of 344,355 common shares, of which 341,466 shares are currently outstanding. It has no funded debt or preferred stock.

The reported earnings of Florence Stove Company for 1939 showed an increase over those of the previous year and amounted to $1,233,475, equivalent to approximately $3.61 per share of common stock. For 1938, net earnings were reported at $876,833, or $2.57 per share. Last year's sales totaled $11,924,647, against $9,879,119 in 1938, an increase of approximately 21 per cent.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Declines to New Low for Year



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined in the last week of March, ending the first quarter at the lowest level thus far this year. Following the sharp decline in January and early February, however, the index has moved irregularly sidewise and with the latest dip is only moderately below the level of recent weeks. On March 30, the index registered 94.0 (prel.) compared with 95.4 on Mar. 23 and 88.8 on April 1, 1939.

The three components of the index contributed to its decline, the sharpest decrease being shown in the bank debits series. Both miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production countered the usual seasonal upturn with a slight easing for the week, whereas bank debits outside New York City dropped more than was looked for on an intra-monthly basis.

Among the favorable factors noted during the past week are gains in the construction industry, an upturn in steel operations, and better than expected automobile sales in the last half of March. A buying wave in cotton textiles, together with an improvement in equipment demand, notably rail equipment, also brightened the picture.

Weather conditions, however, have tended to retard conditions in a number of lines. Commodity prices have continued weak and retail sales have been somewhat disappointing.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar 30,* 1940	Mar 23, 1940	Apr 1, 1939
Combined index	94.0	95.4	88.8
Bk debits outside NYC	88.9	93.0	82.4
Elec power production	100.7	101.1	94.9
Mis carloadings	85.5	96.3	83.3

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It looks like a bull market. On the year-to-year charts last week's advance still looks microscopic. But it was certainly a break-out, and a break-out on the up-side for the general averages for at least three months. Perhaps 200 stocks made highs for the year and several score must have made or passed their September highs. The leadership was good, and the advance was spread throughout the list from utilities to steels.

But the most bullish sign was the volume. It was the best for any week since early November and perhaps since late September. Thursday's volume was the best for any day since late September. The enthusiasm spread over into the bond list—or perhaps spread from the bond list, for bonds have been in a small and comparatively unnoticed bull market now for over a fortnight. In any case, even among bonds, enthusiasm was widespread, including both Treasuries on top and fourth-grade rails at the bottom of the list.

Good News Predominates

History alone will be able to tell—in case this does turn out to be the beginning of a bull market—whether the business news or the political outlook was most responsible for the rise.

Contributions of good news from the business field began on Monday with the American Steel Institute's guess that current operations would step up a point from 60.7 to 61.7. It was only a point, but it came at a moment where steel operations must either decline through the long predicted 60 per cent level, or else turn up. They turned up.

Then on Wednesday "Iron Age" stated that a number of steel companies have been able to step up their operating rates moderately as a result of the substantial export bookings and a mild improvement in domestic sales. Then the "American Metal Market" stated editorially that "The unprecedented cold weather (has) seriously handicapped the consumption of steel in the building construction and agricultural lines. There is an excellent prospect for steel consumption in the automotive industry which hung up some surprising records in . . . March—"

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce stated editorially that "During the first two months of this year, steel exports amounted to 10 per cent of the total . . . production . . . This was the highest ratio . . . since the World War era. The trend of steel exports is still upward, furthermore, some companies reporting 20 per cent and more of their output as destined for shipment abroad . . . the various added demands for American steel due to the war could, in the aggregate, furnish a very sizable volume of business."

Then came the Wall Street Journal with a front page story headed "New Domestic Orders Run 50-55 Per Cent of Capacity against 46 Per Cent Last Week." And the Associated Press reported from Detroit that "Retail sales activity reminiscent of the boom periods of 1929 and 1937 are reflected in reports from the leading car and truck manufacturers."

Apparently, too, the Worth Street activity the previous week in gray goods was not a flare-up. The Journal of Commerce reported Thursday that "Cotton print cloths again moved in substantial volume along Worth Street yesterday but added significance was attached to the revival of activity because it spread over the widest range of constructions seen in nearly six months." And on Friday prices of most constructions of print cloth advanced ⅛ cent.

So—though commodities still failed to contribute—it appears quite possible that the predicted further decline in the second quarter won't occur, and may even turn into an advance.

American business sentiment is so volatile that the very upturn of the stock market last week may bring along the very revival in activity which it seems to anticipate.

And even if business doesn't improve from here but merely levels out current earnings pretty well justify current stock prices.

On the political side of the news the market seems to be going up on rising hope for next November. There seems a growing impression that it would be easy for Mr. Roosevelt to get the Democratic nomination but not at all so easy for him to win the election. Enthusiasm for Mr. Willkie is snowballing among business men, and they have not had a candidate they were so enthusiastic about since Mr. Hoover. His Commonwealth & Southern record is one of the best, his public delivery excellent, his attitude liberal and his personality taking.

Stock Offerings Go Well

Treasury bonds are now practically at the last June record highs. The New York bank statements gave one explanation. Guaranty has picked up $110,000,000 of bonds since December 31 and Chemical $41,000,000. As a whole the local banks are down $191,000,000 in bills but up over $200,000,000 in long issues in this period. Particular strength last week was in the short bonds and the notes (except for the ¾'s sold in March, which are still financially undigested). Federal Land Bank issues have been coming up rapidly.

There were no new bond offerings of importance, but the successful sale of 715,000 shares of Indianapolis Power & Light was biggest utility common stock offering since 1930 and the largest common stock offering of any kind since the Securities Act was passed in 1933. There will be a couple of substantial bond offerings this week beginning with $30,000,000 of Inland Steel 3's of 1961. The Disney and Fruehauf preferreds went well.

Gold imports have accelerated. In the week ended March 27 they totalled $231,000,000. That's at the rate of over $10,000,000,000 a year, against last year's total of about $3,500,000,000. The previous week they had been only about $100,000,000. Sweden, a recent heavy contributor to the flow here, sent $14,000,000. Earmarked gold here has now recovered to the pre-war level of around $1,300,000,000. Excess reserves took another sharp jump to a new record at $5,820,000,000. They should hit $6,000,000,000 in a month or less.

Hudson Sales Up Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Company reported that its sales of new cars for the week ended March 30 numbered 2,376, an increase of 29 per cent over the previous week and a gain of 87 per cent over the same week a year ago.

Steel Output Rises ½ Point To 61½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States recovered ½ point to 61½ per cent, compared with a 1-point drop to 53½ per cent a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel buyers," continues the report, "who have re-entered the market after curtailment of inventories accumulated early this year, are ordering conservatively. With prompt delivery available and higher prices improbable soon there is little incentive to cover future needs. On the other hand, recent advances in export prices on certain products have been instrumental in driving in some pending foreign business.

Export Trade Rises

"Export trade currently is estimated to account for approximately 15 per cent of total finished and semifinished steel shipments. The percentage has risen steadily since last fall but still is somewhat less than the share represented by foreign deliveries in 1917 and 1918. The past few years exports averaged about 5 per cent of total steel shipments.

Domestic steel consumption is spotty but still heavy in many directions. Automobile assemblies dipped 1715 units to 101,655 last week, and although retail sales continue active, relative large stocks will make unnecessary the sharp bulge in operations which frequently has marked spring months. Output holds nearly 20 per cent higher than a year ago.

"Railroad equipment markets are livelier. New York Central has ordered 50 locomotives and will build 1500 hopper cars in a subsidiary's shops. Several thousand additional cars are pending for other roads, while foreign inquiries include 50,000 tons of rails and 15 to 20 locomotives for Brazil and 500 box cars for Siam.

"Structural shape awards are heavier. Inquiries are increasing but small jobs predominate. Among larger pending inquiries are grade crossing eliminations at Brooklyn and Syracuse, N. Y., involving 7000 and 6000 tons, respectively. Reinforcing bar orders include 6000 tons for army barracks, Panama Canal. The navy has divided orders for 14,000 tons of various steel products between two producers for miscellaneous requirements.

Scrap Prices Weak

"Scrap prices still tend toward weakness, in view of quiet in domestic demand and in spite of comparatively small offerings. The composite is off 8 cents to $16.09. Four boats carrying 20,000 tons of scrap left New York last week for London, one of the heaviest movements in several months.

"Finished steel prices are subject to the irregularities common to a period of moderate demand. However, except for reinforcing bars, which are in a disorganized market, no general break has occurred in quotations."

Sears, Roebuck Co., Sales Rise in March

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported sales for March totaled $50,899,000 compared with $49,767,587 for the like month last year, an increase of $1,131,413, or 2.3 per cent.

For the first two months of its current fiscal year—February and March—the company reported sales of $91,734,743, compared with $84,668,131 for the corresponding period a year ago. This was an increase of $7,066,612, or 8.3 per cent.

Telephones Increase 82,600 in March

NEW YORK (AP)—A gain of about 82,600 telephones in service was recorded in March by the principal subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., it was announced.

This compared with a gain of 82,800 in the previous month and a gain of 81,900 in March, 1939. At the end of March this year there were about 16,795,300 telephones in the Bell System.

Phoenix Securities Shows 63 P. C. Gain in Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Phoenix Securities Corporation, an investing concern, reported net assets as of Feb. 29 totaled $16,500,865 equal to $15.15 a common share. This was an increase of 63 per cent over assets per share of $9.26 a year earlier and compared with assets per share of $8.58 on August 31.

The company's principal investment is in Loft, Inc., which owns a substantial block of shares of Pepsi-Cola. Phoenix held 477,200 shares of loft on Feb. 29 which were carried on its books at $3,233,135 against a market value on that date of $14,077,400.

Loft has been a spectacular gainer in the stock market in recent months.

Net loss before adjustment of investment values was $99,080 for the six-month period during which the only income was $16,109 in interest.

Ford Sales Up 31 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced that retail sales of new Ford cars and trucks and Mercury cars during the second 10 days of the current month totaled 26,250, an increase of 31 per cent over the same period a year ago. The announcement also reported a sharp upturn in sales of Lincoln Zephyr models, although the number of units sold was not given.

Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Harry A. Hopf

President of the Hopf Institute of Management. Mr. Hopf will receive a gold medal in recognition of his work in scientific management at the annual dinner of the National Management Council in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday evening, April 11. The medal, an award of the International Committee on Scientific Management, is to be given to an American for the first time. In previous years it went to management leaders in Belgium, Poland, France and Czechoslovakia.

Total of Preferred Families in U. S. Put at 15,251,300

NEW YORK (AP)—There are 15,251,300 "preferred families" in the United States with the equivalent in buying power of an annual $1,500 New York City income, the magazine "Sales Management" reported.

The publication, announcing its yearly survey of purchasing power, said the American public last year had an "effective" income of $67,783,307,000, an increase of 7 per cent over the 1939 figure and the fifth highest total on record.

Dividing population by the income, the total was equivalent to $2,267 for a "composte American Family," or $552 for the average individual.

The magazine explained, however, that "relatively few incomes" in the high brackets partly accounted for the $2,267 average and that "actually only 51 per cent of the families have the equivalent of a $1,500 New York City income."

"The magazine's statistical staff," the announcement said, "has found that a family income of $1,500 in the biggest cities is necessary for the necessities of life. Above that figure luxuries and savings are possible."

Heading the list of cities with more than 100,000 population in "effective buying income by family" were:

Washington	$4,556	San Francisco	$3,358
Des Moines	3,886	Indianapolis	3,299
Minneapolis	3,760	Newark	3,294
New York	3,708	St. Louis	3,293
Dallas	3,600	Hartford	3,292
Davenport	3,600	Cincinnati	3,287
Houston	3,542	Wilmington (Del.)	
St. Paul	3,501		3,268
Fort Worth	3,447	New Haven	3,254
Boston	3,431	Seattle	3,245
Detroit	3,430	Tulsa	3,233
Miamia	3,428	San Diego	3,226
Kansas City	3,412	Sacramento	3,223

Bank Clearings Up In Week of April 3

NEW YORK (AP)—A large expansion in New York City bank clearings in the week ended April 3 carried the total for all reporting cities ahead of the comparable 1939 week for the first time since late January, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The rise at New York marked the first time this week the metropolis has outdistanced 1939.

Latest returns from 22 leading cities amounted to $6,265,507,000, or 13.7 per cent more than $5,512,301,000 a year ago and $1,694,943,000 above the previous week.

Southern Pacific Common Stock Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Southern Pacific Company to issue 3,772,763 shares of common capital stock without par value, in exchange, on a share for share basis, for outstanding common stock with a par value of $100 a share.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Kentucky which provide that its stock cannot be issued for a consideration less than par value.

"The change from stock with par value to stock without nominal or par value is essential if stock is to be issued in financing when opportunity therefore arises," the ICC said.

Rock Island Issue Sold By RFC for Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has sold $2,680,000 of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates, Series S, to Salomon Bros & Hutzler of New York at 103.55 per cent of par. The price represented a premium of $95,140.

The certificates were issued by the Rock Island trustees to finance approximately 90 per cent of the cost of 1,000 50-ton box cars and ten 360-horsepower Diesel electric switching locomotives.

Prentis Urges Business Man For SEC Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—The campaign begun by articulate sections of American industry to effect modification of what is termed unnecessarily stringent policing by the Securities and Exchange Commission was carried a step forward today when H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a telegram to President Roosevelt, urged the appointment of a business man "experienced in the financing and operating of private business" to succeed George C. Matthews as member of the SEC.

"A sound understanding of industry's problems would mitigate unnecessarily restrictive regulations," Mr. Prentis declared. "The appointment of a business man qualified by experience to help correct these conditions would be a stimulus to business volume and employment and consequently contribute to the public welfare."

The operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission extend far beyond Wall Street in their effects, Mr. Prentis declared, stressing that for every job in industry, an investment of $6,000 to $10,000 was required. The existing obstructions to the flow of capital into industry were responsible in large part for the "present American anomaly" of billions of idle dollars and millions of idle men, he contended, adding that new capital financing had shrunk from an average of $3,500,000,000 annually to approximately $600,000,000 a year.

Supplementing the telegram, Mr. Prentis said:

"The common stake of industry and the public in the operation of the statutes administered by the SEC exceeds by far any other interest involved. The unnecessarily stringent provisions of these statutes constitute an all too effective barrier for new capital investment in industry.

"The essential objectives of the Securities Act are accepted by all as desirable. However, for a sustained business recovery it is of utmost importance not only to industry but to the country as a whole that the statutes be so administered as to encourage rather than to discourage the flow of new capital into employment-creating enterprise."

Utility Resists Enforcement Of the Holding Company Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's attempt to enforce the holding company "death sentence" against the nation's nine largest power systems met blunt resistance from the first company to reply fully to the Securities Commission's show-cause order.

While acknowledging that its operations were not confined to the "single integrated public-utility system" defined by the Holding Company Act, Engineers Public Service Company declared that the "death sentence" was unconstitutional. It petitioned the Securities Commission to dismiss integration proceedings.

(The "death sentence" requires the corporate structures of utility systems to be simplified and directs that operating companies of a holding company must form a single system or be in contigious areas.)

Nine Companies Involved

Last February, the Commission started serving notices on nine companies that, in its opinion, their systems did not comply with the law and asked each company what action it proposed to take. Tentative dates for hearings were set.

Electric Bond & Share Company, the nation's largest system, replied first, but merely asked an extension of time for filing its formal answer.

Engineers Public Service met the deadline for its answer with a sweeping attack on the integration section of the act.

The other seven major companies against which the SEC is moving are; The Middle West Corporation, The United Gas Improvement Company, Cities Service Power & Light Company, The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Standard Power & Light Corporation, the North American Company, and The United Light & Power Company.

Wendell L. Willkie, outspoken big business critic of the Administration, who has charged that the New Deal is "out to get" him, is President of Commonwealth and Southern.

In instituting proceedings, the SEC emphasized that they were "in no sense punitive or prosecutory," but merely an attempt to learn what each company should do.

Reply to SEC

No official comment on Engineers' reply was made immediately. However, SEC procedure requires public hearings, and a court test of the "death sentence" appeared probable, since SEC orders are subject to court review.

Engineers contended that, to comply with the integration section, it would be forced to dispose of large blocks of securities and other assets within a maximum period of two years, which would result in "a forced liquidation" of its assets.

It would not be possible in a depressed market, the company contended, for Engineers to realize "the fair value" of its holdings and its common stock "would be greatly depreciated in value by virtue of priorities of preferred stockholders."

The section, Engineers contended, would destroy investments, limit the rights and powers of the several subsidiary companies under state laws and charters, breach contracts and limit the rights conferred on officers and directors by state law.

Therefore, the company contended that the section is unconstitutional on the grounds that it interferes with intrastate commerce, unlawfully exercises the commerce powers of Congress, denies due process of law, takes private property without just compensation, unlawfully delegates legislative and judicial power to the SEC and otherwise violates the Constitution.

February Power Output Up 15 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported that the daily average of electrical energy produced in the Nation during February was 3 per cent less than for January, but 15.1 per cent above the same month a year ago.

The February average was 375,637,000 kilowatt hours. The total for the month was 10,893,487,000 hours.

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Nation's Need Bigger Market, Kreps States

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Monopoly Committee heard from its economic adviser today that most of industry was equipped to produce a $90,000,000,000, or $100,000,000,000 national income

The witness Dr. T. J. Kreps, an economics professor from Stanford University, said that industry's real need was more market, not more capacity. He was the first to testify in the committee's study of machines in their relation to the national economy.

"What is necessary is economic balance," he said. "Our capacity to produce goods must not change faster than our capacity to purchase them."

The economist contended that prior to the World War, the benefits of technology were passed on to the consumer and the farmer by lower prices but that since the World War, technology has meant the displacement of workers.

"Mononoply in its various forms in the United States is the enemy of democracy," he said. "If we fail to have sufficient American pioneer blood in our veins to insist that there shall be no concentration and exercise of economic power without the consent of the governed, technology will never be able to create for us an America unlimited."

Dr. Kreeps said that one invention often led to another and that it was entirely probable that the country was on the threshold of a greater period of technological advancement than ever before.

Apparently referring to charges that business has been reluctant to make new investments because of fears of the new deal, Dr. Kreps declared:

"Industry has not been reluctant to make new investments when there was a market. Probably in no instant is this better shown than by the statement of the du Pont Company in their annual report of 1937 that products relatively unknown in 1929 accounted for about 40 per cent of their total sales. . . . In 1927, they had only 10,700 workers making those products; in 1937, they had 18,000."

British Pound Drops 1½ Cents

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The British pound dropped 1½ cents today as stormy words flew abroad over the Allied nations' latest blockade move against Germany.

Currencies of the neutral countries, however, which stood in line to be affected by Britain's efforts to curtail sea traffic to Germany, held their ground. The Swiss franc and guilder were unchanged, but the belga rose nearly 1-20 of a cent.

The Canadian dollar was unaffected by the European news, holding at a price of 84¼ U. S. cents. The French franc followed sterling lower.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Dunlop Rubber	4%	..	......	......
Southington B&T	50c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Resumed				
Atlas Dr Forge Co	20c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Mercan Strs	$1	..	Apr. 17	Apr. 12
Reduced				
Loss Mfg	6¼c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Interim				
Dixie Vortex	25c	..	May 15	Apr. 25
2d Scott No In Tr	8½%	..	May 1	Apr. 16
Final				
Dunlop Rubber	8%	..	......	......
Pinchin Johnson (Am Shrs)	6%	..	May 10	Apr. 9
Irregular				
Island Mt. M	8c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Lazarus&Co (F&R)	25c		Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Mac Sim B. Paper	5c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Wolverine N G	2c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 30
Regular				
Akron Brass	25c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Am Gen Eq Cp	1½c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Am Motorists' Ins Co (Chicago, Ill.)	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Beverly G&El Co	75c	..	Apr. 13	Apr. 6
Birtman Elec	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Birtman Elec pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Bourj Inc $2.75 pf	68¾c	Q	May 15	May 1
Brentano's Book Strs Inc $1.50 Cl A	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Brockton Gas Lt Co	10c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Bkn Tel&Mess Co	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 21
Coca Cola Bt. St. L	25c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Collins Co	$2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Concord Elec Co	70c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Conc El Co 6% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Cottrell&Sons pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dean & Co	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Dean & Co pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Dixie-Vortex Co $2.50 Cl A	62½c	Q	July 1	Jan. 10
Eastern T Tel	25c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
El Vac Cl	50c	..	Apr. 10	Apr. 4
Emp & Bay State Tel Co 4% gtd	$1	Q	June 1	May 21
Exeter & Hampton El Co	$2.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
FitchbgG&ELtCo	69c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Gen Shoe	30c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 16
Ga Ry & Bkg	$2.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Gold&Stk Tel Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 29
Haverhill Elect Co	$1	..	Apr. 13	Apr. 6
Holyoke W P	20c	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Indiana Nat Bank (IndianapolisInd	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Int Ocean Tel Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 29
Intl Tel Me.	$1.33 1-3	S	July 1	June 15
Invest Tr. R.I. pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Ironite Ironer	5c	..	May 1	Apr. 5
Ironite Ironer pf	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Keystone Custodian Fund, Ser B-2	85c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Loew's Bost Thea	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Lynchburg & Abingdon Tel Co	$3	..	July 1	June 15
Mass Power & Light Assn $2 pf	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
McGraw Elec	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Montgom Tr (Pa)	20c	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Nat Bear Met Crp	25c	..	June 1	May 17
Nat Bearing Met Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
New York Mutual Tel Co	75c	S	July 1	June 29
North Boston Lighting Properties	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Northw Tel Co	$1.50	S	July 1	June 15
Plume & Atw Mfg	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Pac & Atl Tel Co	50c	S	July 1	June 15
Pocahontas Fuel Co. 6% pf		..	June 1	May 29
Potomac Edison Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Potomac Edison Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Risdon Manufactur Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
Rockland L&P	17c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Sharp & Do pf A	87½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Skisaw Inc	12½c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 18
Southington B&T	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Springfield City Water Co. 7% A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Springfield City Water Co 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Springfield City Water Co. 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Springfield G. L.	30c	Q	Apr 15	Apr. 5
Tilo Roof pf	35c	Q	June 15	May 28
U. S. Plywood	30c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 13
Wallingford B&T (Conn.)	62½c	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 2
Wash. L&T (D.C.)	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 22

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ 47-43	109.21	109.21	109.21
1 3¼s 46-44	110.21	110.21	110.21
3 3s 48-46	111.16	111.16	111.16
18 4¼s 52-47	121.6	121.6	121.6
5 2½s 53-49	106.28	106.28	106.28
1 2¾s 54-51	108.25	108.25	108.25
9 3s 55-51	111.30	111.30	111.30
11 2¼s 53-51	104.20	104.20	104.20
22 2⅞s 60-55	109.10	109.10	109.10
5 2¾s 65-60	107.29	107.29	107.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	84	84	84
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	82½	82¼	82½
4 Alleghany cv 5h 49	74½	74½	74½
6 Alleghany 5s 50 st	45	44¼	44¼
14 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98¼	98	98¼
5 Allis Chalme cv 4s 52	109½	109½	109½
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	67½	67	67
5 An Int 5½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Am T&T 5½s 43	107 23-32	107 11-16	107 11-16
20 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110¼	110	110¼
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38½	38¼	38½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	44½	44½	44½
6 Arm Del 4s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Ttl&Cha AL 4½s '44	92¾	92½	92¾
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
4 A C Line 4½s '64	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40½	40½	40½
9 Atl Refin s '53	106	106	106
10 B&O st mtg 4s st	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
10 B&O 95 st A	28	28	28
1 B&O 95 st C	31	31	31
2 B&O 2000 st D	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
5 B&O 96 st F	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
44 KB&O cv '60 st	15½	15⅜	15⅜
12 B&O 1st 4s '48	69⅝	69¼	69¼
2 NB&O PLE&WV4s51	59½	59	59½
12 B&O SW 50st	48½	48	48
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2 Bang&Arcv4s '51st	60	59⅞	60
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111	110¾	110¾
39 Beth Stl2¾s '59	104⅜	104	104
14 Boston&Me 5s '67	49½	49¼	49½
13 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	48½	48⅛	48⅛
21 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	49¼	49⅛	49⅛
8 Boston&Me 4¾s2'61 st	48	47½	48
19 Boston&Me 5s '55	49⅞	49⅛	49¼
11 E2Boston&Me 5s '55 st	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛
3 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Bklv City RR 5s 41ct	79¾	79¾	79¾
17 Bklv Man Tr 4½s '66	102¾	102¼	102¾
326 Bklv Man Tr 4½s66ct	92½	91¾	92¼
5 BkQn C&Sb 5s41ct	48½	48½	48½
20 Bklv Un El 1st5s50ct	91	91½	92
6 Bklv Un Gac 6s '47	115	115	115
1 Bklv U Gas 5s '45	113¼	113¼	113¼
24 Bklv U Gas 5s '50	98½	97⅞	98⅜
35 Bul R&P '57st	40	39½	40
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	5¼	5¼	5½
9 Bush Term 5s '55	45½	43⅞	45¼
5 Bush Term 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
8 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	61	59¾	61
21 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	105	104⅜	104¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	112	112	112
8 Can Pac 5s '54	83¾	83⅛	83¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	89¼	89¼	89¼
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	79	78⅞	79
7 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	89	89
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	49⅞	49	49⅞
1 ChamP&F(38)4¾s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	124	124	124
10 C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99¼	99¼
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99½	99½
11 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¼	15	15¼
17 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89¾	89⅝	89¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93	92¾	93
1 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	100⅜	100¼	100¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Il l'49	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
15 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17¾	17¾
73 Chic Gt West 4s '59	30¾	30⅜	30½
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Chi I&L 6s '47	21	21	21
71 CMSP Pac 5s '75	7¼	7⅛	7¼
111 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2	2⅛
17 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	29⅛	29	29
16 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28⅜	28¼	28¼
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	27½	27½	27½
30 Chi&NW 6½s '36	20⅜	20	20⅜
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11⅜	11½
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11½	11½	11½
17 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11½	11	11⅛
10 Chi&NW 4s '87	18¼	18	18⅛
19 Chi&NW 3½s'87	17¾	17½	17¾
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17½	17½
2 CTH&SE inv 5s 60	54	54	54
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94½	94½	94½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	59	59	59
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	109½	109½	109½
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s'69	111	111	111
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	52⅝	52½	52⅝
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	66½	66½	66½
2 CCC&StL SWM 4s '91	48	48	48
8 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
8 Clev UnTerm5½s'72	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
14 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	78¾	78	78
14 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71⅛	71	71
32 Col & So 4½s'80	29⅜	29	29¼
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	105¼	105	105
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105	104⅞	105
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4 Col & Hock V 4s '48	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
5 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108¼	108	108
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	111	111	111
26 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	130¼	130⅛	130¼
5 Con Edis 3½s'56	106¼	106⅛	106¼
30 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Consum P 1st 3¼s'69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
20 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Container 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
40 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108⅛	108	108⅛
7 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
6 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104½	104½
6 Cuba R R 5s '52	40	40	40
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅞	59¼	59⅜
10 R & R G 4s '36	10½	10½	10½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 D & R G West 5s '78	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8 Det Ed 4½s '61	108½	108¼	108½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅞	110½	110½
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
11 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	23¾	22	23¾
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¼	108⅞	108⅞
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	17⅛	17	17⅛
57 Erie rfg 5s '75	17¼	17	17
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	58	58	58
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
17 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106½	105¾	105¾
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6½	6¾
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	50	50	50
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
11 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70¾	70¼	70¾
16 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105½	105⅜	105½
40 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	95	94⅞	95
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104	103⅞	103⅞
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94	94½
7 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	78	78½
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	83	83	83
2 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	66	66	66
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s54	100	100	100
43 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34¼	33½	34¼
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48¼	48	48¼
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	45½	45½
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	49⅜	49¼	49½
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44¾	44¾
16 IC&CSL&NO5s63A	49⅞	49½	49½
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	76	75	76
57 Interb R Tr 7s32	75⅝	75	75
13 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38½	38¼	38½
198 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	79⅛	78⅛	78½
11 Interb RTr rfg5s66	79	78¼	79
4 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	13	12⅝	13
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56	12	12	12
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	71¾	71¼	71¾
21 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71½	70⅝	71
12 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98⅜	98½
20 Int T&8 4½s '52	42⅞	42½	42¾
29 Int T&T 5s '55	46⅞	46½	46½
10 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	95⅜	95¾	95⅜
3 K C South 5s '50	67¼	67¼	67¼
18 K C South 3s '50	66¾	66¼	66¾
27 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Keith (BF) 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Kings Co Elev 4s '49ct	92	91¼	92
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50	49⅞	50
26 Lautaro Nit inc '75	38	38	38
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	90	90	90
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	54½	54½	54½
4 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	55	55	55
1 V NY 4½s '40 asd	41	41	41
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	15½	15½	15½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	15	15	15
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅛	14¾	14¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	50	50	50
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	126½	126½	126½
18 Loews 3½s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109½	109½	109½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92¼	92	92¼
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125½	125½	125½
6 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	86½	86½	86½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92	92	92
5 Louis&N3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 L&NPad&M 4s '46	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Lou Gas ⅝ El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
12 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
10 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53	52⅝	53
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	42	42	42
35 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	83½	83½
161 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	83¾	83¼	83½
4 Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	46½	46½	46½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	77	77	77
4 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛
15 Mich Cen 3¾s '52 reg	93	93	93
19 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104⅛	104	104⅛
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	26	26	26
9 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	16½	16⅜	16⅜
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	17½	17¼	17¼
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	15½	15½	15½
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30½	30½	30½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¾	1⅝	1¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
58 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21⅝	21¼	21½
6 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	21½	21½
62 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	2⅞	3
11 Mob & Oh 5s '38	41½	41	41½
22 Mob & O 4½s '77	34¼	33¾	33¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101⅜	101⅜
6 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	38	38½
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33	32½	33
6 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	109½	109½	109½
26 Nassau El 4s '51	100	99	100
25 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	55½	55½	55½
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107⅞	107½	107⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	106½	106½	106½
6 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅛	103	103
5 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104	104	104
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105½	105½	105½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105½	105½	105½
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	60¾	60¾
46 NYC 4½s 2013A	55⅜	54⅞	55¼
1 NYC cn 4s '98	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
5 NYC 3¾s '46	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61	61	61
1 NYC&HR 4s '42	94½	94½	94½
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79	78½	78½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60	60	60
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	68½	68	68½
38 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	59⅜	59	59
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	83¼	83	83
1 NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	85½	85½	85½
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106½	106½
38 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24⅝	24½	24⅝
43 NYNH&H 4½s '67	23⅞	23½	23⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	20¼	19⅞	20¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5½	5½	5½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 NY Steam 3½s '63	107½	107⅛	107⅛
3 NY S&W2rfg 5s '37	28½	28¼	28½
5 NY S&W Term 5s '43	59	59	59
19 NY W & Bost4½s '46	5	5	5
18 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
43 Norf Sou 5s '61	17¼	16½	16½
3 Norf&W 4s '96 reg	124¾	122	124¾
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¼	58¾	59¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50½	50½	50½
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	45½	46
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	67¾	67⅝	67¾
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109¼	109½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Or-Wash RRGN 4s '61	107½	107½	107½
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75¾	75¼	75¾
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	60½	60½	60½
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112	111½	112
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Pad&Ill 4½s '55	102½	102½	102½
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
9 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	90	90	90
7 Pen Co 4s '63	104½	104	104
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	100½	100½	100½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103	103¼
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89¼	89½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99	99	99
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98½	98	98
1 Pen RR 4s '43	109½	109½	109½
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92	91¾	92
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	68	68	68
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	71	70½	71
14 Pere Marq 4½s '80	62	61¾	62
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	60	60	60
74 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 PhReadC&I cv 6s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13½	13	13½
18 Phillips Pet 3s 48	110½	110	110½
2 Philippin Ry 4s 37	8	8	8
1 PCCC & SL 5s 75 B	106½	106½	106½
1 PCC & StL 4½s J 64	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100	100	100
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	46	46	46
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	46¼	46¼	46¼
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	74½	74½	74½
46 Por Ri AT 6s 42 unst	86	82½	85
42 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	85⅝	82⅝	85½
37 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	24⅞	24½	24¾
2 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	112½	112½	112½
1 Purity Bk 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
4 Readg 4½s 97 B	70	70	70
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	101½	101½	101½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Republic Steel 4½s61	98⅜	98	98⅜
19 Repphlic Steel 4½s 56	98½	98¼	98¼
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
1 St J & G Isl 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
2 StLPeo&NW5s48	25	25	25
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	16	16	16
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15½	15½	15½
84 St L S F 4½s 78	14¼	14	14
8 StLSF4½78ct st	13¾	13¾	13¾
8 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¾	14½	14½
10 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 St L SW 5s 52	21⅞	21½	21½
11 St L S W rfg 5s 90	13½	13½	13½
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	67	66⅞	67
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 StPaulUnDep 5s '72	116⅝	116½	116⅝
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Schulco 6½s '46B	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
8 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	47	46½	47
21 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅞	6½	6¾
6 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
50 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14½	13½	14½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '50	5	5	5
8 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	4½	4½	4½
106 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¾	97½	97¾
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102	102¼
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48¼	48	48
47 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47⅛	46⅝	46¾
41 So Pac 4½s '69	47¼	46⅝	46⅞
40 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61½	61½	61½
25 So Pac 3¾s '46	54¾	53⅝	53⅞
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
3 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	75	75	75
14 South Ry 6½s '56	84	83½	84
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	79	79
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	90	90	90
32 South Ry gen 4s '56	59⅞	59⅜	596
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
253 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	106¼	106	106
49 Studebarer cv 6s '45	111½	110½	111
1 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106	106	106
1 T R R A St L 4s '53	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	90	89⅞	90
28 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103¼	103½
30 Tex Corp 3s '50	106¾	106½	106⅝
9 Tex & P 1st 4s 2000	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	71½	71½	71½
375 Third Ave aj 5s '60	25½	23¾	25⅜
69 Third Ave 4s '60	62⅞	61¼	62⅜
20 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103½	103½	103½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅜	114¼	114¼
7 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	98	98
8 Un Pac 3½s70	98⅝	98	98
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	76½	76½	76½
20 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅞	88?	88⅝
6 US Steel3¼s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 Un Stockyards 4¼s 51	92½	92½	92½
10 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	104	104	104
5 Util P&L 5½s 47	96½	96½	96½
30 Util P&L 5½s 47st	114	113⅜	114
30 Util P&L 5s 59	114	113⅜	114
4 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	8⅜	8½	8½
5 Wabash 5s 80 D	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 Wabash 5s 76 B	8¾	8½	8¾
8 Wabash 4½s 78C	8½	8½	8½
53 Warner Bros 6s 48	90	90	90
5 Wash Term 3½s45 reg	108½	108½	108½
6 West Shore 4s 2361	49⅝	49½	49½
2 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	101	101	101
6 Wehtn Md 4s 52	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	108½	108½	108½
6 Western Un 5s 51	69¼	69⅛	69¼
2 Wehtern Un 5½s 50	67	67	67
4 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101½	101¼	101½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Wis Con 4e 49	25	24¼	24¾
10 Wis Cen S&D 36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
16 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105¾	105¼	105¼
450 Young S&T cv 4s 48	107⅜	103	103½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	68½	68½	68½
7 Akershus 4s '68	63	63	63
23 Argenine 4s '72 Feb	85	84¾	85
20 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	85	85	85
13 Argentine 4½s '48	95⅞	95½	95½
5 Argentine 4½s '71	90	90	90
17 Australia 4½s '56	75½	75⅜	75½
8 Belgium 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Berl City El 6s '55	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 Brazil 8s '41	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17⅛	17	17
2 Buen A 3¾s '75	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Canada 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Canada 4s '60	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
1 Canada 3¼s '61	88½	88½	88½
94 Canada 3s '67	85½	85½	85½
4 Canada 2½s '45	94¾	94¼	94¼
2 Chile 6s '63	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
14 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33	33	33
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	85	85	85
1 Cuba 5½s '45	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
8 Cuba 4½s '77	62	62	62
1 Cuba 4½s '49	99½	99½	99½
4 Denmark 6s '42	60	59	59
10 Denmark 4½s '62	42	40	40
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '69ext	75	75	75
1 Ger Gov 5½s55	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Ger Govt 7s '49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	42	32	32
3 Ital Cr Cons7s47B	72	72	72
6 Utal Pub Util 7s '52	48½	48	48
7 Italy 7s 1951	63	62¼	62¼
10 Japan 6½s '54	90	90	90
5 Milan City 6½s '52	45	45	45
24 Mex 10 4s asd '45	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Norway 4½s '56	75	75	75
4 Norway 6s '44	95	94½	94½
22 Norway 4¼s '65	72	70¾	71
9 Norway 4s '63	68½	68	68
8 Peru 7s '59	10½	10½	10½
10 Peru 1st 6s '60	10	10	10
1 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Queensld 7s '41	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Queensld 6s '47	86	85	85
11 Rio de Jan 8s '46	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Rome 6½s '52	57½	57¼	57
5 RoumaniaInst7s'59	12½	12½	12½
3 Santa Fe Prov 4s '65	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
11 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	13½	13	13
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	61	61	61
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	64½	64½	64½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 6,387,000; previous day, 4,850,000; week ago, 7,123,500; year ago, 7,450,650; two years ago, 6,654,200; Jan. 1 to date, 456,994,950; year ago, 510,499,775; two years ago, 516,164,555.

Bankers Trust Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers Trust Co. reported deposits as of March 30 totaled $1,174,613,057, compared with $1,116,275,604 at the beginning of the year. Total assets were $1,302,498,810, against $1,245,134,596 three months earlier.

G. E. Orders Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. reported orders received in the first 1940 quarter totaled $97,490,047, an increase of 12 per cent over the $86,882,953 for the like 1939 period.

Heard in Wall Street

Thumb-nail sketch of the recent Follensbee "When, as, and if" incident in this. About 18 months ago Follansbee decided to reorganize. New classes of securities were approved. Brokers began to deal in them for customers. Then the plan was modified. The originally planned securities were never issued. What to do? Some brokers took the thing up with NASDI, which said "Cancel them." Some other brokers took the thing up with the Stock Exchange's Arbitration Committee. It also said "Cancel the whole thing." Only about 35 firms were involved and, it is said, only about $20,000.

"When, as, and if" trading made trouble of the same sort some years ago. At that time some firms were short quite a bit and others long quite a bit, of the stock for customers.

The War and Navy Munitions Board "moral embargo" on the export of strategic commodities from this country has apparently been stretched to include pewter and babbitt on account of their high tin content (up to 90 per cent). This seems to indicate that the re-export of tin itself has been largely dried up by the joint efforts of the Board, the Commodity Exchange, Inc., here, and the trade.

War and Navy's "moral embargo" applies to strategic commodities only, is designed to conserve our supply, and goes for all countries. The word "moral" means "patriotic." On the other hand the State Department's "moral embargo" applies only to such war essentials as molybdenum, 100-octane gasoline, and war planes, and only to countries which bomb civilians. The word "moral" here means "humane."

Extension of the embargo to pewter and babbitt follows the natural expanding lines which such an embargo must take. Next natural step would be to apply it to tin plate.

French officials have denied that there is inter-change of French ore and German coke through Luxembourg.

So far the hearings on the SEC's investment trust regulation bill seem to be a stand-off. The oft-told horror tales of Continental Securities and United Founders are not likely to be appalling so much as palling; one committee member walked out on the hearings and said he was going to find out what the bill was really about.

Nor is the Commission seen likely to get far with such testimony as that about the microscopic watering of the shares of the open-end trusts by the sale of shares somewhat below closing prices during rising markets. As Mr. Traylor seemed to imply, you can't help that very much. That's what the Treasury generally does when it sells a new bond issue and it promptly goes to a premium. It's an odd charge and seems to mean the open-end people are wrong anyway, for if they sold at the day's price and then it went down, that wouldn't be so good either, and if they sold at the minute-to-minute price they would probably run afoul of the at-the-market stabilization rules.

On the other hand the Street has given up its rather fond hope that the investment trust hearings might be turned into an investigation of the SEC. The investment trust people themselves turned thumbs down on that one.

There seems to be some evidence that the skillful German metallurgists might somehow get along even if they were cut off from the Swedish "iron mountain." Use of scrap can be stepped up, the output of the Hermann Göring works increased and improved, and costs cut by the use of virtual slave-labor. Germany, moreover, has acquired new sources in Austria and Silesia; and civilian uses can be cut. H. F.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 8

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.57	$3.58½	$8.2397
Cables	3.57	3.58½	8.2397
France—franc	.0202½	.0203	†
Belgium—belga	.1709	.1704	.1695
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2244	§
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1932	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0072	.0070	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0190x	.0190x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0355x	.0355x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso*†	.2270	.2285	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso ‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5359	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2225	.2225	*
Shanghai—dol	.0606	.0606	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4250	.4262½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8425	.8375	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal

Int'l Paper & Power Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper & Power Company and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $4,893,590, equal after preferred dividend provisions to 14 cents a common share, compared with $124,075, or 13 cents a preferred share, in 1938.

Columbia Broadcasting Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., reported for the 52 weeks ended Dec. 30 last a net profit of $5,001,529, equal to $2.93 a share on the combined Class A and B stocks. For the 52 weeks ended Dec. 31, 1938, the net profit was $3,541,741, or $2.07 a share on the combined Class A and B stocks.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (¼e)	21	21	21
700	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Air Assoc (½)	13	13	13
100	Air Investors	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Ala Gt Sou (8g)	77½	77½	77½
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	96	96	96
3650	Alum Co Am (1e)	186	177½	186
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	118¼	118¼	118¼
400	Alum Ltd (1½e)	107¾	106	107¾
100	Am Cap pf (¼k)	20½	20½	20½
100	Am Centrifugal	⅜	⅜	⅜
2500	Am Cyan B (.60)	39⅞	39¼	39¾
7000	Am Exp Lines (¼e)	19⅜	18	18⅞
800	Am Gas & El (1.60)	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛
100	Am Gen	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Am Hard Rub	18	16½	18
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	17½	17½	17½
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Am Migfl (¼e)	22¾	22	22¾
400	Am Maracaibo	¾	11-16	11-16
100	Am Meter (¾e)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
25	Am Pot & Chem	107½	107½	107½
200	Am Seal-Kap (.12e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1700	Am Superpow	½	7-16	7-16
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
300	Ark Nat Gas	2⅝	2½	2½
700	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅝	2½	2½
1600	Ark Nat Gas pf	8⅛	8	8
30	Ark P & L pf (7)	97¾	97½	97½
400	Asso G & El A	¼	¼	¼
700	Asso G & El pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Atl Birm & Cst pf	68	68	68
60	Atl Cst Line Co (1g)	20½	20½	20½
1100	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Atlas Ply (¼e)	17½	17½	17½
100	Austin Silver M	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Auto V Mach (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
17400	Aviation & Tran	4½	4¼	4⅜
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	23½	23	23½
1800	Baldwin Loco war	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
300	Baldwin Rub (½a)	7½	7½	7½
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
5100	Bath Iron Wks	13	12¾	13
100	Beau Brum'l (.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1300	Beech Airc	7¾	7½	7½
2000	Bell Airc	31½	30½	30½
50	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	121	120	120
400	Bellanca Airc	6⅞	6¾	6¾
400	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Berk & Gay F war	1-32	1-32	1-32
25	Bickfords pf (2½)	39¼	39¼	39¼
100	Birds S Fdy	6½	6½	6½
1200	Bliss (E W)	17½	17	17
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	28	28	28
50	Borne Scrym	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Braz T L&P	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Breeze Corp (½g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3200	Brewst Mach	17	16⅝	16⅝
400	Bridgpt Mach	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Brown F&W	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Brown Rubber	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21	21	21
100	Buf N&EP 1 pf (5)	101¾	101¾	101¾
200	Bunk Hill&S (¼e)	12½	12½	12½
2000	Can Col Airw	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
2000	Can Marconi (.04e)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
600	Carib Syn	1	1	1
100	Carneigie Met	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	100	100	100
800	Carrier Corp	13¾	13¼	13¼
400	Casco Prod (1e)	10⅞	10½	10⅞
100	Catalin Am	3	3	3
25	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	121½	121½	121½
100	Cen & SW Ut	1-16	1-16	1-16
500	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	15	15	15
105	CenNLPow pf (5)	105⅜	104½	104¾
400	Cen St El	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Cen St El 6% pf	2⅛	2	2
100	ChamMWSt (.10e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Chesebrought (4a)	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	Chi Fyex Shaft (5a)	83	83	83
200	Chi Riv & Mch (¼e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
900	Cities Service	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
2100	Cit Svc pf	63¾	61½	63
300	Cit Svc pf B	5½	5¼	5½
20	Cit Svc P & L $6 pf	100	100	100
300	Claude Neon Lts	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Cleve El Illum (2a)	43	43	43
1000	Clev Tract	1	6½	6⅞
100	Club Al Uten	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cockshutt Plow	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Colts P F Arms (2)	80¼	80¼	80¼
200	Colum G&E pf (5)	69¾	69¾	69¾
2000	Colum O & G	2⅛	2	2
50	Comm P&L 1 pf	45	45	45
200	Comm P Svc (.65e)	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
100	Comm Wat Sc	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Cons Mng & S (1a)	33	33	33
100	Cons Ret Strs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Cons Stl Corp	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	95	95	95
500	Cont Roll & Stl	7¾	7½	7½
100	Cooper-Bess	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Copper Range	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Cornuc G Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
14300	Cosden Petro	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
500	Cosden Petro pf	13	12½	12⅞
600	Creole Pet (½a)	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
600	Crocker-Wh El M	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Crown C Pet	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Crown C Int A (½k)	8½	8½	8½
100	Crown Drug (.05e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Darby Pet	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Dayton Rub (¼e)	18⅜	18	18
100	Decca Records (.60)	7	7	7
100	Dejay Strs (.20e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	DetGask&Mfg (½e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Divco Twin Trk	9	9	9
100	Domin Stl & Coal	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Dubilier Cond (.13g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Duke Power (¾e)	77½	77½	77½
100	Ruro-Test	2	2	2
200	Duval Tex Sul	7½	7⅜	7⅜
700	Eagle Pich Ld	11⅞	11½	11½
400	East Gas & F	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	East G&F 6 pf	23⅞	23¼	23¼
100	EastG&Fprpf(1⅛k)	53½	53½	53½
25	East Sta pf A	16	16	16
300	EasyWashMB(⅛e)	4	4	4
1400	Eisler Elec	2⅝	2½	2½
6700	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	72¼	71¾	71¾
400	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	64	63¾	63¾
50	El P&L 2 pf A	17	17	17
200	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1	1
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¼e)	29½	29½	29½
200	Equity Corp	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Esquire Inc	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Fairchild Av	11⅛	11	11
2000	Fairchild E&Air	5¾	5½	5½
300	Fanny Farm	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
3700	Fansteel Met	15⅛	15	15⅛
100	Fedders Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Fidelio Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Fla P&L $7 pf	110	110	110
100	Ford M Can A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ford Mot Ltd	3⅛	3⅛	3
100	Fruehauf Tra	29½	29½	29½
100	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Gen Firepfg	16¾	16½	16½
400	Gen Invest war	1-32	1-64	1-64
70	Gen Out Adv pf	87½	87½	87½
40	Gen Pub S	40½	40¼	40½
10	Gen Share pf	81	81	81
50	Gladding McBean	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	Glen Ald Coal	6	7⅞	7¾
300	Gorh Inc A	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Gt Atl&P nv (3½e)	108½	107½	108½
250	Gt Nor Pap (½e)	42	41½	41½
200	Greenf T & D	9¼	9¼	9¼
2900	Grum Airc E	21⅜	21	21
1000	Gulf Oil (1)	37½	37¼	37¼
1400	Hall Lamp (.60e)	13¾	13¼	13¼
100	Harvard Brew (.05e)	2	2	2
100	Hazeltine (3)	29	29	29
100	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
200	Hecla Min (.10e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Helena Rubin(¾e)	12½	12	12
300	Helena Rub A (1)	10¾	10½	10½
50	Heller pf xw (1¾)	26	26	26
300	Hewitt Rub (¼e)	13	12¾	13
1350	Heyden Chem (2a)	91	85	90¾
300	Holling Gold (.65a)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Horn & Hard (2)	35½	35¼	35¼
100	HubbelH() (1.60)	19	19	19
200	Hum-Ross F (.15e)	5	5	5
100	Huyler's pf st	9	9	9
100	Hygrade Fd	2¾	2¾	2¾
450	Hygrade Sylv (⅝e)	46½	45½	46½
1300	Ill Iowa P div ct	6	5⅞	6
400	Ill Iowa Pow pf	28⅜	28	28⅜
500	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	11¼	11	11
200	Ind Pipe L(.10e)	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
60	Ind Svc 7% pf	21⅞	20½	20⅞
20	Indpls P&L pf(6½)	111½	111½	111½
200	Inc Cig Mch(2)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Int yd-El pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Int Indust(.10g)	1½	1½	1½
3800	Int Pap&Pow war	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Int Petrol(1½a)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Int Prod	5	5	5
100	Int S Raz B	11	11	11
100	Int S Raz B	11	11	11
100	Int Util A	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
300	Int Vitamin(.30)	3½	3½	3½
600	Int Home Eq(½)	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
400	Irving Air Ch(1)	16	15½	15⅝
100	Jacobs(F. L.)	2½	2½	2½
200	Jeannette Gla	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	JerCP&L5½spf5½	95	95	95
20	Jer CP&L 7pf(7)	108½	108½	108½
70	Jer CP&L 6pf(6)	100	99¾	99¾
1000	Jones & Lau Stl	27⅛	32	32
100	Kingston Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Kirby Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60	Koppers Co pf (6)	88½	88⅜	88½
100	Krueger Brew (½) xd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Lake Shore M (½e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Lang Un Bak A (2)	15¼	15¼	15¼
500	Lehigh C&N	2½	2½	2½
200	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
50	Line Material	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
50	Linton pf (1½)	21	21	21
500	Lit Bros	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1100	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
400	Long Is Ltg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Long Is L pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
150	Long Is L pf B	41½	41	41¼
100	Loudon Pack	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Louis L&E (.10e)	6¼	6	6¼
10	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
700	Majestic Rad & T	⅛	¼	⅛
100	Mangel Strs	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Massey-Harris	4¼	4¼	4¼
650	Master Elec (.60e)	36	34	36
100	McWill Dredg	8¼	8¼	8¼
60	Mead John (3a)	169½	168	169½
200	Mer&M Sec A(.10e)xd	3½	3½	3½
100	Merritt-C & S	4	4	4
10	Metal Tex pt pf (3¼)	40	40	40
50	Mich Stl Tube (.15e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Mid St P Avtc (.63e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Mid St P Bvtc (.10e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3200	Molybdenum (¼e)	7¼	7	7¼
100	Montr LH&P (1½)	23½	23½	23½
200	Mt City Cop	4	4	4
300	Mount Prod (.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Mount Sta Pow	21½	21	21½
50	Muskeg P Ring (.35e)	16½	16½	16½
1000	Nat Auto Fib (.40e)	10¼	10	10
900	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	½	⅝
10	Nat Brew (2)	28	28	28
100	Nat City Lines (¼e)	16	16	16
300	Nat Cont (.20e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900	Nat Fuel G (1)	12½	12⅜	12½
300	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	43	42½	42½
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	95½	95	95½
50	Nat Stl Car (2)	50	50	50
100	Nat Trans (.85g)	11¼	11¼	11¼

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon	Sat
Advances	380	403
Declines	271	131
Unchanged	208	180
Total issues	859	714

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	12 Util
Net change			
Today's close			
Saturday's close	151.10	32.08	25.92
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Nem Corp new wi	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	NEPA 6% pf (3k)	70¾	70¾	70¾
100	N H Clock	6	6	6
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	14½	14½	14½
150	N J Zinc (½e)	61¾	61½	61¾
100	NY & Hon Ros (¾e)	20½	20½	20½
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	116½	116½	116½
1100	NY Shipbd Id sh	18⅞	18	18
3700	Niag Hud Pow	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	91	91	91
60	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	85½	85½	85½
200	Niag Sh Md B (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	64½	64	64
600	Nipissing Mns	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Noma Elec	4½	4½	4½
3200	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Nor Am L&P pf	99	98	98½
100	Nor Am Ray A (½e)	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Nor Am Ray B (½e)	25⅝	26⅜	26⅝
100	Nor Pipe L (.3Cg)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Nor Sta Pw A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
150	Ohio Brass B (½e)	24	23⅞	23⅞
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110	110	110
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	114¾	114¾	114¾
25	Ohio P S pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49	49	49
2900	Oldetyme Dist	2½	2⅜	2½
300	Pac G&E 6 jf (1½)	34⅝	34½	34½
1600	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
50	Parker Pen (½e)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	Prkersbrg R&R	9¼	9	9
100	Pender Gr B	15	15	15
100	Penn Mex Fuel	⅜	⅜	⅜
2500	Pennroad	2⅛	2	2
3200	Pa-Cent Airl	19½	19⅛	19¼
200	Pa Gas & El A	2	2	2
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	112	112	112
25	Pa Salt (2e)	175	175	175
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	69¼	69¼	69¼
125	Pepperell (3e)	78½	78	78½
100	Pharis T&R (.15e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
35	Phila Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Phillips Pkg	5¾	5¾	5¾
7700	Phoenix Sec	15	14½	14⅞
200	Phoen Sec pf	45¾	45¼	45¾
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
110	Pitts&Lake E (3½g)	58	58	58
200	Pitts Forg(¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Pitts Metalu (¼e)	13	13	13
200	Pitts lP Gl (1e)	103	102⅞	102⅞
200	Polaris Mng	1	1	1
200	Potrero Sug	¾	⅝	⅝
100	Pratt & Lam (½e)	24¼	24¼	24¼
400	Premier Gld (.12)	1	1	1
100	Presset Met (¼e)	9	9	9
400	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Prud Inve	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
50	Prud Investpf (6)	102	102	102
20	P S Sclo 6 pf (6)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
150	P S Ind $7 pr pf	99¾	99	99
50	P S Ind $6 pf	52¾	52	52¾
60	P S Okla 7 pl pf (7)	110	110	110
25	P Sd P&L $pf (1¼k)	81½	81½	81½
100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	26½	26½	26½
400	Pug Sd P&T (½e)	16¼	16	16¼
80	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150⅛	150	150
50	Quebec Pow (1)	12	12	12
75	Rwy &tLgt Sec (.30g)	10	10	10
7700	Republiv Avia	6¾	6½	6⅝
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	19⅛	19	19
100	Richmond Rad	2½	2½	2½
100	Roch G&E pf D (6)	104½	104½	104½
100	Root Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Russeks F Ave	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Rustless I&S (.15e)	14⅞	14¾	14¾
50	Rustl I&S cvpf(2½)	48	48	48
200	Ryan Cons Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	St Regis Pap	3	3	3
50	St Regis Pap pf	71	71	71
200	Salt Dome Oil	6⅜	6	6
1500	Samson Unit	⅜	½	½
100	Schiff Co (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Scovill Mfg (¼e)	29¾	29½	29½
100	Scullin Stl	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Scullin Stl War	⅞	⅞	⅞
1600	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
150	Sel Ind pr (5½)	59	59	59
1200	Sentry S Con	1	⅞	1
700	Shat-Denn	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
100	Shaw W&P (.90)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
250	Sherwin-Wms (¾e)	99¾	99	99
4100	Simmons Har & Pt	4⅜	4	4
20	Singer Mfg (6)	148	146½	146½
200	Solar Mfg	1⅝	1½	1½
400	Sonotone (.05e)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	So Pen Oil (1½)	40	40	40
20	So Col Pow pf (1k)	68¼	68¼	68¼
1400	Sou Pipe L (¼e)	9⅞	8¾	9¾
100	Sou Union Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Southl Royal (.05e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Spalding	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	StandCap&S (1.60)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	23	22½	22½
300	St Oil Ohio (1)	37½	37	37
400	St Pow&L B	⅛	⅜	⅛
50	St Pow & L pf	26	26	26
200	Stand Prod (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1000	Stand-Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Stand Stl Sprg (½e)	35½	35½	35½
700	Starrett Corp vtc	1	⅞	1
100	Stien (A) & Co (1)	14	14	14
100	Ster Br Strs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1000	Sterl Al Prod	9⅛	9	9
400	Sterl Brew	2	2	2
200	Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Stetson (JB)	4½	4½	4½
150	Stroock & Co	10⅜	10	10⅜
40	Sun Ray Drug (.40e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Sunray O cvpf (2¾)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
100	Tampa El (2.24)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
300	Technicolor	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
1550	Thew Shovel	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
500	Tilo Roof (.55a)	15	14⅞	15
100	Tob Prod Exp (.40g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Todd Shipyds (¾e)	70	69¾	70
100	Trans-Lux (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
400	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Tubize Chat	9¾	9½	9¾
50	Tub Chat A	37	37	37
100	Tung-Sol Lam	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	TungSolL pf (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
18200	Udylite Corp (.10e)	5½	5	5⅛
100	Ulen&Co pf A	⅝	⅝	⅝
1200	Unexcelled Mfg	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
600	Un Prem FS (1)	19⅝	19	19⅝
1400	UnitAirc Pr (.10e)	11¼	11	11
5800	Un Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Unit Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Unit Gas pf(2¼k)	108	107½	107½
1900	Un Lt&PowA	⅜	¾	⅜
800	UnitLt&Pow B	⅜	¾	⅜
1900	Unit Lt&P pf	39	38⅛	38⅛
375	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	75	74⅜	74⅜
100	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43½	43⅜	43½
400	Unit Specitls	7⅛	7	7⅛
125	US&I Sec pf (1¼k)	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜
1400	U S Foil B	6¾	6⅝	6¾
600	U S Lines pf	4¾	4½	4½
700	U S Plywood (.60e)	27	26¾	27
350	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	34	33¾	33¾
100	U S Radiator	2	2	2
200	U S Rub Recl	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2300	Unit WaWll Pap	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	United Stores	¼	¼	¼
500	Univ Corp vtc	6	5¾	5⅞
1400	Univ Prod (.40e)	23⅞	23	23¼
400	Utah-Idaho Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Utah P&L pf (2⅛k)	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Util P&L pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Valspar pf (1k)	28	27¾	27¾
650	VanNorm MT (.40e)	28½	27¾	28½
400	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	76	76	76
400	Waco Airc	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Wagner Bak vtc (¼e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Wentwth Mfg	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	West Va C&C	2	2	2
400	West Air Exp	7½	7⅜	7⅜
10	West Md 1 pf	56	56	56
30	Wisc P&L pf (1¾k)	111½	110½	111½
100	Wolverine Port Cem	4	4	4
200	Wolverine T (.10e)	7	6⅞	6⅞
1000	Woolwth Ltd (.317e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

Total stock sales today, 280,000 shares; year ago, 271,230 shares.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.03⅞	1.04¾	1.03⅝	1.04¼	1.04¼
July	1.03	1.03½	1.02¼	1.03	1.03⅛
Sept.	1.03	1.03⅜	1.02¼	1.02⅞	1.03⅛
Corn					
May	.56¾	.57⅛	.56⅝	.57⅛	.57
July	.58⅛	.58¼	.58	.58⅛	.58¼
Sept.	.59⅛	.59¼	.59	.59¼	.59⅜
Oats					
May	.40½	.41	.40⅜	.41	.40⅝
July	.36⅛	.36⅝	.36⅛	.36½	.36⅜
Sept.	.32¾	.33⅛	.32⅝	.33	.32⅞
Soy Beans					
May	1.07¼	1.07½	1.06¾	1.07	1.07½
July	-.04⅝	1.04⅝	1.04	1.04	1.04½
Oct.	.92¼	.92¼	.92⅛	.92¼	.92
Rye					
May	.65¼	.65⅞	.65⅛	.65⅝	.65½
July	.66½	.67⅜	.66½	.67	.67¾
Sept.	.67⅝	.68⅛	.66⅝	.67⅞	.67¾
Lard					
May	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.82	5.77
July	6.02	6.07	6.00	6.02	5.97
Sept	6.25	6.27	6.20	6.22	6.20
Oct.	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.27

Cotton

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.65	10.68	10.61	10.67	10.63
July	10.43	10.45	10.39	10.45	10.38
Oct. (new)	9.89	9.89	9.84	9.89	9.87
Dec. (new)	9.73	9.75	9.69	9.75	9.70

Spots 10.88, nominal.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	7.79	7.87	7.79	7.82	7.78
July	7.85	7.92	7.84	7.87	7.83
Oct	7.64	7.72	7.64	7.67	7.61
Jan.	7.54	7.59	7.54	7.56	7.50

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. May No. 3	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.86
Wld May No. 4	1.46½	1.46½	1.45½	1.45½	1.46½
Wld Jly No. 4	1.47	1.47	1.46½	1.46½	1.47

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	94.8	95.0	94.7	74.8	94.8
July	93.7	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.5
Oct	93.5	93.5	93.0	93.0	93.1

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.50	18.57	18.42	18.42	18.42
July	17.92	17.96	17.82	17.82	17.87

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.85	13.98	13.81	13.85	13.80
Sept.	14.08	14.22	14.03	14.10	14.02
Dec.	14.38	14.38	14.38	14.38	14.24

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				10.15b	10.15b
Sept	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.51	5.51	5.47	5.47	5.50
Sept.	5.66	5.66	5.62	5.62	5.65

Federated Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Federated Department Stores, Inc., for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 showed net income of $3,340,224, equal to $3.10 a common share, against $2,756,223, or $2.45 a share in the previous fiscal year. The company controls stores in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Columbus, Ohio, and Cincinnati.

N. Y. Central Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the largest railroad equipment orders placed so far in 1940 was announced by New York Central Railroad, involving $10,000,000 of spending for locomotives and freight cars

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
7 Ala Pow 5s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Ala Pow 4½s '67	103¼	103	103¼
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
3 Appal El Pow 4s '63	108½	108½	108½
1 Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	127¼	127¼	127¼
11 Ark P&L 5s '56	106	105½	105¾
16 As Elec 4½s '53	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
10 As G&E 5s '50	17⅜	17	17⅜
1 As G&E 5½s '77	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 As G&E 5s '68	17⅜	17	17
12 As G&E 4½s '49	17	17	17
4 As T&T 5½s '55 A	72	70	71¾
2 Avery&Sons5s'47 ww	105	105	105
2 Avery&Sons5'47 xw	98¼	98¼	98¼
40 Baldw L 6s '50	114¾	114	114
2 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	112⅛	111⅞	111⅞
1 Bell Tel Can 5s 60 C	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
8 Birm El 4½s 68	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Birm Gas 5s 69	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Broad Riv P 5s 54	102C	102⅞	102⅞
1 Can Nor P 5s 53	96½	96½	96½
5 Can Pac 6s 42	79½	78¾	78¾
14 Caro P&L 5s 56	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3 Cen Pow 5s 57 D	101	101	101
22 Cen St El 5½s 54	39	38¾	38⅞
16 Cen St El 5s 48	38¼	38¼	38¼
22 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	83	82½	82½
1 Chi&Ill Mid 4½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	91	91	91
10 CitiesSer 5s 69	73¼	73	73¼
10 Cities Ser 5s 66	75⅜	75	75⅜
4 CitiesSer 5s 58	73¼	73	73¼
32 Cities2Ser 5s 50	74	73⅜	73½
15 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	88⅞	88½	88⅞
11 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	88⅞	88	88
5 Commun P&L 5s 57	96	95¼	95¼
1 Con2GEL Ba 3¼s 71	110½	110½	110½
4 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	88¼	88	88
18 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	96⅜	96	96
15 Det Int Br 6½s 52	6⅞	6½	6½
23 East G&F 4s '56 A	84	83⅝	83⅝
5 Edison El Illum3½s'65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15 Elec P&L 5s 2030	83½	82	83
4 Empire Dis E 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Fla P&L 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Gen Bronze 6s '40	84¼	84	84¼
6 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	99⅜	99¼	99¼
7 Geo Pow 5s '67	106	106	106
14 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	73⅞	73	37¼
5 Grand Trunk 4s '50	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
7 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	37	36½	36⅞
1 Hous Gulf G 6½s '43	103	103	103
10 Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	79½	78½	79½
1 Hygrade F 6s '49 B	79	79	79
1 Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
23 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	104½	104⅜	104½
6 Ill Pow & L 6s '53	107½	107⅜	107½
15 Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	106¼	106	106¼
6 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	99¼	99	99
5 Ind Svc 5s '50	70¼	69¾	69¾
5 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	70	69	70
9 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	78½	75½	78½
2 Indnapls P&L 3¾s '63	106	106	106
8 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	40½	40	40
8 Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	38½	38	38
11 Inters Pow 6s '52	49¼	49	49
13 Inters Pow 5s '57	68½	68⅛	68½
6 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Jer Cen P&L 4½s '61C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	102½	102½	102½
3 Lake Sup DP 3½s '66 A	108	108	108
2 Lou P&L 5s '57	108	108	108
200 Midland Val 5s '43	67½	67½	67½
13 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	104½	104	104½
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	104⅛	104	104
11 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
23 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	107¾	107½	107½
3 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	110¼	110	110
12 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	82½	82¼	82¼
8 N Eng G&E 5s '50	69⅜	69⅛	69⅛
4 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	100⅛	100	100⅛
6 N Eng Pow 5s '48	98½	98¼	98¼
5 Nor Am L&P5½s'56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2 No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	105½	105½	105½
3 Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	47¼	47	47
3 Ogden Gas 5s '45	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	109½	109⅜	109⅜
18 Pac P&L 5s 55	95½	95	95½
22 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104⅜	104	104
1 Pen El 4s 71 F	105	105	105
1 Pen-Oh Ed 6s 50	109	109	109
3 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	97½	97½	97½
29 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61 D	99	98½	99
2 Phila El P 5½s 72	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Portland G&C 5s 4A0	93	93	93
2 Portland2GSC 5s 40 ct	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Pow CorCan4½s59B	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	155	154¾	155
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	97¾	97⅛	97¼
5 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	95¼	95	95¼
5 PugSdP&L4½s50D	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Sofe Har W 4½s '79	109	109	109
1 Scullin Stl 3s '51	69	69	69
4 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 SEP&L 5s 2025 A	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
4 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109¾	109½	109½
5 So'west A Tel5s'61A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Spalding 5s '89	60	60	60
6 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	69	69	69
8 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	69	69	69
14 Stand G&E 6s '51	69½	69	69
42 Stand G&E 6s '57	69	68¾	69
29 Stand G&E 6s '66	69¼	68½	68½
9 Stand P&L 6s '57	68¾	68½	68½
8 Starett Corp 5s '50	18¾	18¾	18¾
16 Tex El S 5s '60	106	105½	105½
1 Tex P&L 5s '56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Tide WatP 5s '79a	100¾	100¼	100⅝
18 Twin CRT5½s'52a	67	66¾	67
2 Unit L&P 6½s'74	87	86½	87
26 Un L&P 6s'75	86⅝	85½	86⅛
2 Unit L&P 5½s'59	110	110	110
30 Un L&Ry 5½s'52	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Un L&Ry 6s'52a	116	116	116
2 Unit L&Ry 6s '73 A	84	83½	83½
3 Utah P&L 4½s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	101	101	101
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 West Pa Tract 5s '60	115¼	115¼	115
1 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 York Rys 5s '47 st	97½	97½	97½

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1300 ILsarco Hyd El 7s'52	47	45¼	47
1 Lima Peru 6½s'58	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4 Pied Hy-El 6½s'60A	48¼	48	48
11 Unit El Svc 7s '56	41½	40	40

Total bond sales today (est.) 1,200,000; year ago, 1,683,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

U. S. Steel, Texas Corp. Plan Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Two of the nation's biggest industrial concerns—the United States Steel Corp. and the Texas Corp. have made plans to tap overflowing pools of idle money and shave interest costs on outstanding debts.

The decision of these two front-rank companies to undertake refunding operations was greeted in some bond circles as a forerunner of other extensive new financing projects in what may become the heaviest run of public offerings since 1936 and early 1937.

Much Idle Money

A record supply of idle money, increased in recent months by big gold shipments and capital transfers from Europe and Canada, have put high-grade investments at premiums, bond men said. A rise in bond prices lately also was cited as an influence in the wider reopening of the capital market.

Directors of Texas Corp., nationwide oil marketing organization, with extensive producing properties, voted to repay $60,000,000 in 3½ per cent debentures, due 1951, and to issue a like amount of new debentures maturing in not less than 20 years.

United States Steel, it was disclosed, studied details of a proposed issue to raise funds for repayment of its 3¼ per cent debentures.

Public Offerings

Out of an original issue of $100,000,000 sold in 1938 to provide money for paying off bank loans and carrying on a plant modernization program, there were outstanding at the close of 1939 $95,140,500.

A spokesman for the corporation said the new financing probably would be a public offering to take advantage of the opportunity in the security markets to obtain money at a lower interest cost than the 3¼ per cent coupon.

The bonds, maturing in 1948, are redeemable on any interest date on 30 days notice or any other date on 60 days notice at 103 through June 1, 1941. The bonds were quoted as high as 106⅝ on the stock exchange this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	1249	13.29
Affiliated F Inc	3.62	3.96
Amerex Hold	17.00	18.50
Am Business Shrs	3.24	3.57
Am Gen Equip Inc	.35	.39
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	16.19	17.41
British Type Inv	.19	.25
Broad St Inv	25.06	27.09
Bullock Fund	14.125	15.50
Can Inv Fund	3.25	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	25.80	27.74
Chain St Inv	18.41	19.62
Dividend Shrs	1.26	1.37
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.22	19.37
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.00	12.89
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.25	25.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.50	20.99
Fund Investors Inc	18.21	19.79
Gen Capital	31.51	33.88
Gen Investors Tr	5.07	5.53
Incorp Investors Tr	16.43	17.67
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.40	36.40
Maryland Fund	4.25	5.40
Mass Invest Tr	21.24	22.84
Mutual Invest	11.18	12.27
Nation Wide Voting	1.29	1.42
New England Fund	12.96	13.97
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.125	20.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.43	.48
Putnam Fund	14.04	15.02
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.60	8.75
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	10.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	99.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	4.71	5.27
Scudder S&C	86.12	87.86
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.89	16.84
Stand Util Inc	.48	.53
State Street Invest	73.50	76.25
Supervised Shares	10.30	11.20
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.87	.97
US El Lt&P Voting	1.04	...
Wellington Fund	14.66	16.11
World Investment Tr	3.7	4.18
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.875	5.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.92	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.08	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.62	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.91	...
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.54	...
Diversified Tr C	3.90	...
Diversified Tr D	6.00	6.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.15	4.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.23	6.02
Nation Wide Sec	3.93	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.875	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.37	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.98	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.92	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.70	...
Repres Tr Shrs	10.65	11.15
Super of Am Tr AA	2.63	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.00	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.35	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.375	2.25
First Boston Corp	17.50	19.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	27.10	29.62	S-1	26.37	28.88
B-2	21.58	23.69	S-2	14.25	15.67
B-3	14.46	15.89	S-3	10.51	11.63
B-4	6.72	7.41	S-4	4.28	4.82
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.13	16.60	K-2	10.40	11.46

Boston Stocks

April 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Am Pneu pf	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
8.75	Bos & Albany	86	85½	86	85⅞
8.00	Bos Edison	144	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	48	48	47¾
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	20	19½	20	19¾
..	B&M pr pf	9	8⅛	9	8⅛
..	B&M C pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
..	B&M st A pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
..	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
..	East G&Fuel	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	East G&F pf	24	24	24	24
4.50c	East G&F pr pf	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	53½
..	E Mass St Ry	66c	65c	65c	70c
..	E M SR 1st pf	62	62	62	62
..	E M SR pf B	12	12	12	12½
..	East Mass adj	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
1.00	Employers Gr	26	25¾	26	25⅞
2.50	First Nat Sts	44¼	44⅛	44¼	45⅛
..	Maine Cent pf	23	22	22	21
..	Mass Util As	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6.50	NE Tel&Tel	131½	131½	131½	132½
..	North Butte	55c	52c	52c	53c
..	Old Colony	60c	50c	60c	50c
..	Old Col ctf dep	12c	12c	12c	12c
..	Old Dominion	32c	32c	32c	22c
..	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
.40	Shawmut Assoc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1.00b	Un Tw Drill	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
2.50b	Un Sh M	75¼	74⅜	74⅜	74⅝
1.50	Un Sh M pf	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝
..	Utah M&T	47c	46c	46c	47c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

May Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—May Department Stores Company and wholly owned subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 net profit of $4,402,894, equal to $3.58 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,809,877, or $3.09 a share in the preceding year. The company operates department stores in Baltimore, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Akron.

Lyon Does Share in War With Business as Usual

Paris . . . the war . . . these are not all of France. From provinces and cities often unreported in the news, the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor rounds out the picture of France today. This is the sixth article in his series.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYON—"Lyon opposed the Revolution, Lyon is no more." This was the brief and ominous message of a representative of the Convention, France's revolutionary terrorist dictatorship of 1793, who was commissioned to put down an insurrection in Lyon.

But history has disproved this stern judgment. Scars that Lyon and other French towns received during the stormy years of the Revolution have long healed. The present-day citizen of Lyon can walk into a book shop and buy one of the several volumes of a work by the scholarly Mayor of Lyon and President of the Chamber of Deputies, Edouard Herriot, entitled "Lyon N'est Plus," a historical reconstruction of the years of Revolution.

With a population of 570,000, Lyon is the third City in France and if one adds the inhabitants of the industrial suburbs of the City it can almost challenge Marseille, the Mediterranean port which follows after Paris in size. And Lyon gives an excellent object lesson in carrying on, despite the dislocations and future uncertainties of war.

Business As Usual

The people of Lyon are traditionally rather cold, phlegmatic, unemotional, especially if measured by French standards. These qualities stand them in good stead at present, when the war is still a war of nerves, rather than of airplanes, bombs, and shells. There was some evacuation from the City at the beginning of the war, but, except for a few children, this process has been reversed and Lyon is going about its business with no signs of war agitation and alarms.

The best proof of Lyon's imperturbable spirit is the impressive layout of buildings for its annual Fair, which is to take place from April 13 until April 21. Preparations for this event have gone ahead just as if there were no war. Promoters of the Fair and the Lyon business community generally consider that by keeping up business and employment and stimulating sales of French products abroad they are performing a useful national service.

The Fair of Lyon, one of France's great annual commercial events, has survived vicissitudes that might have discouraged a less determined community. It was first held in 1916, when guns were booming at Verdun. So this will be the fourth time when the Fair is being held in time of war. The three preceding Fairs, however, took place under somewhat discouraging circumstances. In 1937 there was a flood of the River Rhone, on the banks of which the Fair buildings are built, and spring, both in 1938 and 1939, was a time of anxious war alarms.

Economic Warfare

The Grand Palace of the Fair, one of the most desired locations for exhibitions, is over a quarter of a mile long and the buildings set apart for the exhibition of motor vehicles and of food products are impressive in size and convenient arrangements. Some three thousand exhibitions are expected, and it is hoped to attract buyers from Great Britain and from many European neutral countries, such as Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and the Balkans. Sales of French goods and food products abroad are considered a means of economic warfare, inasmuch as they often divert buying power from German competing goods.

Lyon is traditionally associated with the French silk trade and silk probably gives employment to more people than any other single industry. It has been definitely declining in recent years, however, partly because of the competition from rayon, partly because the price of Japanese silk has taken an upward turn, while the cultivation of silk in France has decreased.

By way of compensation, the metropolis of Southeastern France has developed chemical and motor factories which are working at full speed in response to war demands.

Lyon is a solid middle-class town, without aristicratic tinsel and glitter, but with a nation-wide reputation, even in France, for good food. It likes to consider itself the gastronomic capital of France, and is conveniently located in the midst of an agricultural area, which is rich in some of the finer breeds of cattle, poultry, and cheese. New rationing restructions are cramping the gourmand's style on every hand. But such appetizing introductions to a meal as oysters and snails are not yet restricted; and one can still do well under a regime that permits a meal to consist of soup or hors d'oeuvres, fish, meat or poultry, and desert.

Incidentally, there is no better way to learn the reason for steadily increasing rationing restrictions, which are expected to culminate in the issue of regular ration cards, than to talk with French farmers. One genial vinegrower, whom I met in the office of the Agricultural Syndicate (a farmers' union) in Lyon, outlined the situation as follows:

"French agriculture is, by and large, a very individualistic affair. We have no great stretches of wheatland, where machinery can replace human hands. Many of our crops, vineyards, olive groves, orchards, vegetable gardens, are specialized in character and require the eye of the owner. Naturally, we have been hard hit by a mobilization that has swept the countryside clear of the strongest men.

The Government and military authorities are trying to help agriculture by granting long leaves to peasants of the older recruit classes. But the leaves are not always given to the men who are most needed, and they are not always granted at the right time. You cannot expect the colonel of a regiment to know just when the men under his command, coming from different parts of France, have to put in the most labor on their special crops."

Shortage of working hands was a cry which one heard on every hand. Any stray Spanish refugees, youths or women, were eagerly snapped up as farm laborers. There were hopes that laborers would arrive from Indo-China and from France's African colonies. But, in the meantime, the burden of French agriculture lies largely on the women, elderly men, and boys; and it is not surprising that this burden has proved heavy and that definite declines have been registered in the sown area and in the yield of autumn crops. Unseasonable frosts in the coldest winter of the last two decades have inflicted further damage.

In the Lyon area and in other parts of France one found some efforts at co-operative self-help. Families which have not been so hard hit by the mobilization were helping, in working hands and farm animals, their less-fortunate neighbors at lower than market prices. But the large-scale requisitioning of horses, as well as of men, the drafting into national armies of Polish and Czech farm laborers, the drain of some of the younger men for the munitions factories—all these factors have created for French agriculture what might almost be called a state of permanent crisis.

A farm newspaper, published in Lyon, gave the following grave and serious New Year message to readers:

"It is not without disquiet, not even without anxiety that a farmer looks forward to this year 1940. How can one draw from this good French earth the harvests which it can give and which are indispensable for the supply of the country? How can one preserve many enterprises where the chief and the executives are lacking, just the workers, in other words, who are indispensable, when, moreover, the farm has been deprived of horses and compelled to yield a number of heads of cattle?"

France's first line of defense, in the present war, consists of the 4,000,000 soldiers in arms, more or less, who are in front of, on, or behind the Maginot Line, in Syria, and in various colonial posts. The second line of defense is composed of some 2,000,000 munitions workers. Third line, madeup of farmers, food producers of the country, has received less care and attention than the other two. This third line, however, needs all the help the Government can give it, if the great natural asset to the Franco-British cause of French virtual self-sufficiency in food is to be conserved.

Signal of Distress?

Drawn by John A. May

Sweater at the Masthead

"Our wind indicator?—Oh, yes, the wing commander's auntie knitted it for the cold weather."

Click Click of British Needles Keep Fighting Men in Woolies

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Authorities here are taking the measure of Britain's wartime knitting.

That is what the industrious kniters themselves are doing, no doubt—except those responsible for microscopic socks, 14-foot scarves, waist-length Balaklava helmets and the other bizarre productions that have caused some concern, not to mention merriment, at centers for distribution of homemade comforts to the fighting forces.

So unremitting has been the click click of the nimble needles throughout the land, plied by men and boys, as well as women and girls, that the Nation's large prewar stocks of wool are proving inadequate to meet the unprecedented demand. Manufacturers have had, for a time, to ration supplies. They say they could dispose of 10 times the wool available.

This shortage gives extra significance to efforts of what you might term the De-Knitting Corps. Attached to Comfort Distribution headquarters, this service is engaged in reclamation work upon a relatively small but very entertaining proportion of the offerings sent along by busy - fingered patriots who have put all they know (and sometimes a bit more besides) into the fashioning of woollies for the services.

Cosy for Sextant

The De-Knitting Corps will cheerfully break down an over-ambitious sea-boot stocking and reassemble it in the form of, say, two sweaters and a cosy for the captain's sextant.

This may seem like spinning a long yarn. But you should see some of the more remarkable contributions that have passed through the hands of the de-knitters of the Navy League, an organization which receives and sends out some 15,000 knitted items a month.

Some of this knitwear sailors do knotwear. Emphatically. Baby-blue bedsocks, for example; little woolen helmets so abbreviated they scarcely descend to the ears; and vast woolen helmets so large that they could almost be buttoned around the waist.

Then, too, the Navy League has to cope with artistically tasseled nightcaps, pink kneecap covers, and other colorful outbursts of imagination.

"The commonest error, however," to quote the words of Lady Fremantle, head of the Navy League's de-knitting crew, "is, in socks, the tendency to make the feet too short, while sea-boot stockings are either all legs and no feet, or all feet and no legs."

Turning the Heel

Perhaps, in some cases, this is due to a policy of procrastination in the difficult matter of "turning the heel." The classic example in this connection, of course, is afforded by the enthusiastic lady who set out to make a pair of football stockings for her young nephew and, unable either to turn the heel or to stop knitting, went on and on until kind friends advised her to forget the whole thing and send the finished sock to the Zoological Gardens for use as a winter collar for the giraffe.

In order to harness the wayward knitting power exemplified by some of the more curious contributions to the Navy League comforts supply, Lady Fremantle and her helpers are conducting, so to speak, a correspondence course. They report a spectacular rise in the standard of the knitting since they took to supplying needle wielders with full directions and standard measurements. Hints as to color have been indicated, too. As may be inferred from the fact that several contributions were dispatched right away as "properties" for amateur theatrical shows on the bigger ships.

However, the Navy is appreciative of the generosity, sacrifice, and industry of all the knitters who have responded to the call, and Admiral Munro, in charge of the Royal Naval War Comforts Committee, has written a letter of appreciation to every one of the indefatigable purl-and-plain artists.

To an interviewer he remarked, "The goods, I understand, are all shipshape." Which we take to be no allusion to the garments constructed by those knitters who appear, from the results of their labor, to imagine that sailors are all shipshape, too.

Over-adopted Ships

Even before the various comforts committees set about coordinating the public's wool-working activities, individual knitters had perceived that it was not good to work entirely on the knit-or-miss plan. Therefore, groups of needle folk would "adopt" vessels or units. The snag here was that a unit or vessel might get over-adopted.

Such a thing did happen in the case of 20 wondering sailormen, the crew of a naval trawler, adopted simultaneously in several quarters. No sooner had they been equipped with complete woolly outfits than a fresh issue arrived. And after that another. Followed by another.

Admiral Munro, who tells of this incident, points with it the moral to anyone knitting for the Navy, "Ask the Admiralty first." Not just to avoid duplication of supplies but also because, he says, "there is always the danger that the selected ship may be on a station where a woolen jersey would be no 'comfort.'"

Britain's Army 'Now Ready'

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Evening Standard of April 6 expressed concern over an interview in which Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, declared "Thank goodness we were not attacked during these first seven months" of the war.

"I tremble to think," said Sir Edmund, "what would have happened." He added that the British Army now was ready for anything Germany might start and paraphrased Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement that Adolf Hitler had "missed the bus" by not launching a Blitzkrieg against the Allies at the start.

The Standard's comment today was:

"If after the warning (of Munich) and the intervening year for preparation the Chief of the Imperial General Staff was 'trembling' lest the enemy might attack, the British people may with some justice demand that an inquiry should be made into the causes of this failure."

The newspaper added, "We raise this matter in this tone not because we wish to rake over the past but because we are concerned with the future."

Sir Edmund said "We started the war with very little in the way of an army."

"It was the policy of the Government," he said, "not to have a large army—that has never been their policy."

Speaking of construction of the Army he said:

"We have set to and made an army, We have made a very fine army . . . Thank goodness we were not attacked during the first seven months. I tremble to think what would have happened had we been attacked during that period, because there was no army at all, though it was ready on our plans. . . .

"Thank goodness Hitler missed the bus. He did not take the opportunity which was the one we feared more than anything.

"Only in the last fortnight have I begun to think we have just turned the corner. We have now actually turned the corner."

Rift Over Tips in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Abolition of the custom of tipping seems likely to be one of the changes brought about by war.

The first big blow at tradition began last October when the London Midland and Scottish Railroad decided to introduce a 10 per cent service charge on all restaurant car bills instead of leaving the scale of gratuities entirely up to the customers.

This plan, which has gained acceptance through some use in the United States and on the Continent, has proved so successful that the railroad has decided to apply the same ruling to its chain of hotels in most of the large cities.

The London North Eastern Railroad has also introduced the system on its dining cars; many hotels in Manchester have adopted the idea, and it is not uniikely that, before long, at least one famous London hotel will make a similar arrangement.

Opinion is sharply divided both for and against the new system. So far as restaurant cars on railroads are concerned, it benefits the man working on the lesser known trains, but hits those with the "plum" jobs—men, who in the ordinary way, might pick up as much as £16 a week in tips.

Instead of sharing this money among themselves, these men, along with their less favorably placed colleagues, have an equal share in the common pool. Of course, there is nothing to prevent a passenger tipping over and above the service charge; many, in fact, do. Some passengers express their strong disapproval of the service charge. To these individuals, there is a touch of "dictatorship" in the methods which compel the giving of some reward regardless of whether the waiter gives good or bad service. Others, especially those accustomed to traveling on the Continent, like the idea.

It is too soon to discover the reactions of hotel workers to "no tipping." With typical English reserve, they are withholding their comments to "see how it all works out." It is the view of the London Midland and Scottish Railroad, however, that the service charge will make for greater equity in the distribution of gratuities to the staff in general. It is pointed out, however, in support of this argument, that in the modern hotel the "hidden staff" are much more abundant than in the old days of the smaller and less elaborate establishments, and that it is only right that the claims of these individuals should not be overlooked.

Germany's Wheat Imports Affected By Small Crops

BUDAPEST, April 8 (AP)—A lean wheat harvest in Germany's vast wartime granary of Southeastern Europe was foreshadowed today by unfavorable 1940 crop reports.

Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria, large exporters of wheat to Germany, disclosed in official surveys that their prospects were the poorest in a decade.

Wheat is Hungary's major export; for Rumania it is second only to petroleum. It is fourth on Bulgaria's export list.

Agricultural experts of the three countries expressed belief that sales to Germany could be kept up to 1939 levels only by drastically reducing internal consumption.

Mobilization of peasant man power for national defense, one of the severest winters in years and widespread floods were cited as factors contributing to the unfavorable crop outlook.

To boost its production, Rumania has announced a program for the mobilization of 4,000,000 of its youth in a vast agricultural army. This plan was decided upon after Rumania turned down a German proposal that the Balkan kingdom demobilize 500,000 of its 1,600,000 soldiers for farm work.

The Rumanians are faced with insistent German requests for at least $10,000,000 worth of wheat this year. Yet forecasts are for grain crops of at least 20 per cent below normal.

It is conceded that a bad wheat harvest not only would threaten Germany's blockade-proof source of supply, but would strike at the economic foundations of these small neutrals, already overburdened by pressure of the war outside their borders.

Liner Cherokee to Go To Puerto Rico Run

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The AGWI Lines announced that the Cherokee, 5,896 gross tons, would be withdrawn from the New York-Florida run and placed in service between New York and Puerto Rican ports because of an increase in tourist travel.

The Cherokee will be overhauled before May 4, when she begins service to San Juan, Ponce Mayaguez, in Puerto Rico, and Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic.

The Clyde-Mallory liner Iroquois, 6,209 tons, will be placed in cruise service between New York, Havana and Vera Cruz for five trips, the Line said.

The Iroquois attracted wide attention last October when Germany informed the United States that the Nazis "had learned that she would be sunk near the American coast under conditions similar to the sinking of the British liner Athenia."

At the time the ship was en route to the United States with 577 Americans fleeing the war zone. Nothing happened.

Social Plan in Rural China Aided by Rockefeller Grant

CHUNGKING (AP) — American money is going into a social project in a new part of China's vast Southwest.

Out of the working budget of $260,000 (Chinese: about $15,600 U. S.) for 1940-41 drawn up by the newly formed Institute of Rural Research and Training, of Szechwan Province, $60,000 (Chinese) is to be supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. M. C. Balfour, China represenative of the Foundation, announced that this amount had been approved and would be forthcoming from New York.

In general, the functions of the Institute are: To educate the masses, improve agricultural methods, lessen economic difficulties of farmers and improve civil administrations in towns, villages, and counties.

Plans for the Institute were approved in March by the annual session of the Chinese National Council for Rural Reconstruction, held in Chungking, seat of the Chinese Government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Among the delegates were Dr. Balfour and other Americans, including Dr. H. S. Houghton of Peiping Union Medical College and Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University in Peiping.

Both Dr. Franklin L. Ho, head of the Chinese Government's Agricultural Credit Administration and Chairman of the Reconstruction Council, and Dr. Stuart have made it clear that the Council's rural work in general and the new Institute in Szechwan particularly are not temporary wartime measures to be dropped when peace comes.

The connection between this work and the war, Dr. Stuart believes, lies in the new consciousness of Chinese leaders of the basic value of the rural masses as the real source of China's national strength.

Since man power is not one of China's problems, Dr. Stuart says, trained men can be of greater service in reconstruction and education than in throwing hand grenades.

The Rockefeller Foundation in China has been interested in rural work for many years. Its first field institute was set up in Shantung Province to which faculty members and students were sent by Tsinghua, Yengching, Nankai, and Nanking Universities.

That North China establishment was removed to avoid the Japanese Army and after a 1,500 mile trek its leaders finally settled down in Tingfan County, Kweichow Province.

There the Institute entered into co-operation with various central and provincial organizations for training of field personnel in such social work as agriculture and rural co-operation.

This year the Council decided that additional work should be started in a more representative section of China and a new site, at Pishan, in Szechwan Province, near Chungking, was chosen for the field institute. In time all the Kweichow work will be transferred to Pishan.

Dr. S. Y. Chu, head of the Institute, was educated in America, receiving his doctorate at Harvard.

British Call Blake To Staff of Navy

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake, who once was regarded as a future First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was called from retirement yesterday to become Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff.

Sir Geoffrey was gunnery commander of Iron Duke in the World War, in which capacity he served in the Battle of Jutland in 1916.

Naval attaché to the United States from 1919 to 1921, he received promotions steadily, becoming Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet from 1927-29, Commodore in command of the New Zealand Station 1929-32, Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, 1932-35, and Vice-Admiral commanding battle cruiser squadron and second in command of Mediterranean Fleet, 1936-38. He retired in 1938.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One-room kitchen and bath. 1028 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C. Call Miss Taylor, Evenings, Me 2112.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 8326.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required; available April 15.

CLEANING SERVICE

EXPERTS in cleaning, reweaving and demothing Oriental and Domestic rugs. For estimate phone Nashua, N. H., 3952. ARABY RUG CO. REPRESENTATIVE.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H., 78 Liberty St.—Mrs G Blandin, representative for Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure Phone 3447-J

DESK SPACE

RELIABLE MAIL SERVICE, desk space or office with or without service. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

FURRIERS

ALL fur work expertly done; best storage facilities; plan now and be ready for fall. MRS. EVA BEMIS, 74 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.; also 78 Fleet St., Portsmouth, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced millinery copyist for high-priced hats; full-time employment, good pay. Communicate: LILA'S, 14 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

House, six rooms, about three acres land. Marvelous view on four sides. In Green Mountains. Grand location for a home or hotel. In skiing country, main road to winter sports. High and dry. Sell eight thousand, five hundred, or with antique furnishings, $12,500.00
Ready to live in.
MRS. B. F. WHITE, Stowe, Vermont

HOUSES FURNISHED

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Furnished, 6-room house, acre of ground; off Mt. Vernon Boulevard; 20 minutes Treasury; oil heat. A. M. I. $65.00 month. Call NA. 1047.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. 99th (808 West End)—Unusual! Artistic studios, running water, adjoining baths, kitchen privilege; excellent service; $7.00-$10.00 LEONARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished housekeeping suites; Frigidaires; some with private bath; also single and double rooms; permanent, transients; walking distance downtown; convenient transportation. 1739 P St., N. W. Mi. 9513

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1740 Upshur St., N. W.—Clean room, adjoining bath; near transportation and Rock Creek Park; gentleman. Taylor 5419.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N. W.—Single or double room; very good dinners Telephone Hobart 9775.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 761½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather

SUMMER HOMES

CHATHAM, MASS.—Rent or sell, 8-room summer home overlooking Harding's Beach; modern in every respect including year-round heating system, 3 baths, fireplace, 2-acre lot; well financed; reasonable. Call Kenmore 2290 or write G. L. YOUNG, 501 Beacon St., Boston.

TAILORING

FINE suits and coats, prices very reasonable; ladies' and gentlemen's tailoring, alterations, cleaning and pressing. GRAVAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Letter Writer Service
907 15th Street, N. W., Room 403
Washington, D. C.
Personalized Letters, Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing
Prompt and Courteous Service National 4067

MAINE

AUBURN

SHOES REPAIRED
Means Money Saved
Try our expert work at moderate prices.
ROBERT W. VICKERY
134 TURNER STREET

Heating
Plumbing
and Sheet
Metal Work
PERKINS & CURTIS, Inc.
76 Academy Street, Auburn, Me.

WORUMBO
TOP COATS $27.50
MALLORY and STETSON HATS
$5.00 to $10.00
FLANDERS
62 COURT STREET

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. L. BOURGEOIS Prop
All Lines of
Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Scientific Cold Storage for Your Furs
Fur coats stored at PMB are kept in a 34° temperature (Fahrenheit) all summer long—in our own scientific cold air vault—for only 3% of your own valuation (minimum charge 3.00).
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME

Randall & McAllister
FUEL OIL — COAL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
Portland—Lewiston—Augusta—Rumford

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling Silver
Place Service Plan
Available in
all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
INC.
803 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store ..... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

Gabardine Suits
Pure worsted in the Season's New Colors
$25.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

Our
Tailored Suits
are impressive with their clean fresh-cut look!
HARRY G. EMMONS

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
31 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

DOVER

PEOPLES MARKET
MEAT, FISH and PROVISIONS
187 CENTRAL AVE. 180 TEL.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWELER
On the Bridge Tel. 551-M
Buy him or her a
Gruen Wrist Watch
for graduation
Gruen Wrist Watches sold by jewelers only

Oil Heat Matches Our
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service
We can serve you Stores at
Dover, Rochester, Portsmouth, N. H.

BERNARD'S MILLINERY CO.
Come in and see our Styles in Millinery

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. HECKER & CO.
"Quality and Service"
Meats, Fowl, Vegetables and Canned Goods
Phone 2130 and be assured of the best foods delivered promptly.
191 Douglas Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Ask about our Specials for Weddings and Parties
Phone 3234 405 E. Spruce Street

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Gelinas Cleaners
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door.
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

HADLEY'S SERVICE STATION
Lubrication, Washing, Tire Repairing. You will appreciate our extra service, helpfulness and EXTRA values.
WEBSTER AND CHESTNUT STS.
Proprietor, EARL HADLEY

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
You will be pleasantly surprised at the moderate price and the enchanting results of New Ray Gold Seal Machineless Oil Permanent Wave
PHONE 2311 86 MANCHESTER STREET

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
A Fine Gift and Nourishing Dessert
TEL. 950

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

SALE — WATER SNAKE SHOES
Cuban and High Heels
$4.98 PR.
(mail orders filled)
HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
Shoes Hosiery Handbags
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE
Newport, R. I. 298-W, 298-J

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL CO. PRODUCTS
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
Phones 3554-2582 1900 King St.

NEWPORT NEWS

IT'S TIME FOR A NEW SPRING COAT
$16.95
NACHMAN'S

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

W. G. SWARTZ Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Spring Coats and Dresses
New modes for misses and women for the children and infants

22597 22598
MASTERS PHARMACY INC.
STORE NO. 1
PRINCESS ANNE RD. AND COLLEY AVE.
Phones 22597-22598
STORE NO. 2
3501 NEWPORT AVE. Phones 44678-44679
ICE CREAM CANDY
TOILET ARTICLES

ROANOKE

SIDNEYS
Ladies' Ready to Wear Accessories
Hats Shoes
501 Jefferson St., Dial 2-1021

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

Clover Brand
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

"CHEER UP"
Cleaning house is easy when you call on the
ELITE LAUNDRY
to help clean the blankets, curtains drapes and rugs
PHONE 21-125 CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
Complete Outfitters of the Home
Since 1899
State-Wide Delivery Service

You will benefit by attending the Cooking School featuring Tappan Ranges during our Homemakers Fair, week of April 8th
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Farmers
CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

Store Your Furs at
Robinson's
Where you are assured of Complete Protection!

HARPER METHOD HAIRDRESSING
Care of the Hair Skin and Hands
Martha A. Thompson
DELTA BLOCK
Tel. 4-4919 1296 King St. E

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Supertest Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

JAMES HOPE & SONS
LIMITED
Booksellers Stationers
Bookbinders Printers
Phone 2-2493 63 Sparke Street

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
McKeen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Buy Your Foods with confidence from
KERR'S
GROCERY and BUTCHER STORE
2240 Queen St. E. Phone HO. 4136
WE DELIVER

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
Enquire about our Budget Dept.
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair
HY 0404

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Specializing in Half Size
DRESSES and COATS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Mo. 4246
446 Eglinton Ave. W. Hu. 3555

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

REVITALIZED
This remarkable drycleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next Drycleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery Limited
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

QUEBEC

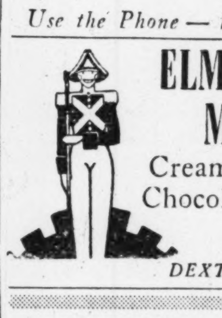
MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERMANENT SPECIAL
EUGENE
Regular
$6.50 for $5
For two weeks only
WALTER the HAIRDRESSER
Tel. HA. 8814
1396 St. Catherine St. W.

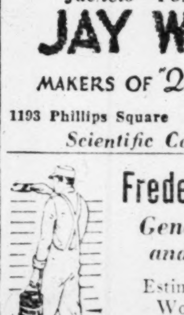
The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Knox *Sparkling*
GELATINE
Use the Phone — We Deliver


ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

Spring Furs
Jackets—Foxes—Sables
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
1193 Phillips Square *BElair 3466
Scientific Cold Storage


Frederick G. Peters
General Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished.
Work Guaranteed.
5735 First Ave., Rosemount
Tel. AM. 6482

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

Apparel for Every Man
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS and COATS

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

FAST SERVICE
Burnett
LIMITED
Retex Cleaners and Dyers
WILBANK 2121

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

The House of 1001 Suggestions
Ottawa Leather Goods Ltd.
1005a St. Catherine W. LA 3820
"Everything in Leather"
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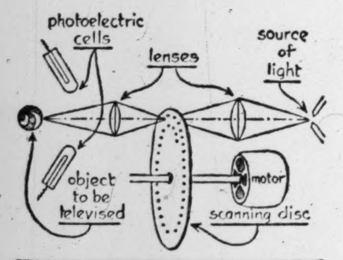
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Television Is Accomplished?

Essentially the television process consists of breaking up a scene or image into a great number of small dots of light; changing these



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF ONE TYPE OF TELEVISION SENDING APPARATUS

dots of varying brightness into electric impulses; sending these impulses over the wire or by radio; changing the impulses back to dots of light and reassembling the dots in their original order and intensity on a screen or visualizer.

In one television process there is a flat circular disc (called a "scanning disc") pierced by about 50 small holes arranged in a spiral near the edge of the disc. A powerful beam of light passes through the holes as the disc revolves at a speed of 15 to 20 turns a second. Each hole allows a narrow pencil of intense light to sweep across the subject horizontally 15 or more times a second. The entire subject is thus "scanned" by pencils of light in 1-15 to 1-20 of a second, and the image appears complete and the effect of motion may be secured, due to "persistence of vision."

As each pencil of light travels across the subject, the amount of light reflected varies with the darkness or lightness of the reflecting surface. This reflected light strikes photoelectric cells which produce feeble electric currents which vary in strength exactly as the brightness of the reflected light varies. The feeble currents thus produced are "stepped up" or magnified by vacuum tube amplifiers and then sent out by wire or radio to the receiving set.

In the receiving set there is a disc with a spiral holes exactly similar to the scanning disc and revolving at the same speed. Behind the disc is a light source (such as a neon glow-lamp) which varies in brightness exactly as the currents from the sending apparatus vary in strength. As the receiving disc revolves in front of the neon lamp the light passes through the holes and falls upon a viewing screen. Each pencil of light varies in intensity exactly as did the original reflected light from the subject and the result is a more or less accurate reproduction of the image.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Rijks Museum?
2. Hell Gate Bridge?
3. The Emerald Isle?
4. Jutland?
5. The Crescent City?
6. A dragoman?
7. The country of which King Gustav V is ruler?
8. The Wabash?
9. The capital of Puerto Rico?
10. Barnard College?

(Answers appear on this page)

"Thou Shalt Not Pass"

In the days when the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, railroad industrialist and banker, was managing the Texas Midland Railroad for his mother, the astute Hetty Green—known to fame as the "richest woman in America"—he was having trouble with applicants for passes over the line, and so consulted his mother about it. She mentioned the matter to her friend Chauncey M. Depew, who knew all about railroads, being a high official of the New York Central. Depew gave her a list of quotations, which she forwarded to her son.

The list was arranged as a calendar in this manner:

Monday—"Thou shalt not pass" (Num. 20:18).

Tuesday—"Suffered not a man to pass" (Judg. 3:28).

Wednesday—"The wicked shall no more pass" (Nah. 1:15).

Thursday — "This generation shall not pass" (Mark 13:30).

Friday—"By a perpetual decree, that it cannot pass" (Jer. 5:22).

Saturday—"None shall pass" (Isa. 34:10).

Sunday—"So he paid the fare thereof, and went" (Jonah 1:3).—Wall St. Journal.

Vocations

Flagstones to Order

A man in the South has provided for himself and his family by making flagstones to order. Calling upon several landscape gardeners, he learned there was a ready market for flagstones in heart, diamond, round, square, and several other designs, and immediately set about pouring concrete in molds to turn out these patterns. The idea appealed to so many people that he shortly had more than he could handle himself, and was obliged to employ an assistant.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

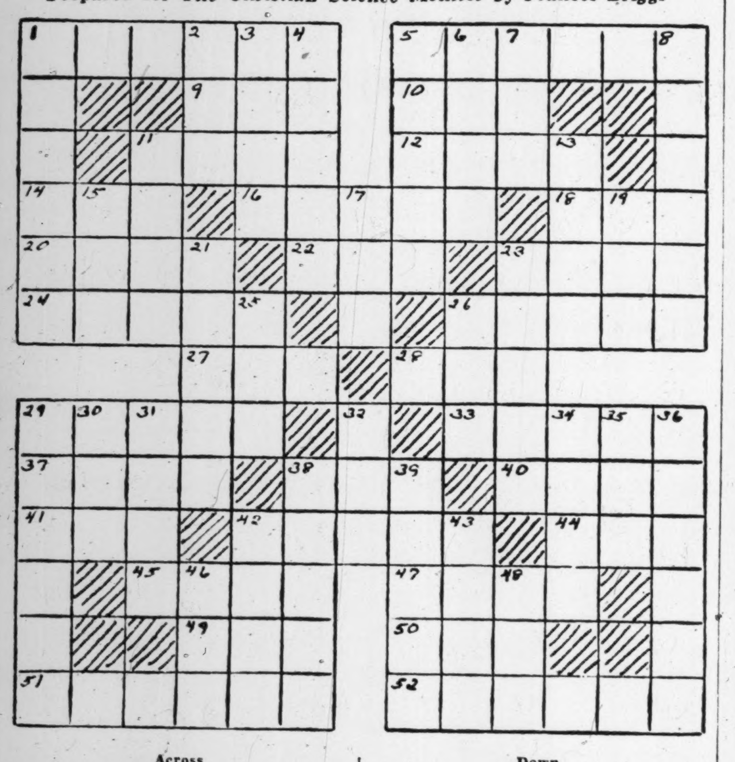
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is in Amsterdam, in the Netherlands.
2. A steel arch bridge, 18,000 feet long, crossing the East River in New York City, from Manhattan to Brooklyn; opened, 1917.
3. Ireland.
4. A Danish peninsula, off which the British Fleet fought the German High Seas Fleet, May 31, 1916.
5. New Orleans; so called from its position on the curve of the Mississippi River.
6. An interpreter, or agent for travelers, in the East.
7. Sweden; since 1907.
8. A river rising in Drake County, Ohio, flowing through Indiana, and emptying into the Ohio River; 475 miles long.
9. San Juan.
10. A college for women in New York City.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who interpreted dreams of Pharaoh and his servants (Gen. 40-41)?
5—What is first name of Frollo in "Notre Dame de Paris"?
9—What implement do you associate with Edwin Markham?
10—How might "over" be written in poetry?
11—What is capital of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia?
12—It is prophesied that the wolf will dwell with what animal?
14—Who was one who returned with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:57)?
16—Who sings role of Fenton in opera "Falstaff"?
18—Would you eat, don, or row a cabilliau?
20—What is a city of western Nevada?
22—What is a river of China?
23—What animal was declared unclean by Jewish law?
24—What is a river of souhtern Ukraine, Europe?
26—Who would give you thirteen articles for a dozen?
27—Would a chati be a fan, owl, or cat?
28—Where is Mannheim (abbr.)?
29—What is name of an isle in English Channel off southern coast of England?
33—Elkosh was native place of what prophet?
37—A confederate is what?
38—Who wrote "The Beggar's Opera"?
40—The proboscis monkey has a prominent what?
41—What suffix forms diminutives?
42—Who is author of "Anthony Adverse"?
44—What implement propels a dory?
45—How many powers signed treaty concerning status of China on Feb. 6, 1922?
47—Israelites seasoned meat offerings with what?
49—What was relationship of Irijah to Shelemiah?
50—Attempt.
51—Who was an eminent Hebrew prophet in reigns of David and Solomon?
52—What is a city of Pennsylvania?

Down

1—What is a river between Brazil and Peru?
2—Who was head of one of Benjamite houses (Gen. 46:21)?
3—38 Across was what?
4—Who was second son of Gilead (Num. 26:30)?
5—What is a seaport of Panama?
6—What king is hero of one of Shakespeare's plays?
7—What is fore limb of a vertebrate?
8—What Chilean island has remarkable gigantic statues of unknown origin?
11—Pie of 24 blackbirds was baked for whom?
13—Would a shearwater have fins, oars, or a beak?
15—What sprung up from dragon's teeth sowed by Jason?
17—What do you call one who votes no?
19—Exist.
21—What is a village of southwestern Switzerland, on Lake of Geneva?
23—Abraham migrated from Ur to what place?
25—What coin would you spend in Latvia?
26—Who was appointed by David to carry the ark?
29—What is a city of Wisconsin.
30—Where is Virden (abbr.)?
31——— Cove is a city of New York.
32—What is chemical name of salt?
34—Owls do what?
35—Santa Barbara Islands are off coast of what country (abbr.)?
36—What magician was prominent in the Arthurian stories?
38—What is a county of northern California?
39—What is a commune of Spain?
42—What small wild ox has nearly straight horns?
43—What is a city of Japan?
46—What suffix is used to form adjectives?
48—What is a river of France and Belgium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

AN inspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate; a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us year by year a revenue of pleasurable activity. To have many of these is to be spiritually rich.—STEVENSON.

Picnic in Transvaal

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. G. W. Reynolds, Johhannesburg, South Africa

This entrancing spot was found near Johannesburg

It Has Been Said of Anger

Anger is a stone cast into a wasp's nest.—Malabar Proverb.

Anger begins in folly and ends in repentance.—Pythagoras.

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others on ourselves.—Pope.

Men often make up in wrath what they want in reason.—Alger.

When anger rises, think of the consequences.—Confucius.

When a man is wrong, and will not admit it, he always gets angry.—Haliburton.

The fire you kindle for your enemy often burns yourself more than him.—Chinese Proverb.

He who suppresses a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow.—Anon.

When angry, count ten before you speak; when very angry, count a hundred.—Thomas Jefferson.

Anger, if not restrained, is often more hurtful to us than the injury that provokes it.—Seneca.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aalto, Alvar (äl′-vär äl′-tô)—A leading Finnish architect, who has been working on the Finnish exhibit at the New York World's Fair, and who will take a leading part in Finland's rebuilding activity.

Eynac, Laurent (lô′-räɴ′tĕ′-năk′)—France's new Air Minister.

Hidalgo, Ernesto (ĕr-nĕs′-tō - thäl′ - gō) — Head of an seven-member Mexican Trade Commission which is visiting Tokyo to discuss trade expansion with Japan.

Kuolajaervi (kwô′-lä-yăr′-vi)—City located in territory of central Finland, ceded to Russia by the terms of the recent peace treaty.

Lorenzini, Carlo (kär′-lō lō - rân - tsē′ - nē)—Author of the original story of Pinnochio.

Stravinsky, Igor (ē′ - gôr strȧ-vĭn′-skĭ) — Distinguished Russian composer now resident in the United States.

Surits, Jacob (so͞o - rĭts′)—Soviet Ambassador to France, recently recalled at the request of the French Government.

Teleki, Count Paul (tĕ′-lĕ-kĭ)—Premier of Hungary.

Todt, Dr. Fritz (frĭts tōt)—One of the builders of the Siegfried Line, now appointed German Minister of Munitions.

Wang Ching - wei (wäng′ jĭng′-wā′)—Head of the new Japan - supported government in Central China.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chungking (cho͝ong′ - kĭng′) —Provisional Chinese capital.

Taj Mahal (täj mȧ-häl′)—Famous marble mausoleum at Agra, India.

Vistula (vĭs′-tṳ-lȧ) — River flowing into the Baltic Sea at Danzig.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natṳre, verdṳre; ᴋ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.—Ps. 90:2.

Daily Anecdote

A Matter of Degree

Prof. Brander Matthews, the distinguished literary critic and writer, once wrote a lengthy article on plagiarism. Some time later he and his friend Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, were discussing the article, and the moot and difficult subject of plagiarism in general.

"In the case of the first man to use an anecdote," said Professor Matthews, "there is originality. In the case of the second, there is plagiarism. With the third man, it is lack of originality, and with the fourth, it is drawing from common stock."

Dr. Butler began to smile. "Yes," he said; "and in the case of the fifth man to use it, it is research!"

"Let's Go!"

Monitor Camera Club from Harper G. Brown, Wellesley, Mass.

A wire-haired terrier reveals his eagerness for a romp

In Lighter Vein

Slight Loss

"I always eat in this restaurant. You know, in many restaurants the waiters grab the plates away from you before you have finished."

"And they don't do that here?"

"Oh, yes they do, but here you don't mind it so much."—Record.

Down Memory Lane

Father: "Tommy Bang always remembers what he learned at school and tells his father. Why don't you?"

Son: "Well, you see, Tommy lives lots nearer school than I do."—The Furrow.

Needs Pep

"You sold me a car two weeks ago."

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me again all you said about it then. I'm getting discouraged."—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

Typographical Error

"Look here, waiter—a button in my soup!"

"Button, sir? Good gracious. Well, it's mutton broth quite plain on the menu. Very sorry, sir, just a little misunderstanding in the kitchen, sir." — London Evening News.

Early to Bed

"Times certainly have changed."

"I'll say. When we were younger, supper and not breakfast was the meal we ate before going to bed."

Accessory?

Driving Instructor: "In case of emergency, the first thing you want to do is to put on the brake."

Maid: "Why, I thought it came with the car."—Pathfinder.

Security

(Sabbath School Missionary)

Toronto, Ont.

"Mister, do you loan money here?" asked an earnest young voice at the office door.

The lawyer turned away from his desk, confronted a clear-eyed, poorly dressed lad and studied him keenly for a moment.

"Sometimes we do—on good security," he said gravely.

The boy explained that he had a chance to buy out another lad's paper business. He had half the money required, but he needed to borrow a few dollars.

"What security can you offer?" asked the lawyer.

The lad's hand sought his pocket and drew out a paper carefully folded in a bit of calico. It was a cheaply printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquor. As respectfully as if it had been a deed to a farm, the lawyer examined it, and handed over the required sum.

A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement laughed as the young borrower departed.

"You think I know nothing about him?" smiled the lawyer. "I know that he came manfully in what he supposed to be a business way, and tried to negotiate a loan instead of begging the money. I know he has been under good influences, or he would not have signed that pledge, and that he does not hold it lightly. I agree with him that character offers security."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Shadow Vanishes*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Busy Day*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pleasure Before Business*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pan American Half Century

Few unions among nations have been at once so tenuous and so enduring as the Pan American Union, this week celebrating its first half century. No written covenant could substitute for its voluntary collaboration.

The Pan American Union deliberately keeps itself in the position of attempting only those measures reasonably certain to command loyal observance by its members. In this respect the Union differs from more ambitious associations of nations, including the Geneva League. Both weakness and strength come with Pan American flexibility, but fifty years record no disasters and a comfortable balance of achievement.

No surrender of national sovereignty is required from Union members. Nothing resembling a United States of the Americas is either present or seriously projected. Neither an American League of Nations nor an Inter-American Court has materialized.

The extensive peace machinery of the continent resides in treaties and conventions prepared at Pan American Conferences and later ratified by the individual Governments. Yet this sprawling system, drawing on procedures of conciliation, mediation, and arbitration, has a record at least as impressive as any other so far devised. Respect for international law is general within the Americas.

In the solution of certain basic and stubborn economic problems lies the Pan American Union's immediate task and future usefulness. A great step has been taken with the new Economic and Financial Advisory Committee. The committee has proposed an Inter-American Bank. Yet banking would be only the agent of economic co-operation. More purchases by the United States of staple Latin American products is the first need if economic Pan Americanism is to have a broader base of two-way trade.

Culturally, the Union exerts a steady influence. It also is giving increasingly realistic attention to social disorders. These fifty years record unmistakable advancement for the Pan American Union.

Mines and Norway

Mining of Norwegian waters by the Allies is one of those steps which become "legal" for a belligerent only when its enemy has previously resorted to illegalities. That is frankly the British position, as set forth in London's statement on the mining:

> Such action, even though not lawful in ordinary circumstances, becomes and is generally recognized to become lawful in view of the other belligerent's violation of law.

Germany's violation of law in this case is illustrated by its sinking of neutral vessels and indiscriminate and unannounced mine-laying.

Back of the Allied decision to mine these neutral waters, however, stands in plain view the fact that Norway is not really able to protect its neutrality, either from Allied encroachment or from German. It is significant of Norway's political as well as geographic position, however, that the Allies should have at last taken this decision.

The step taken by the Allies in Norwegian waters would hardly have been taken had their Governments reason to fear that such a step would be so unacceptable to Norway as to drive that country into German arms. It is, after all, a step such as Norway could not have risked taking for itself, even if it had cared to do so in an effort to prevent its neutrality from becoming, as Mr. Churchill pungently put it the other day, a weapon of aggression.

Innocent onlookers in the midst of war have to face disagreeable facts. As the British statement recognizes:

> Whatever may be the actual policy which the Norwegian Government by German threats and pressure are compelled to follow, the Allied governments can no longer acquiesce in the present state of affairs by which Germany obtains resources vital to her prosecution of the war and obtains from Norway facilities which place the Allies at a dangerous disadvantage.

This puts the matter squarely. The small neutrals are not usually in a position to prevent abuse of their neutrality by one side or the other. And when they are forced to choose between the methods of belligerents, the choice is not between good and bad but between bad and worse.

There is another choice always to be considered, moreover, and that is the ultimate aim of the belligerents—whether it is one that provides more, or less, security for small States in the world beyond the peace.

The Mayor and His Critics

When Mayor Tobin had Boston editors as luncheon guests the other day, he frankly told them he needed continued public confidence. He presented evidence favorable to his Administration: (1) The tax rate will not reach the predicted $41.50; (2) departmental revenues are increasing; (3) tax collections are improved; (4) debt is declining; (5) next year's budget may show new reductions. His critics, he felt, have overlooked these accomplishments.

Those organizations which have been critical, notably in the recent budget controversy, are ready to admit the Mayor has done a constructive and commendable job. They do not wish to discourage him by the criticisms they have sent his way. Least of all would they desire to see him turn to less civic-minded political interests for support.

They are, on the other hand, conscious of heavy taxes, shrinking property valuations and other adverse trends. They feel more constructive steps can be taken at City Hall. They seek not to reverse policies with which Mayor Tobin is identified, but to accelerate them.

Since much of Boston's revenue is controlled by the Legislature and spent by scattered agencies, few deny comprehensive improvement of local government for the Hub involves legislative action. Meanwhile, the better job Boston can do in dusting off administrative cobwebs, accepting suggestions for economy, and increasing efficiency, the more convincing will be its case when it goes to Beacon Hill for new aid.

Free Speech for Employers

Since early in the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, employers have complained that they were virtually estopped from saying anything to their employees about matters of labor organization under interpretations of the act by the Labor Board. A majority of the House of Representatives committee investigating the Board says in its report that this "policy of foreclosing the most innocent communication between employer and employee is inexcusable and indefensible."

Considering the prior hostility of some employers to unionism, it is understandable that the Board had to look closely for evidence of covert intimidation in enforcing the clause of the statute which makes it an unfair labor practice "to interfere with, restrain, or coerce" employees in their exercise of collective bargaining rights. Yet this care should not deprive an employer of the right to express an opinion on matters of labor policy so long as that opinion does not imply an intention to discriminate or otherwise violate the workers' free choice. The crux of the matter is that he shall not use his position as employer to influence an employee's decision.

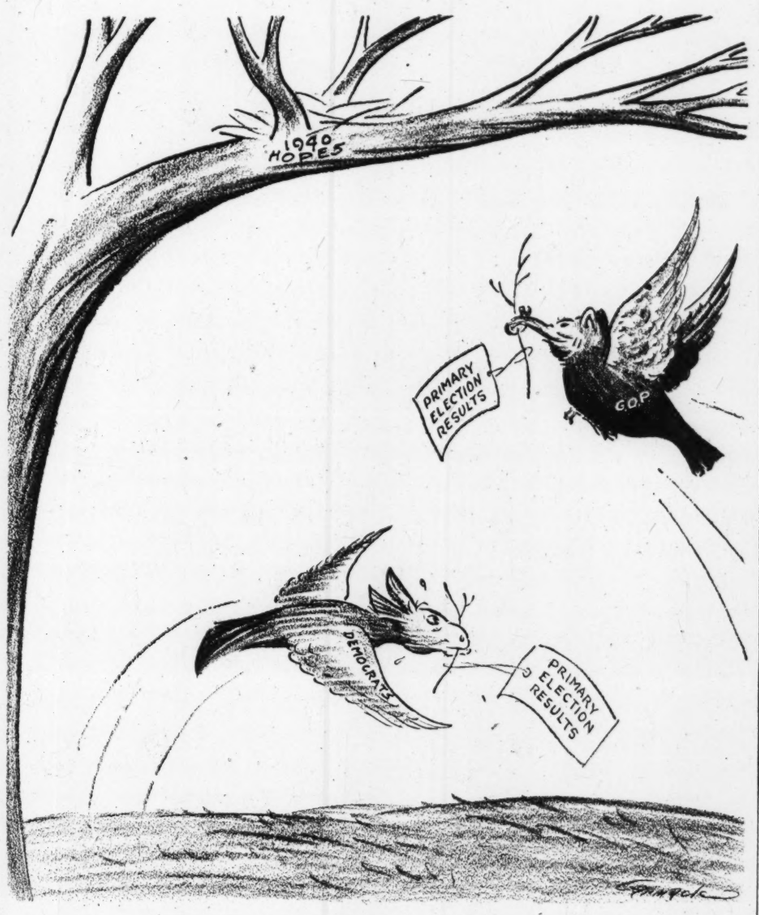
The amendments introduced last year by Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska would have included a proviso to permit an employer "to counsel and advise employees . . . about any matter within the scope of the act." This loose wording might practically let down the bars to many sorts of implied threats.

The Smith committee's proposed amendment on this point is more guarded. It would permit "expressions of opinion with respect to any matter which may be of interest to employees or the general public, provided that such expressions of opinion are not accompanied by acts of coercion, intimidation, discrimination, or threats thereof."

This test of whether the speech is accompanied by acts of intimidation was advanced by the American Federation of Labor. Yet it is conceivable that the very expressions of opinion by an employer might be so couched as to imply reprisals if ignored, and hence might be intimidating in themselves. Possibly the committee has taken care of this by adding the word "threats" to the list of prohibitions.

If not, it should be made clear that expressions of implied threats in this connection are outside the pale of free speech. Such a threat is not merely discussion but a kind of act. The distinction may be a fine one to draw, but the law is full of fine distinctions and the accurate definition of free speech requires them. It includes, for example, the test of what is "clear and present danger" in incitement to riot and the test of what is damage to a business through a secondary boycott. With a proper safeguard against intimidation, the Labor Relations Act should definitely be amended to give the employer freedom of speech.

Straws for the New Nests



Barnum Brought Me Over

Under Tents Again—VI

It was in Vienna that the "Curiosities" made history. Note the expression "freaks" is not used. European culture is very penetrating and the circus folk were not immune to its amenities. Everyone knows, of course, that the gay and giddy birthplace of the world's most melodious waltzes is also the stronghold, or was until the unpleasantness of 1914-1918, of the most exclusive aristocracy on earth. Even proud Beacon Hill in Boston still overlooked a cow pasture when no Viennese with less than sixteen quarterings on his heraldic shield could hope to buy, beg or break his way into the salons of society.

This atmosphere of the socially elect on the banks of the blue Danube did something subtle to the freaks with the circus. For them the sparkling Austrian capital became their alma mater where they majored, so to speak, in culture with a large C. At any rate, they called a meeting at which they protested against the coarse cognomen bestowed on them by a cruder, Anglo-Saxon civilization. With firmness and some heat the motion was put and the resolution carried that henceforth and forever the distasteful appellation of "freak" be chucked to the discard in favor of the more dignified and fitting name of curiosity.

Budapest followed Vienna. The Greatest was again under tents which, after all, is the only way to enjoy a circus. Budapest, city of gypsy song and beautiful women. As a passing digression I have always thought it rather interesting that three ancient cities of Europe each beginning with the letter B are famous for the beauty of their women. It is not merely that some of them are strikingly handsome but that so many of them are. I am speaking of Budapest, Brussels and Bordeaux.

All over Hungary tall, picturesque shepherds, usually wearing long, undressed sheepskin cloaks, left their flocks and herds and strode or rode into the cities to see the show, lured by the magic name of Barnum. Was there ever such a capitalization of a name? Belasco for years was a name to conjure with. Americans from the hinterland felt that trip to Gotham lost if they didn't take in his theater. The play was not the thing. Sufficient that it was a Belasco attraction. George M. Cohan must be seen and heard if fellow-citizens of Mattoon, Illinois, are to believe their returning townsman has really hit the sidewalks of New York. But the seaboards of the United States are their frontiers, or pretty nearly so. And tempus fugit. Stop twenty passersby, however, in Székesfehérvár, Hungary, or in Namur, Belgium, and see them grin at the name Barnum. Outside of New York and Chicago that name will probably be the only thing they know about America.

Peasant *Vrouwen* in Holland, with their precious, treasured, generations-old headdresses of finely beaten gold, led apple-cheeked, comically wide-trousered boys and small pig-tailed girls to camp out for the day with the *Grootste Tentoonstelling der Aarde* amid the marvels that the Greatest Show on Earth had brought all the way from America to make them laugh and wonder by the tree-lined banks of their sleepy, picturesque canals. Opening performances in Paris and Brussels were swanky society events with the boxes of ambassadors draped with the flags of their own countries and the Stars and Stripes.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To be continued)

Politics, Policies, and Prospects

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

It's going to be hard to keep away from politics from now on and, as a matter of fact, why should we? I mean why should we want to? It's not enough to leave politics to the politicians, for the country is going to need some private thinking to match the onrush of political speaking.

It is an easy intellectual exercise to disparage politics, to describe it as a kind of game played with unreliable rules for unworthy purposes. Sometimes it is, but also politics is government, your government and mine. Politics is democracy, your democracy and mine; and the best defense of democracy is the better use of democracy. If democracy is not used by the many it will be abused by the few.

Please pardon the soliloquy. It wasn't really intended, it just broke out of the typewriter, almost by itself, as it was impatiently waiting to take down an intimate message on the salient news of the past week, well knowing that it could get in a few words while papers were being put in order, clippings were glanced at, and nobody was paying strict attention. Well, Portable began with the right subject because pre-convention politics started in earnest last week and political events cast their shadows ahead in several significant directions:

* * *

1—Thomas E. Dewey is proving himself a campaign artist and a vote-getter of the first magnitude. His candidacy is now in the forefront of the Republican field and he stands out as the party's boldest, most effective, most hard-hitting critic of the New Deal.

The District Attorney is just not holding back. Delivering twenty speeches in two days in Wisconsin, Mr. Dewey heaved, not a few well-selected criticisms, but the whole dictionary, two thesauri, and the kitchen stove at the New Deal, and walked off with all the State's twenty-four delegates in a two-to-one victory over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg as well as picking up virtually all the New York delegation.

2—On the Democratic side, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, without campaign and without permitting his friends to campaign for him, is finding his political strength and his possible candidacy notably enhanced. The Senate's enactment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years, adds new impetus and prestige to the movement, increasingly popular in the Democratic Party ranks, to nominate the Secretary of State if Mr. Roosevelt does not choose to run. Indeed, it makes Mr. Roosevelt's support of Mr. Hull the more likely.

3—President Roosevelt also figured in last week's primaries, although at his press conferences he is quaintly unaware that these things are going on. In Wisconsin he took all the delegates from Vice-President Garner but lost 25 per cent of the votes. If the pro-Garner vote is a genuine anti-third term vote, as many believe, it suggests an additional reason why Mr. Roosevelt may not take the nomination for himself.

* * *

Two issues as well as two candidates were brought more sharply into focus last week. The reciprocal trade policy, endorsed by the widely-praised Glenn Frank report, encountered united Republican opposition in Congress. All Republicans in the Senate voted against the treaties. Only one Republican in the House, Representative Bruce Barton, voted for them. The issue will be carried into the fall campaign and it seems improbable that the Philadelphia convention will repudiate the voting record of the Republican Senators and Representatives.

The second issue which came to the surface last week concerns the relationship of the United States to the war and to the peace. By a gradual but now very definite shift of strategy all the leading Republican Presidential aspirants are beginning to attack the Administration on its foreign policy.

Mr. Dewey's speeches have taken on an increasingly isolationist emphasis. A few weeks ago Mr. Dewey began his discussion of foreign policy with a broad endorsement of the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs and suggested that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull were simply carrying on Republican precedents. His two significant remarks were:

"Today we find the Administration broadly following the policies both in Europe and in the Far East laid down during the twelve years of Republican Administrations."

"We must search for a moment when we might, without entanglement, use our good offices to effect a genuine peace."

But last week Mr. Dewey warned against the temptation for the United States "to play a leading role on the stage of world politics," and declared that this country must "remain genuinely neutral" and "keep its hands out of any negotiations between the warring nations, now or at any other time."

* * *

Mr. Dewey is not alone in experimenting with the extreme isolationist tactic. Senator Taft, who earlier distinguished his vigorous attacks on Administration domestic policy by exhibiting great reserve on foreign policy, has more lately been warning that the pro-Ally acts and the pro-Ally sympathies of the Administration are dangerous. Senator Vandenberg voted against any changes in the neutrality law to permit the United States to sell arms to the Allies.

These views, though exceedingly important, do not express the sum total of possible Republican foreign policy. The Glenn Frank Program Committee affirmed that "it is important to the rest of the world, as well as to ourselves, that the United States . . . co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of post-war economy."

Today the political candidates are not leading public opinion; they are looking for leadership from public opinion.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

Service—With a Smile

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest and with a chuckle your editorial of appreciation for the Gas Station Operator's cheerful service even when customers buy nothing. Being a station operator myself I appreciate the manifestation of appreciation. It is good to know that some few appreciate the station men's effort, even if the public in general does not. However, I will assure the writer of the editorial that the cheer manifested by operators while rendering service is sometimes more feigned than actual.

Having been in the service station business for twenty years I have noticed with concern and often with disgust the steady decline in the public's sense of appreciation, and an ever increasing tendency to take all service and conveniences for granted, and with apparently no sense of obligation.

From experience I know it is more blessed to give than to receive. I just cannot help feeling, though, that a lot of service rendered humanity nowadays is like casting pearls before porkers. Certainly, serving imposition, ingratitude, selfishness, laziness, inconsideration, does no one any good.

Summed up, I suppose all this is just one of the many signs that collective humanity as yet falls far short of the Golden Rule standard of living. And there is no better way to hasten mankind's arrival at this perfect standard than by learning to be truly appreciative. True appreciation is the perfect antidote for selfishness, which is the cause of all economic iniquity.

San Antonio, Texas — O. A. REEH

Puerto Rico Nationalists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An Associated Press story in your issue stated that Pedro Albizu Campos, who is serving a ten-year sedition sentence at Atlanta penitentiary for attempting to overthrow United States rule in Puerto Rico, had been elected president of the Nationalist Party for the tenth consecutive time.

Unfortunately, the story did not go on to identify the Nationalist Party. Lest any of your readers got the impression that the Nationalists are one of the major political forces in Puerto Rico, I should like to point out that this party in recent years never has polled more than 5,000 votes out of a total of more than 500,000 votes. Thus, the Nationalists are a small factor in Puerto Rican political affairs and their views with respect to independence and imperialism do not reflect the general attitude of the island's people toward the United States Government.

EVERETT B. WILSON

Washington

Small Town School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading Mr. R. H. Markham's article on Negro schools in North Carolina, I was reminded of a problem that came to me in Arizona when I was principal of a small-town school back in 1919.

We had about 400 pupils with eight grades and eight teachers. Mixed through the grades were about seventy-five Mexicans and thirty Negro children.

I soon found after the opening of school that the Negroes were constantly in trouble and very sullen. They seemed to get on pretty well with the Mexicans but not with white children. I decided to consult the parents and called such a meeting. No Mexican women came and only two Negro women. There were quite a number of white women and they seemed much excited. The white mothers soon made it clear to me why the children were in so much trouble. They did not mind their children associating with Mexicans, but with Negroes—never.

After several more weeks of inharmony I took the matter to the school board and said I wanted to segregate the thirty Negroes and get them a Negro teacher. They argued at first, but finally agreed to try it for the last half of the year. I wrote to Flagstaff, Ariz., to Teachers Training school, asking if they had a Negro woman graduating at mid-year and they answered that they had a graduate from Kansas City taking special work who could come at any time. A Mrs. W—— came and I found her a well educated mulatto woman, as cultured as any of my teachers.

The plan was a success and she returned the following year. There was one little problem—she had no social life. Being the principal and living in a hotel I often had her visit with me, and on Sunday she attended our little Society. So with her school work she was quite happy.

I wish here to thank the Monitor and Mr. Markham for many, many enjoyable and instructive articles.

(MRS.) ELOISE B. KNOWLES

Long Island City, N. Y.

"Straightforward"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are especially grateful for your honest, straightforward editorials concerning conditions in Europe, and America's responsibilities in the world today. Many of England's actions have left us—well, simply gasping, but I'm bound to say our American Congress behaved in a mighty shabby way towards Finland. Could they have chosen a more inopportune moment to stage a campaign of economy?

I would also like to express appreciation for the fine articles sent in by Edmund Stevens.

Thanking you again for your really fine paper.

H. W.

Interlaken, Switzerland

Smoke Convictions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am glad there is one paper in Boston which is going to start something to protect lives and property against the results of the smoke nuisance.

In Boston those in authority allowed laws to be passed which make it almost impossible to secure convictions and have never made any determined effort to replace the original laws or improve the present laws. It would be interesting to know how much the two or three convictions of the past four years against smoke violators cost the taxpayers—certainly a good many thousands of dollars.

L. V. BRIGGS

Tucson, Ariz.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

A Day Will Come

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in the presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean.—VICTOR HUGO.

Mirror of World Opinion

Liberty and Religion

There is a vital reciprocal relationship between our liberties and the religion of our people. Without freedom to express our deepest spiritual convictions there can be no spread of spiritual life and no spread of morals, and there arise suspicions, intolerance and those hatreds which divide men. All the freedoms which we cherish in reality began with religious liberty, which is the foundation of free expression in all its forms—a free press, a free radio, free assembly in public meetings, and free right of petition.

Liberty, however, cannot exist without the moral responsibility of the individual. There must be standards of moral conduct which men themselves aspire to and enforce upon themselves. These moral standards spring from and are sustained in the hearts of men from their religious faith. Without these supports liberty degenerates into license, and the only alternative is police force to maintain order and protect established rights. Burke once said, "Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free."

Liberty has certain irrepressible consequences. Economic liberty (that is, free enterprise, regulated by the State to prevent abuse of the liberty of others) is inseparable from spiritual and intellectual freedom. There are two reasons for this:

First. It is only with economic liberty that men may choose callings adapted to their talents and thus may take care of those family and personal obligations to youth and old age which themselves spring from moral and spiritual inspirations.

Second. The practical experience of the world over generations has shown that economic liberty cannot be suppressed without also suppressing spiritual and intellectual liberty. That is, if men are to be compelled to work for the State they cannot be allowed to protest or to have any higher allegiance than the State. Thus every system of collectivism of statism has at the same time endeavored to suppress all forms of faith except faith in and reliance upon the State. It becomes the certain road to atheism.

Man must be free to find God in his own way; and when he finds God he finds truth; and that truth makes him free.—HERBERT HOOVER in a recent address.